



East African Crude Oil Pipeline

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Addendum for Project Footprint Changes

EACOP Tanzania

May 2023

***Draft Submitted to Government of Tanzania for
30 days commentary period***

Executive Summary

Introduction & Purpose

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) (the 'Project') involves the construction and operation of a buried pipeline to transport crude oil from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to the eastern coast of Tanzania. The length of the pipeline 1,443 kilometers (km), of which 1,147 km will be in Tanzania and will traverse eight (8) regions.

The land required by the Project is called the 'footprint' which was identified in 2018. The land required was surveyed and valued for acquisition. Communities and households affected by the required land acquisition were identified and socio-economic household surveys of Project Affected Households (PAHs) were undertaken. From the surveys Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reports were prepared. The RAPs are the documents prepared to guide the Project land acquisition, compensation and resettlement planning process. They set out a comprehensive plan to address the physical and/or economic displacement of PAHs from Project required land, including the construction facilities, pipeline corridor and AGIs. All RAPs and resettlement summary documents can be found on the EACOP website (<https://eacop.com/>).

During the Project development since 2018 a number of changes to the Project footprint for social, environmental and/or technical reasons have become necessary. Additional changes have occurred during the footprint changes surveys to avoid and reduce physical displacement. Whilst the commitments and provisions set out in the Regional RAPs apply to the footprint changes, this Addendum covers the footprint changes and discloses the updated Project displacement impacts.

Project Footprint Changes

An overview of the footprint changes which fall within this Addendum are summarized below:

Region	District	FPC Villages/ Mitaa	Footprint Change	Summary Description of Footprint Change
Kagera	Missenyi	Mabuye Igayaza	Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Re-route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Environmental]</i> Short re-route (~580m) of pipeline corridor to avoid impacting Minziro National Forest Reserve.
	Muleba	Kikagate Milanda Kiteme	Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Social]</i> New access road to avoid crossing densely populated area close to a school and to avoid physical displacement. • <i>[Technical]</i> Re-alignment of access road to be outside pipeline corridor with some minor adjustments at the PS3 site entrance and to treat surface runoff.
Kagera & Geita	Muleba Biharamulo Chato	(Reserves/ Protected Areas)	Burigi-Chato National Park and Ruiga River Forest Reserve: Pipeline Re-routes and Narrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Environmental]</i> Re-routes and narrowing through National Park and Forest Reserve protected area to avoid impacts on Critical Habitat (changes informed by Critical Habitat Assessment).

Region	District	FPC Villages/ Mitaa	Footprint Change	Summary Description of Footprint Change
Geita	Mbogwe	Lubebo	Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Social]</i> The site has been moved. The original site impacted a major water source for the community - a natural spring on which the Lubebo community depends for their domestic and livelihood activities e.g., agricultural, especially rice paddy. • <i>[Social]</i> Access road to new site location re-aligned to avoid physical displacement of 4 PAHs.
Tabora	Igunga	Kamando Igogo Buyumba	Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (ERU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Technical]</i> The site has been moved close to an existing main road. The original site consisted of wet land and flooded rice paddy. Surveys found the original site consisted of "black cotton type" soil (expansive clay) on part of it.. This would have made construction difficult. In addition, the original location of the facility was far from the main access road and combined with the flooding issue in the area made accessing PS5 facility very challenging.
		Mwamayoka	Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing at KP 836+600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Social]</i> Short re-route and partial narrowing of pipeline to avoid Tatura community graves (4) and a shrine (tree). The Taturu community are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous People.
Singida	Singida	Misinko Igauri Ntonge	Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Technical]</i> Re-alignment of access road outside pipeline corridor with some minor adjustments at the PS6 site entrance. Additional access route comprises ~ 6.5 km of existing road upgrade. • <i>[Social]</i> Re-alignment of existing road to avoid physical displacement of 12 PAHs (16 dwelling structures) and relocation of a mosque during upgrading works.
Dodoma	Chemba	Kelema Mashariki Kelema Balai	Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Technical and social]</i> Route has been optimized to avoid rock blasting near existing dwellings, reduce cut and fill and facilitate a temporary road bypass on flatter terrain.
Manyara	Kiteto	Kimana	Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Changes (short realignment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Social]</i> Original access road surveyed and valued in 2018 runs partially through area of Akie community land and some forest. The Akie community are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous People. An alternative route was considered along an existing road/track. On scouting of this existing road in 2022 significant speculative activities and new dwellings were found to have been recently constructed. The alternative route would have resulted in a number of cases of physical displacement. Further engagement was undertaken with the Akie community regarding the access road. The community strongly held preference was for the originally surveyed and valued access road, accepting a small, short re-alignment to avoid a power line and one physically displaced household.
Tanga	Handeni	Sinden	Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road /ERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Technical]</i> Approximately 2.5 km of existing road was identified as needed to be upgraded to provide the required access to PRS2. • <i>[Social]</i> On survey of this existing road upgrade in 2022 approximately 19 PAHs were identified as living within the uncompensated road reserve. Therefore,

Region	District	FPC Villages/ Mitaa	Footprint Change	Summary Description of Footprint Change
				alternative new access road section was identified to avoid the physical displacement of these households.
	Tanga City	Ndumi	Main Line Block Value 75 (MLBV 75)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Technical]</i> Additional space is required for the construction of the MLBV.
		Putini	Marine Storage Terminal (MST) Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>[Technical]</i> Two very small pieces of land required to complete acquisition of land required for access road for the MST. Plus, two small pieces of additional land along the pipeline corridor where it enters the MST site for access.

Project Standards

The land acquisition and resettlement process for the Project in Tanzania follows the requirements contained within the Tanzanian legal framework, International conventions and agreements signed by Tanzania (e.g. African Charter in Human and Peoples' rights), International Financing Standards (IFS) (e.g. International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS5) Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) and related Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) between the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania, and the Host Government Agreement (HGA) between the EACOP Company and the Government of Tanzania (GoT).

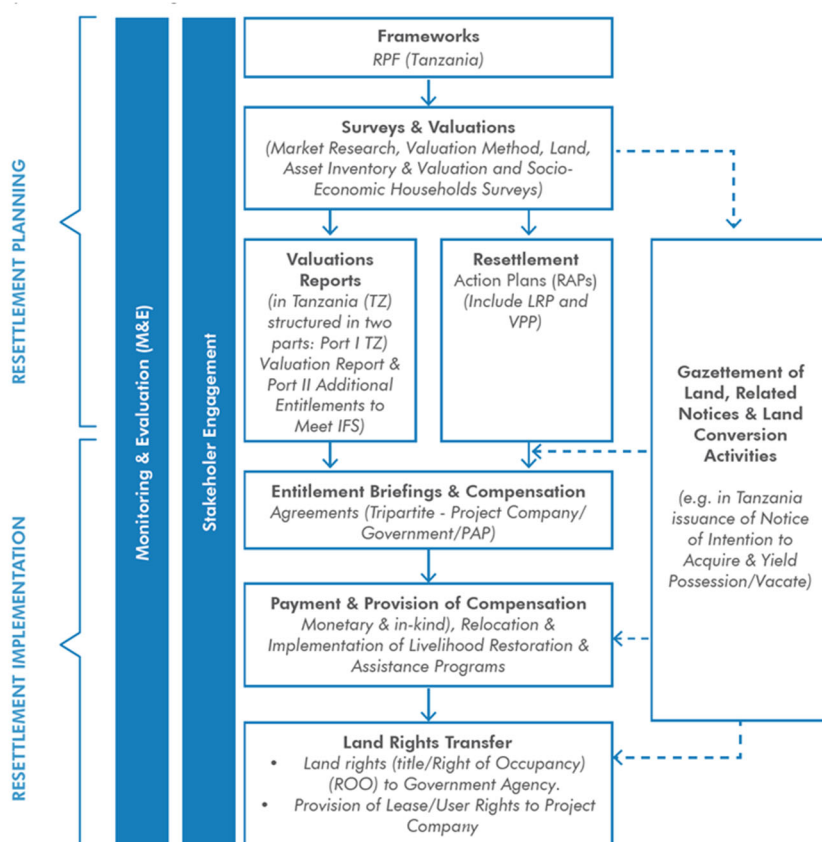
The Project is obliged to meet the national legal framework and has committed to meet the relevant International Financing Standards (IFS), including IFC PS5. There are gaps between the national Tanzanian legal framework and IFC PS5. The Project has identified these gaps in the RAPs, which are summarized in this Addendum, and committed to measures to address them. These measures have been applied where possible within the Valuation Reports in each country and all measures are contained and committed to within the Project RAPs (i.e. Regional RAPs) and this RAP Addendum.

RAP Planning & Implementation Process

The footprint changes follow the EACOP land acquisition and resettlement process, which covers the resettlement planning and implementation. The signed HGA formalized the agreement on the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement process, see Figure overleaf.

The EACOP Project Company is managing the land acquisition process in compliance with the national legal requirements and international financing standards (e.g. IFC PS5) working in collaboration with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and other relevant Government Authorities.

EACOP Land Acquisition Process



The resettlement planning has been completed for the footprint changes and RAP implementation steps commenced. Entitlement briefings and compensation agreement signing has largely been completed at the stage of disclosure of this Addendum.

For the footprint changes there are additional steps in RAP planning undertaken when original approved valuations were affected by the footprint changes. The additional steps are explained in the Addendum include extraction of existing valuations that were extinguished as an original PAPs land is no longer affected by the Project land requirements due to the FPCs or is only now partially affected. Discretionary payments are made to PAPs for extracted valuations.

Footprint Changes Affected People & Assets

Addendum Chapter 5 presents a summary of the socio-economic and livelihoods context for the villages/mitaa and households affected by the footprint changes. The displacement impacts are presented in this Addendum associated with the overall footprint changes and for each footprint change in each of these villages/mitaa, including the PAPs who will experience physical and / or economic displacement and identification of potentially vulnerable/vulnerable PAHs. Updated metrics (Feb' 2023) for the total Project land acquisition impacts in Tanzania are presented along with key changes as a consequence of the footprint changes, supplementary valuations and some original valuations being determined to be owned by the same PAP, so reducing PAP numbers.

A summary of permanent displacement impacts for the revised Project footprint per affected village/mtaa is shown in the Table below:

Footprint change	District	Ward	Village / Mtaa	Land Area (valued for compensation) (Acres)	Land Parcels	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic & Other Trees	Graves
													Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping Acres	Crops Stems		
Minziro Nature Forest Re-route	Missenyi	Nsunga	Igayaza	44.20	56	46	42	3	1	0	15	2	2	1	0	2.80	1.65	1,419	18,426	0
		Kassambya	Mabuye	33.27	68	79	60	18	1	0	27	7	7	9	1	4.46	4.65	9,692	8,468	9
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Muleba	Mubunda	Kikagate	102.16	81	67	54	12	1	0	38	6	8	11	1	10.46	4.80	839	364	1
		Bisheke	Milanda	45.18	88	48	38	9	1	0	31	4	4	7	0	11.96	7.58	602	375	1
		Kasharunga	Kiteme	158.27	623	405	324	80	1	0	184	17	17	54	0	47.26	25.53	24,593	13,780	22
PS4 Footprint & Access Road	Mbogwe	Nyakafulu	Lubebo	114.09	183	112	90	21	1	0	15	0	0	5	1	29.23	8.17	1,884	2,642	9
PS5 Footprint & Access Road	Igunga	Nanga	Igogo	94.48	76	47	44	1	1	1	22	2	2	1	0	6.82	0.64	0	90	1
		Igunga	Kamando	56.09	49	32	6	25	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	17.01	20.82	30	98	0
		Igunga	Buyumba	50.77	45	39	33	4	1	1	18	1	1	0	0	8.04	0.89	0	9	0
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Igunga	Igunga	Mwamayoka	62.00	22	18	16	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	22	0
PS6 Footprint & Access Road	Singida DC	Ughandi	Misinko	112.62	112	79	72	6	1	0	19	2	3	2	1	35.38	7.82	3,607	389	33
		Ntonge	Igauri	48.03	127	85	72	9	2	2	13	4	4	9	1	14.62	4.59	17,886	2,658	13
		Ntonge	Ntonge	2.68	7	7	3	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0.14	0.50	39	471	4
Pipeline Re-route KP 1061	Chemba	Paranga	Kelema Balai	17.25	18	17	16	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1.72	0.00	1,155	24	0
		Paranga	Kelema Mashariki	25.12	47	38	37	0	1	0	17	0	0	2	0	3.28	1.00	1399	167	38
PRS1 Access Road	Kiteto	Partimbo	Kimana	258.95	92	87	64	22	1	0	47	6	9	8	0	3.14	84.65	4	5,261	0
PRS2 Access Road	Handeni DC	Sinden	Sinden	102.32	78	68	61	6	1	0	33	4	7	3	0	5.77	1.08	276	304	1
MLBV75	Tanga City	Kiomoni	Ndumi	26.01	41	41	37	3	1	0	24	1	1	0	1	4.64	0.55	2,845	2,265	2
MST Access route	Tanga City	Chongoleani	Putini	5.28	15	12	11	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1.52	0.00	28	357	0
FPC Villages Cumulative Total: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)				1,359	1,828	1,327	1,080	223	18	6	538	57	67	113	6	208	175	66,298	56,170	134
<i>FPC Villages Cumulative Total : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)</i>				<i>1,174</i>	<i>1,043</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>26,725</i>	<i>40,811</i>	<i>117</i>

Overview of Project Affected Households

A summary of the demographic characteristics and land tenure of PAHs in each FPC affected village/mtaa with the original Project footprint (Pre-FPC – 2018 surveys) and following the footprint changes (Post-FPC – 2022 surveys) is provided in Chapter 5. This shows there is little change in the key data of the PAPs and PAHs affected by the original and revised footprints.

A summary of the socio-economic and livelihoods characteristics of the PAHs in the footprint change affected villages/mitaa is provided below:

- The average household size across the 19 villages is 6.5 persons per household which comprises the PAPs nuclear and extended family or household members.
- The majority of households in the revised footprint remain headed by males.
- Across all villages, PAHs' members are permanent residents of their villages (more than 96% of PAHs).
- Predominately affected valued land is held under customary land tenure (unregistered) (>82%), with around 17% under tenancy agreements and the remaining <1% being customary land tenure (registered) or a Government Letter of Allocation.
- The majority of the affected land is used for agricultural activities.
- The PAH ethnic groups are generally reflective of the main ethnic groups in the relevant Districts, including the Haya in Missenyi and Muleba, Sukuma in Mbogwe and Igunga, Nyaturu in Singida, Rangi in Chemba, Maasai in Kiteto, Zigua in Handeni, Digo in Tanga City.

Livelihood activities:

- Across the footprint change affected communities cultivation of crops is a main livelihood activity and livestock keeping is widespread. The type and numbers of livestock kept does vary, as do the types of crops cultivated.
- Other livelihood activities include small trading and self-employment. In Putini farming is reducing and increasingly primary livelihood activities include fishing and self-employment, as well as some small trading.
- Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods within these villages/mitaa, both as food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops.
- PAHs in the communities report that they generally experience food and cash shortages for a period of the year which can depend on the crop seasonal calendar and rainfall.

Vulnerable PAHs:

- Vulnerable people and households may be especially susceptible to Project-induced impacts, including the following: food and cash shortages due to the loss of land to the Project. Criteria has been used to identified potentially vulnerable households, in line with the EACOP Regional RAPs. Around 41% of PAHs the footprint changes villages/mitaa have been identified as potentially vulnerable.
- When comparing the total number of Vulnerable PAHs from before and after the changes to the project footprint, there is increase in the percentage of PAHs who are identified as potentially vulnerable (35% to 41%). This is mainly due to a significant increase in the number of PAPs at PS 3 in Muleba District who are identified as potentially vulnerable.

The additional PAHs affected by the revised PS3 access road in Kiteme village have a higher level of pre-existing vulnerability factors which has largely contributed to this increase.

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups:

- Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People are defined as a group of people who are native to an area and who have distinct social and cultural characteristics. Three ethnic groups that meet international definitions for indigenous peoples and are consistently recognized as Vulnerable ethnic groups self identifying as indigenous peoples by credible international organizations and experts – the Maasai, Akie and Datoga (Barbaig and Taturu) – are affected by the Project's land acquisition.
- Of the 19 villages affected by the footprint changes, three villages - Mwamayoka, in Igunga District, Kimana Village in Kiteto District and Sindeni Village in Handeni District Council - are home to communities of Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Self-Identifying as Indigenous People. In addition, there is one (1) PAH within Buyumba village who is identified as Barbaig. See table below:

FPC	District	Ward	Village	No. PAPs.			
				Maasai	Akie	Barbaig	Taturu
PS5 Footprint & ERU	Igunga	Igunga	Buyumba			1	
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Igunga	Igunga	Mwamayoka			3	3
PRS1 Access Road	Kiteto	Partimbo	Kimana	26	9		
PRS2 Access Road	Handeni	Sindeni	Sindeni	12			
Totals				38	9	4	3

Protected Areas Revised Displacement Impacts

The footprint changes have altered the displacement impacts to the Reserved Land in the Protected Areas of Minziro Natural Forest Reserve, Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park:

- The pipeline has been re-routed outside the Minziro Natural Forest Reserve, therefore no Reserved Land or forest resources (trees) within this Protected Area are now affected by the Project.
- The seven (7) short re-routes and/or narrowing of the pipeline corridor within the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park result in the following displacement impacts:
 - Ruiga River Forest Reserve: ~59.5 m² of Reserved Land and ~49 m³ of affected tree volume.
 - Burigi-Chato National Park: ~257.7 m² of Reserved Land and ~3,248 m³ of affected tree volume.

Key Changes to Displacement Impacts from Footprint Changes

- Prior to the footprint changes the total Project footprint in Tanzania was 10,081 acres, this comprised 680 acres for the construction facilities, 9,223 acres for the operational facilities (pipeline corridor, above-ground installations (AGIs), additional temporary workspaces (ATWS) and permanent access roads) and 178 acres for the Marine Storage Terminal (MST). The total Project footprint following the footprint changes is 10,308 acres, comprising 680 acres for the construction facilities, 9,426 acres for the operational facilities and approximately 202 acres for the MST. The footprint changes result in an overall increase in the total Project footprint of 203 acres, an approximate 2% increase.
- Prior to the footprint changes in 2021 the total number of PAPs affected by the land acquisition program was 9,513 (without MST). The number of PAPs affected by the Project following the footprint changes is 10,021 (with MST). This increase of 503 PAPs comprises of:
 - 417 new PAPs from the FPCs;
 - 24 PAPs who are no longer affected by the project footprint due to the FPCs;
 - a reduction of 8 PAPs from the merging of valuations and supplementary valuations; and
 - 123 PAPs affected by the TPA land acquisition at Chongoleani for the MST facilities.
- Prior to the footprint changes 331 Project Affected Households (PAHs) were physically displaced by the Project as their dwelling structures were affected. The number of physically displaced PAHs affected by the Project following the footprint changes is 344 PAHs. This increase of 13 physically displaced PAHs comprises of:
 - 16 new physically displaced PAHs due to the FPCs (5 of these PAHs were only economically displaced by the original Project footprint and 11 new PAHs);
 - 1 additional PD PAH (not in a FPC affected village/mtaa) offered on a discretionary basis a replacement house due to the impact of the original Project footprint on the majority of the structures in her homestead; and
 - 4 PAHs who were physically displaced by the original Project footprint are no longer physically displaced with the footprint changes.
- The 19 villages/mitaa communities affected by the footprint changes were all previously affected by the Project land acquisition except one additional village in Singida district (Ntonge village). Land within this village is affected by the access road to Pump Station 6 (PS 6).

Updated Overall Project Displacement Impacts in Tanzania

The Project land acquisition metrics in the table below have been updated to reflect the metrics of the revised Project footprint.

Regions : Pipeline & Priority Areas	No. of Villages/ Mtaa:	Land Area Affected (acres)	Land Area being Compensated for (acres)	Number of PAPs	PAPs losing Land (land holders)	Physically Displaced PAPs	Replacement Houses (Maximum)	Graves	Vulnerable & Potentially Vulnerable PAPs
Kagera (including MCPY5, MCPY6 and PS 3)	31	1,621	1,395	2,401	2,013	128	136	198	1,069
Geita (including MCPY7, MCPY8 and PS 4)	37	1,447	1,237	1,530	1,321	45	50	79	503
Shinyanga	16	417	409	618	515	12	14	27	206
Tabora (including Coating Yard, MCPY 9 & 10, PS 5)	30	1,404	1,399	1,007	885	28	42	82	496
Singida (including MCPY11 and PS 6)	33	1,244	1,210	1,325	1,188	33	48	257	402
Dodoma (including MCPY12)	23	874	849	825	767	20	25	138	359
Manyara (including MC13, PY13 and PRS 1)	13	1,256	1,258	493	410	24	28	4	227
Tanga (including MCPY 14, 15, 16 and PRS 2)	50	1,843	1,760	1,699	1,213	54	59	315	825
Totals - Revised Project Footprint (without MST)	233	10,106	9,517	9,898	8,312	344	402	1,100	4,087
<i>Totals - Original Project Footprint (without MST)</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>9,903</i>	<i>9,306</i>	<i>9,513</i>	<i>8,036</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>1,051</i>	<i>3,624</i>
Tanga – Marine Storage Terminal (MST)		202 ¹		123 ¹					
Totals - Revised Project Footprint & PAPs (with MST)	233	10,308		10,021					

¹ The Project is leasing upto 82 hectares (~202 acres) from Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) for the Marine Storage Terminal (72 hectares/178 acres) and a spoil soil storage area as well as pieces of land for access and the pipeline into the MST site. This land at Chongoleani was acquired by TPA in 2017. The Project have identified 123 PAPs were affected by the acquisition of the 82 hectares/202 acres of land. Additional to the PAPs affected by the TPA land acquisition are those whose marine based livelihood activities will be affected from the construction of the marine facilities. The Project has prepared and disclosed a Supplementary RAP and LRP for the Chongoleani Peninsula.

Compensation Framework & Valuation Process

Eligibility criteria, entitlements and the compensation framework are presented in the Regional RAPs, this is applicable to the PAPs affected by the footprint changes.

The **compensation approach** for loss of land and other immovable assets (e.g. crops, trees, other structures, graves etc.) and other in-kind entitlements for livelihood restoration, relocation/resettlement assistance and transitional support is based on: Significance of impact; Vulnerability; and Feasibility of compensation measures.

The **eligibility criteria** identify 'who' is eligible to receive compensation and assistance based on the requirements of national legislation and IFC PS5.

Cut-off Dates: Only landholdings and assets present prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation. In Tanzania the cut-off date is legally prescribed as the commencement of the valuation surveys. At the commencement of the surveys the cut-off dates were established for each footprint change survey.

The findings of the socio-economic and asset valuation surveys together with the eligibility criteria and compensation approach have been used to develop an **Entitlement Framework**, this is contained in the EACOP Regional RAPs. This is summarized in Chapter 6 of the Addendum. The Entitlement Framework defines what type of compensation (e.g. monetary and in-kind) and resettlement assistance each category of affected eligible person is entitled to depending on the extent of their impact/loss (i.e. displacement impact) from the Project land acquisition.

The **valuation process** defines how impacted land and assets have been valued for compensation. The Project Valuer prepared a valuation methodology to meet both national legal requirements for approval by the Chief Valuer and IFC PS5 requirements. The Project valuations have been structured to achieve IFC PS5 including replacement cost comprising two Parts (described in table overleaf) : Part I: Valuation Report & Compensation Schedules for Tanzanian Legal Requirements (approved by Chief Valuer); and Part II: Valuation Report & Compensation Schedules for Additional Entitlements for International Financing Standards (IFS) (shared with the Chief Valuer for information).

PAPs whose original valuations were extracted due to the footprint changes are eligible for a discretionary payment.

Updates to Compensation due to delays: The land acquisition program for the pipeline and AGIs commenced in 2018 with Project Valuations being prepared in 2019. The Project has committed to re-assessment of compensation amounts due to the delay of payment since the valuation and cut-off date to ensure replacement cost requirements are met and to acknowledge the disturbance from the delay. The re-assessment includes: the addition of interest (12.24%) to compensation amounts as prescribed under the Tanzanian legal framework and in order to meet IFS standards; and additional uplifts to achieve replacement cost characteristics, for example updated land and building/structures rates and additional inflation for crops and trees.

(Part I) Valuation for Compensation under Tanzanian Legislation	(Part II) Valuation for Additional Entitlements under IFS & RAP
<p>Land (informed by Market Research pegged on indicative base land rates from Chief Valuer)</p> <p>Buildings & Structures (replacement cost of building or structure, depreciation not taken into account)</p> <p>Crops & Economic Trees (market value based on type, growth rate quantity and age using Government 2012 and 2018 Crop Rates for the relevant Zone).</p> <p>Disturbance Allowance (based on Fixed Deposit Rates from commercial banks and benchmarked with other major projects)</p> <p>Accommodation Allowance (36 months rental where dwelling on affected land and is in use at the time of valuation)</p> <p>Transport Costs (Cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road within 20km from place of displacement)</p> <p>Loss of Profit (Net profit per month evidenced by audited accounts for 36 months for eligible affected businesses)</p> <p>Graves (full exhumation costs, costs for placatory and expiratory rites, transportation and re-interment costs)</p> <p>Orphaned Land (offered for compensation where remainder of land is less than 0.5 acres (outside city, municipality or township)</p>	<p>Transaction Costs on Land (to achieve replacement value 10% percent was added to land rates for transaction costs)</p> <p>Increases in Land and Building/Structures Rates from updated Market Research.</p> <p>Inflation Adjustment for 2012 & 2018 Crop & Economic Tree Rates (Government approved crop and tree rates were for 2012 and 2018 so inflation % applied up to date of valuation)</p> <p>Disturbance Allowance (Disturbance allowance applied also to additional entitlements under IFS)</p> <p>In-kind Compensation Options for eligible PAPs: Replacement Land (for eligible PAPs depending on significance of impact and vulnerability) & Replacement Housing (for eligible physically displaced PAHs)</p> <p>Livelihood Restoration Entitlements (livelihood support depending on significance of impact and vulnerability e.g. agricultural improvement programs)</p> <p>Transitional Support (part of LRP and includes provision of food baskets to eligible PAPs post displacement up to harvest, period depends on impacts and vulnerability etc.)</p> <p>Assistance to Vulnerable Persons and Households (additional in-kind support for vulnerable persons and households)</p> <p>Assets within Road Reserves/Powerline Wayleaves (Compensation for extension to these not previously compensated by authorities. Compensation for assets within these present at cut-off and not speculative)</p> <p>Informal Users (Compensation for affected assets present at cut-off)</p> <p>Orphaned Land (offered for compensation where remainder of land is 20% or less of a PAP's land holding).</p>

The entitlements for PAHs to **replacement housing** and land for physically displaced PAHs and livelihood restoration for eligible PAHs is as referred to in the Regional RAPs. The replacement housing designs and **Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)** are not repeated in this Addendum.

Replacement Housing

There are 57 physically displaced PAHs in the village/mitaa affected by the footprint changes. Physically displaced Project Affected Households (PD PAHs) are eligible to choose from either replacement housing or cash compensation.

The type of replacement house that a PAP is entitled to depends on the size of the residential dwelling(s) it replaces. Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines and separate kitchen structures are also constructed. Eight replacement houses of different sizes have been designed by a Tanzanian architect in consultation with affected communities. The smallest houses are 25 m³ (Type A) and the largest 145 m³ (Type H).

The PAHs existing affected dwelling structures are constructed from materials such as grass thatch or corrugated sheet metal roofs, with mud and wattle walls, and earth floors. With a few of the dwelling structures being more permanent constructions with burnt brick walls, cement screed floors and corrugated sheet roofs. All replacement houses are built using modern materials and comply with Tanzanian building regulations and standards.

Replacement Land

For the Pipeline and AGIs the updated replacement land strategy is:

- Residential plots and agricultural land for Physically Displaced PAHs are secured by the Project. The Project has established and is operating a mechanism in Tanzania with TPDC to secure replacement land where required into a Replacement Land Trust.
- For other eligible PAHs (not physically displaced) Project will offer facilitation and support to PAPs to secure additional agricultural land rather than intervening directly. Support is included within an eligible PAPs compensation agreement if requested: e.g. surveying, engagement support, purchase agreements, support for tenure security or soils testing as part of the LRP (i.e. to increase productivity of remaining/alternative land).
- Very vulnerable PAHs may be provided with more intervention on a case-by-case basis.

Livelihood Restoration

The majority of PAHs for the pipeline and AGIs, including within the footprint changes affected villages/mitaa, are reliant on land-based livelihood activities. The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance depending on the significance of impacts on the livelihood of a PAH and their resilience to restore livelihoods. Chapter 8 of the Regional RAPs presents the Project's approach to livelihood restoration in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

Delivery of the LRP involves phasing interventions:

- Transitional support - Food baskets for eligible households for periods of typically 6 to 12 months depending on needs and financial literacy training to support the immediate food security needs for eligible affected households.
- Immediate Livelihood Restoration and support, focusing on the immediate restoration of directly impacted livelihoods and the enhancement of food security.
- Additional Livelihood Enhancement in the longer term, involving other agricultural improvement programs, enterprise development and vocational training.

PAHs/PAPs have been grouped depending on the significance of impacts and their vulnerability. Entitlement to livelihood restoration and transitional support packages and options, along with resettlement assistance, is linked to the Livelihood Restoration Group into which PAHs/PAPs fall. Livelihood restoration options available through the LRP are the following:

- LRA 1 - Land preparation and planting of replacement and alternative agricultural land;
- LRA 2 - Maize and rice/main crop improvement program;
- LRA 3 - Crop diversification program;
- LRA 4 - Poultry production program;
- LRA 5 - Livestock improved husbandry program;
- LRA 6 - Improved beekeeping practices;
- LRA 7 - Enterprise development; and
- LRA 8 - Household budgeting and money management training.

Footprint Changes Consultation & Disclosure

Consultation and engagement gives impacted and/or interested parties the option to offer input on the RAP process for the revised project footprint and enabled modifications to be made to planned changes. Engagement with affected PAPs and their households has been undertaken during the RAP planning phase and continues to be critical during the ongoing RAP Implementation process.











The approaches used and commitments to consultation and disclosure in the EACOP Regional RAPs apply to the footprint changes. The Project's Grievance Management procedure is described in the Regional RAPs and PAPs in all Project affected villages are informed regarding this mechanism.

An overview of the consultation and disclosure made in support of the resettlement process for footprint changes is provided in this Addendum. Stakeholder involvement was an essential aspect of the RAP amendment planning process given the risk of confusion and concerns these changes could generate among existing PAPs and potentially new PAPs.

Implementation Budget & Schedule

The RAP budget has been updated to include the additional compensation for the additional affected land and assets (i.e. structures, crops, trees and graves) from the footprint changes. The budget has been updated to include the costs associated with replacement housing and land for the additional physically displaced PAHs. The LRP and transitional support budget items have been updated to include for the additional new FPC PAPs.

Updated High-Level Pipeline & AGIs RAP Implementation Schedule:

Activity	2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Entitlement Briefing & Compensation Agreement Signing								
Replacement Land Identification & Purchasing								
Compensation Payment								
Replacement House Construction								
Notice to Vacate								
Relocation of PAHs, Transitional Support Commences and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LR) Implementation: <i>The livelihood restoration programs are expected to run for at least 2 to 3 years after relocation until all PAH livelihoods are restored.</i>								
Cadastral/Conversion of Land/Lease Agreement								
Land Access								

Monitoring & Evaluation

The EACOP Regional RAPs set out the monitoring and evaluation process during RAP implementation and can be referred to for further details. The PAPs and PAHs affected by the revised Project footprint were integrated into the main RAP implementation program following the completion of RAP planning during the preparation of this RAP Addendum. Therefore, for the purposes of RAP Implementation monitoring, they will not be monitored separately from the overall monitoring and evaluation program. Specific attention will be paid throughout the monitoring and evaluation process to vulnerable households including those from Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People.

Four (4) types of M&E will be conducted as part of the RAP implementation, consisting of: Process monitoring and evaluation; Compliance monitoring and evaluation; Completion audit; and Ex-post evaluation.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations or Acronyms	Meaning
AE	Acre equivalent
AFS	Average farm size
AGI	Above Ground Installation
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
CRC	Community Relations Coordinator
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUL	CNOOC Uganda Limited
CV	Chief Valuer
DC	District Council
DLO	District Authorized Land Officer
DV	District Valuer
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
EHSS	Environmental, Health, Safety and Security
EHT	Electrical Heat Tracing
EPs	Equator Principles
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FDR	Fixed Deposit Reserves
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPC	Footprint Change
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoT	Government of Tanzania
ha	Hectare
HGA	Host Government Agreement
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFC PS	International Finance Corporation Performance Standard
IFI	International Financial Institution
IGA	Inter-Governmental Agreement
IP	Indigenous People
Kbpd	Kilo barrels per day
KII	Key Informant Interview
km	Kilometer
KP	Kilometer Point
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LARWG	Land and Resettlement Working Group
LOF	Load-out Facility
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
m	Meter
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCPY	Main Camp and Pipe Yard
ME	Ministry of Energy

Abbreviations or Acronyms	Meaning
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
MLBV	Main Line Block Valves
MST	Marine Storage Terminal
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PA	Priority Area
PAC	Project Affected Community
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PaulSam	PaulSam Geo-Engineering Company Ltd
PRS	Pressure Reduction Station
PS	Performance Standard
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROO	Right of Occupancy
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
TANESCO	Tanzania Electric Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzanian National Roads Agency
TARURA	Tanzanian Rural Roads Agency
TFS	Tanzania Forest Services Agency
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
VDC	Village Development Council
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VPP	Vulnerable Peoples Plan
VPSHR	Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights
VR	Valuation Report
WDC	Ward Development Council
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WK	Whiteknights Real Estate and Investment Analysis Co. Ltd.

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Acres per hectare	One acre is equivalent to 0.4 hectares (ha).
Acre Equivalent	A measure of the relative productivity of arable land in a Project-affected district. It is the ratio of two numbers: (a) the number of acres of land that a household in a district needs to sustain itself (taking into account staple crops and their prevalence in that district, as well as district-specific crop yields and average household size); and (b) the average number of acres of land per household across all Project-affected districts (2.57 acres, as reported in 2007 / 2008 agricultural census data).
Average Farm Size	The average agricultural (crop) land holding per household in a district, as reported in 2007 / 2008 agricultural census data.
Asset survey	A survey undertaken to identify and assess all assets by owner and / or rights holder.
Census	A survey of all persons who will be displaced by a project that captures all appropriate socio-economic baseline data of affected persons and their households and records their assets to determine eligibility for compensation and other support.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset such as land and improvements on land, or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project.
Compulsory Acquisition / Expropriation	The power of government to acquire land rights or right in land in the public interest without the willing consent of the owner or occupant.
Construction Corridor	A corridor used as workspace within which to construct the pipeline.
Construction facilities	Facilities that will be required to facilitate construction of the Project, including construction and coating camps, lay-down areas, construction access roads and other facilities required for storage of equipment.
Crude oil	Oil that is extracted from the ground before it is refined into usable products, such as gasoline / petroleum.
Cut-off date	In Tanzania the date of the commencement of the valuation of assets of persons affected by the project. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and / or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, fruit trees and woodlots) established after the cut-off date will not be valued or compensated.
Displacement	The physical, economic, social and / or cultural uprooting of a person, household, social group or community as a result of the project.
District	The second-highest administrative division of Tanzania. Each region is subdivided into districts. As of 2012 there are 169 districts. These include rural districts (District Councils) and urban districts (Town Councils, Municipal Councils and City Councils).
Economic Displacement	Loss of assets (including land), or loss of access to assets, leading to loss of income or means of livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. People or enterprises that may be economically displaced with or without experiencing physical displacement.
Eligibility	Entitlement to compensation and assistance due displacement impacts resulting from Project required land acquisition, revocation of rights and / or the expropriation of property.
Encroachment	The unauthorized use of land in a project land footprint in violation of the terms by which project land was established. Encroachers include people settling and / or using land after a cut-off date has been instated.
Entitlements	Compensation offered to persons, households, groups and / or communities physical and / or economically displaced by the Project. This includes (but is not limited to): financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; housing, service provision, transport assistance, and other short-term assistance required to move from one site to another.
Entitlement Framework	Describes compensation for both physical and economic losses due to resettlement or displacement and identifies categories of people who will be eligible to receive compensation as a result of these losses.

Term	Definition
Equator Principles (EPs)	A risk management tool adopted by some financial institutions for identifying, assessing and managing environmental and social risks. The EPs are largely based on International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) (2012) with some additional requirements.
Geographic Information System (GIS)	A combination of computer hardware, software and data that is used to capture, maintain, analyze and display information related to the geographic location of features and facilities.
Good International Industry Practice	Practices applied to the Project to achieve the best possible results when managing social and environmental impacts.
Grievance	A matter considered by a Project Affected Person (PAP) / community member to be unjust or unfair as a result of Project activities that causes distress.
Hamlet	In rural areas in Tanzania, a hamlet represents the smallest administrative division of a village.
Host Community	Communities that live in or around areas where physically displaced people will be resettled to or where replacement agricultural land is allocated, and who, in turn, may then be affected by the resettlement. Resettlement may in certain instances give rise to impacts on host communities - for instance, through increased pressure on land, water or other resources, or through changes in local socio-economic dynamics.
Household	A group of persons who may or may not be related, but who share a home or living space, who aggregate and share their incomes, and evidenced by the fact that they regularly take meals together.
International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PSs)	The global benchmark for environmental and social risk management in the private sector.
IFC PS5	The IFC's performance standard for dealing with Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.
Indigenous People	Social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society rendering them potentially vulnerable to becoming disadvantaged in the development process.
Involuntary Resettlement	Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition that will result in displacement. This occurs in cases of lawful compulsory acquisition or restrictions on land use based on eminent domain; and in cases of negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to compulsory acquisition or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition includes both outright purchases of property and purchases of access rights, such as rights-of-way.
Livelihood	A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets and activities required for a person to make a living such as: wages from employment; cash income earned through an enterprise or through sale of produce, goods, handicrafts or services; rental income from land or premises; income from a harvest or animal husbandry; share of a harvest (such as various sharecropping arrangements) or livestock production; self-produced goods or produce used for exchange or barter; self-consumed goods or produce, food, materials, fuel and goods for personal or household use or trade derived from natural or common resources; pensions; various types of government allowances (child allowances, special assistance for the very poor); and remittances from family or relatives.
Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)	A plan intended to set out how to replace or restore livelihoods lost or reduced as a result of a project. The plan aims to restore, or if possible, improve, the quality of life and standard of living of affected parties and ensure food security through the provision of economic opportunities and income generating activities of affected property owners and their households.
Main Line Block Valve Stations (MLBV)	A mechanical device (valve) installed in a pipeline that can be closed to block the flow of product (crude oil) through the pipeline. MLBVs are located at major crossing points and are used to stop the flow of product through the pipeline and isolate a segment of the pipeline system or a component of the system.

Term	Definition
Main Camp and Pipe Yard (MCPY)	A construction facility consisting of temporary housing, offices, pipe yard kitchen, dining hall and recreation areas. The adjoining pipe yard is where coated pipeline sections are stored before being transported to the construction corridor.
Marine Storage Terminal (MST)	An area close to the coast consisting of a number of external floating roof tanks with discharge pumps and support systems where product will be stored before it is transported to the end user via the offshore Load-Out-Facility.
Mtaa / Mitaa	The Kiswahili term for a suburb. Mtaa is the singular form and Mitaa the plural.
Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)	Any not-for-profit, non-governmental and voluntary citizens group organized on a local, national or international level. It can perform a variety of public service and humanitarian functions and is often guided by a specific mission.
Notice of intention to acquire	An official written notice issued to people who will be displaced by the Project, informing them that their land will be acquired (and / or property expropriated) for purposes of the Project.
Notice to vacate / yield possession	A written notice issued to owners and occupants of land acquired by the project, informing them to leave the premises within a specified time frame.
Orphaned Land	A term to describe land dissected by the pipeline corridor and other facilities leaving portions of the original field no longer viable to cultivate / use. The determination of orphaned land follows a set procedure as described in Valuation Reports and RAP(s).
Physical Displacement	Loss of permanently occupied house / apartment, dwelling or shelter as a result of Project-related land acquisition that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Pipe Yard	An area where coated pipeline sections are stored during construction before being transported to the construction corridor.
Pipeline	Includes all parts of those physical facilities through which oil moves in transportation. It includes but is not limited to: line pipe, valves and other appurtenances attached to the pipe, pumping / compressor units and associated fabricated units, metering, regulating and delivery stations, and holders and fabricated assemblies located therein, and breakout tanks.
Pipeline Component	Some feature or part of a pipeline, such as pipe, valves, fittings and flanges.
Pipeline Corridor	A linear area where a pipeline is placed.
Pressure Reduction Station (PRS)	Used to regulate the pressure in the pipeline to allow for the continued flow of the crude oil, and to ensure that the maximum allowable operating pressure is not exceeded when oil transfers from the pipeline to storage tanks.
Priority Areas (PAs)	Collective term used in this document for construction camps, coating yard, pipe yards, marshaling yards and construction access roads.
Project Affected Household (PAH)	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Any individual who, as a result of the land acquisition required for the Project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped / unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.
Project Developer	The party responsible for the funding, planning, implementation and operations and maintenance of a project.
Project Land Requirements	The area that has to be acquired for the purpose of establishing the on-shore Project infrastructure, including construction facilities and the operational facilities, namely the export pipeline and permanent above-ground installations.
Pumping Station	A facility that houses the pumping infrastructure used to push oil along through a pipeline from the source to the outlet.
Region	The highest administrative division of Tanzania. Tanzania is divided into thirty-one regions (2016), each of which is further subdivided into districts.
Resettlement	The displacement or relocation of an affected population from one location to another within the national territory, and the restructuring or creation of comparable living conditions.

Term	Definition
Resettlement assistance	Support provided to people who are displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement.
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	A plan that provides a comprehensive set of actions for addressing impacts related to physical and economic displacement. It describes the procedures and activities that will be taken to compensate for losses, mitigate adverse project impacts, and provide development benefits to those who will be resettled or displaced as a result of a project.
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	A requirement for projects with sub-projects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. The framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to sub-projects to be prepared during project implementation.
Responsible Party	Assigned individual(s) who has the authority or expertise to define and take corrective action to resolve a grievance.
Socio-economic Baseline	A baseline record of land use activities within the Project footprint as well as the socio-economic characteristics of individuals and communities dependent on the land prior to the commencement of the land acquisition process, as well as host communities that will potentially be impacted by the Project.
Spread	On pipeline projects of this magnitude, construction typically takes place concurrently at several locations along the pipeline route, with a construction team at each location moving progressively along the route. The area covered by each individual construction team is referred to as a "spread".
Stakeholder	Individual or groups of people who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project. They may have the ability to influence the outcome of the project, either positively or negatively.
Trench (to bury pipes in)	A long narrow ditch dug into the ground and embanked with its own soil and used for concealment and protection of the pipeline. Trenches are usually dug by a specialized digging machine.
Upstream Industry	The upstream (oil and gas) industry is sometimes known as the exploration and production (E&P) sector. It refers to the exploration for, and recovery and production of, products such as crude oil and natural gas.
Upstream Partners	Total E&P Uganda BV (TEPU) and CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL) are referred to as the Upstream Partners.
Valuation	The valuation of project affected land and assets according to set compensation rates and schedules.
Village	A group of people / households who interact with each other and share an environment within well-defined cultural and geographic margins. In rural areas in Tanzania, villages constitute the second-smallest administrative division (the smallest being hamlets).
Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self identifying as Indigenous People	Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People (IPs) are defined as a group of people who are native to an area and who have distinct social and cultural characteristics. They self-identify as being a member of a distinct cultural group as well as being identifiable by others as belonging to a specific group. These Groups have a collective attachment to an area and its natural resources and practice cultural, economic, social and political customs that are separate from the dominant society.
Vulnerable Persons	People who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status in the context of the Project, may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to re-establish themselves or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. This group may include people living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women- and children-headed households, ethnic minorities, communities dependent on natural resources or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling legislation.
Ward	A lower-level administrative subdivision of Tanzania. In rural areas, each ward generally comprises several villages.

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction & Background

Uganda has significant crude oil reserves, located in the Lake Albert area in the west of the country. Total Energies E&P Uganda BV (TEPU), CNOOC Uganda Limited (CUL) and the Uganda National Oil Company (UNOC) (the Upstream Partners') hold interests in the Tilenga and Kingfisher petroleum resource licences in the Lake Albert area. Some of the crude oil produced will be refined in Uganda and the rest will be exported to markets around the world. The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) (the 'Project') involves the construction and operation of a buried pipeline to transport crude oil from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to the eastern coast of Tanzania. The length of the pipeline 1,443 kilometers (km), of which 1,147 km will be in Tanzania and will traverse eight (8) regions.

The land acquisition and resettlement process for the Project in Tanzania follows the requirements contained within the Tanzanian legal framework, International conventions and agreements signed by Tanzania (e.g. African Charter in Human and Peoples' rights), International Financing Standards (IFS) (e.g. International Finance Corporation Performance Standard 5 (IFC PS5) Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement) and related Good International Industry Practice (GIIP), the Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) between the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania, and the Host Government Agreement (HGA) between the EACOP Company and the Government of Tanzania (GoT).

According to these requirements resettlement planning documentation has been prepared for the Tanzanian section of the pipeline comprising:

- Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF);
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Priority Areas construction facilities;
- Eight (8) Regional RAPs for the pipeline and above-ground installations (AGIs);
- Valuation Reports for Priority Areas, pipeline and AGI Project required land;
- Supplementary RAP and Livelihood Restoration Plan for the Chongoleani Peninsula; and
- EACOP Land Acquisition Summary.

All RAPs and resettlement summary documents can be found on the EACOP website (<https://eacop.com/>).

The land required by the Project is called the 'footprint'. The Project footprint was identified in 2018 and the land required was surveyed and valued for acquisition. Communities and households affected by the required land acquisition were identified. Socio-economic household surveys of Project Affected Households (PAHs) were undertaken and hence the RAP reports were prepared. The RAPs are the documents prepared to guide the Project land acquisition, compensation and resettlement planning process. They set out a comprehensive plan to address the physical and/or economic displacement of PAHs from Project required land, including the construction facilities, pipeline corridor and AGIs.

During the Project development since 2018 a number of changes to the Project footprint for social, environmental and/or technical reasons have become necessary. The commitments and provisions set out in the Regional RAPs apply to the footprint changes. This document is an Addendum to the RAPs covering the footprint changes and disclosing the updated Project displacement impacts.

1.2 Overview of Project Footprint Changes

During the Project development some changes occurred to the Project footprints for the pipeline and AGIs. The changes were made after issuing the cut-off date notice, completion of the land assessment, valuation surveys and preparation of the RAPs. These Footprint Changes (FPCs) have been subject to a rigorous change management process.

In a few locations, changes became necessary to the Project footprint for social, environmental and/or technical reasons (e.g. to reduce impacts on community water supply, avoid physical displacement etc.). Examples of other technical reasons for the changes include poor ground conditions, access issues, community safety and road safety considerations and the need for additional land for access roads and earthworks. Additional changes have occurred during the FPC surveys to avoid/reduce physical displacement in line with the requirements of IFC PS5.

One consequence of the footprint changes is that some of the previously identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are no longer affected by the Project land acquisition or have a reduced area of land to be acquired or a change in assets on the land affected (e.g. trees, structures). In some cases, the revised Project footprint has led to the creation of new additional PAPs and some existing PAPs having additional land and assets affected.

Key Changes in Displacement Impacts

- Prior to the footprint changes the total Project footprint in Tanzania was 10,081 acres, this comprised 680 acres for the construction facilities, 9,223 acres for the operational facilities (pipeline corridor, above-ground installations (AGIs), additional temporary workspaces (ATWS) and permanent access roads) and 178 acres for the Marine Storage Terminal (MST). The total Project footprint following the footprint changes is 10,308 acres, comprising 680 acres for the construction facilities, 9,426 acres for the operational facilities and approximately 202 acres for the MST. The footprint changes result in an overall increase in the total Project footprint of 203 acres, an approximate 2% increase.
- Prior to the footprint changes in 2021 the total number of PAPs affected by the land acquisition program was 9,513 (without MST). The number of PAPs affected by the Project following the footprint changes is 10,021 (with MST). This increase of 503 PAPs comprises of:
 - 417 new PAPs from the FPCs;
 - 24 PAPs who are no longer affected by the project footprint due to the FPCs;
 - a reduction of 8 PAPs from the merging of valuations and supplementary valuations; and
 - 123 PAPs affected by the TPA land acquisition at Chongoleani for the MST facilities.
- Prior to the footprint changes 331 Project Affected Households (PAHs) were physically displaced by the Project as their dwelling structures were affected. The number of physically displaced PAHs affected by the Project following the footprint changes is 344 PAHs. This increase of 13 physically displaced PAHs comprises of:
 - 16 new physically displaced PAHs due to the FPCs (5 of these PAHs were only economically displaced by the original Project footprint and 11 new PAHs);
 - 1 additional PD PAH (not in a FPC affected village/mtaa) offered on a discretionary basis a replacement house due to the impact of the original Project footprint on the majority of the structures in her homestead; and

- 4 PAHs who were physically displaced by the original Project footprint are no longer physically displaced with the footprint changes.
- The 19 villages/mitaa communities affected by the footprint changes were all previously affected by the Project land acquisition except one additional village in Singida district (Ntonge village). Land within this village is affected by the access road to Pump Station 6 (PS 6).

A summary providing an overview of the footprint changes which fall within the scope of this Addendum report is provided in the table below. Chapter 2 provides more description on each of these footprint changes:

Table 1-1 Summary of Footprint Changes

Region	District	Footprint Change	Summary Description of Footprint Change	Villages/Mitaa Affected by FPC
Kagera	Missenyi	Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Re-route	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Environmental]</i> Short re-route (~580m) of pipeline corridor to avoid impacting Minziro National Forest Reserve. 	Mabuye Igayaza
	Muleba	Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Social]</i> New access road to avoid crossing densely populated area close to a school and to avoid physical displacement. <i>[Technical]</i> Re-alignment of access road to be outside pipeline corridor with some minor adjustments at the PS3 site entrance and to treat surface runoff. 	Kikagate Milanda Kiteme
Kagera & Geita	Muleba Biharamulo Chato	Burigi-Chato National Park and Ruiga River Forest Reserve: Pipeline Re-routes and Narrowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Environmental]</i> Re-routes and narrowing through National Park and Forest Reserve protected area to avoid impacts on Critical Habitat (changes informed by Critical Habitat Assessment). 	(Reserves/Protected Areas)
Geita	Mbogwe	Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Social]</i> The site has been moved. The original site impacted a major water source for the community - a natural spring on which the Lubeho community depends for their domestic and livelihood activities e.g., agricultural, especially rice paddy. <i>[Social]</i> Access road to new site location re-aligned to avoid physical displacement of 4 PAHs. 	Lubeho
Tabora	Igunga	Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (ERU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Technical]</i> The site has been moved close to an existing main road. The original site consisted of wet land and flooded rice paddy. Surveys found the original site consisted of "black cotton type" soil (expansive clay) on part of it.. This would have made construction difficult. In addition, the original location of the facility was far from the main access road and combined with the flooding issue in the area made accessing PS5 facility very challenging. 	Kamando Igogo Buyumba
		Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing at KP 836+600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Social]</i> Short re-route and partial narrowing of pipeline to avoid Tatura community graves (4) and a shrine (tree). The Taturu community are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous People. 	Mwamayoka
Singida	Singida	Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Technical]</i> Re-alignment of access road outside pipeline corridor with some minor adjustments at the PS6 site entrance. Additional access route comprises ~ 6.5 km of existing road upgrade. <i>[Social]</i> Re-alignment of existing road to avoid physical displacement of 12 PAHs (16 dwelling structures) and relocation of a mosque during upgrading works. 	Misinko Igauri Ntonge

Region	District	Footprint Change	Summary Description of Footprint Change	Villages/Mitaa Affected by FPC
Dodoma	Chemba	Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Technical and social]</i> Route has been optimized to avoid rock blasting near existing dwellings, reduce cut and fill and facilitate a temporary road bypass on flatter terrain. 	Kelema Mashariki Kelema Balai
Manyara	Kiteto	Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Changes (short realignment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Social]</i> Original access road surveyed and valued in 2018 runs partially through area of Akie community land and some forest. The Akie community are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous People. An alternative route was considered along an existing road/track. On scouting of this existing road in 2022 significant speculative activities and new dwellings were found to have been recently constructed. The alternative route would have resulted in a number of cases of physical displacement. Further engagement was undertaken with the Akie community regarding the access road. The community strongly held preference was for the originally surveyed and valued access road, accepting a small short re-alignment to avoid a power line and one physically displaced household. 	Kimana
Tanga	Handeni	Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road /ERU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Technical]</i> Approximately 2.5 km of existing road was identified as needed to be upgraded to provide the required access to PRS2. <i>[Social]</i> On survey of this existing road upgrade in 2022 approximately 19 PAHs were identified as living within the uncompensated road reserve. Therefore, alternative new access road section was identified to avoid the physical displacement of these households. 	Sindeni
	Tanga City	Main Line Block Value 75 (MLBV 75)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Technical]</i> Additional space is required for the construction of the MLBV. 	Ndumi
		Marine Storage Terminal (MST) Access Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>[Technical]</i> Two very small pieces of land required to complete acquisition of land required for access road for the MST. Plus, two small pieces of additional land along the pipeline corridor where it enters the MST site for access. 	Putini

1.3 Project Footprint Changes RAP Addendum

1.3.1 Purpose & Scope

The purpose of the RAP Addendum is to address impacts associated with the required Project footprint changes implemented since the preparation of the pipeline and AGI RAPs. This document should be read in conjunction with the relevant Regional RAP. The commitments and the implementation plan to address the land acquisition impacts within the Regional RAPs apply to the Project footprint changes. This RAP Addendum presents any changes or refinements to the resettlement implementation arrangements since the preparation of the Regional RAPs.

PAPs entitlements are as presented in the Regional RAPs including those related to replacement housing and land for physically displaced PAHs and livelihood restoration. This Addendum presents any updates to compensation and entitlements due to the footprint changes, namely updates to rates to make sure compensation packages meet the IFC PS5 requirement of replacement cost, interest due to delays and discretionary payments due to PAPs original valuations being affected by the footprint changes.

Updated metrics for the total land acquisition impacts associated with the Tanzanian section of the EACOP pipeline are also presented in this Addendum.

1.3.2 RAP Addendum Content

This RAP Addendum document presents:

- The footprint changes;
- A summary of updates to legal and policy framework since the Regional RAPs applicable to the Project land acquisition and resettlement;
- A summary of the land acquisition and resettlement process for the footprint changes, including the approach used when original approved valuations were affected by the footprint changes;
- The socio-economic baseline context for the villages/mitaa and PAHs affected by the footprint changes;
- The displacement impacts associated with the footprint changes, including the PAHs and PAPs who will experience physical and / or economic displacement and identification of potentially vulnerable / vulnerable PAHs;
- A summary of the land and other assets affected by the footprint changes and eligible for compensation;
- A summary of the entitlements for affected individuals, households and institutions, as well as updates to approach to compensation since the original surveys and entitlements related to the footprint;
- Overall updated Project metrics for land acquisition impacts;
- Summary of the consultation and disclosure for the footprint changes;
- The implementation of the footprint changes land acquisition and resettlement and updated schedule; and
- Additional monitoring and evaluation activities for the footprint changes land acquisition and resettlement.

The table below provides an overview of the Regional RAPs and this Addendum contents. This is included to help readers navigate to relevant parts of the Regional RAPs and this Addendum to refer to for certain matters.

Table 1-2 Overview of Regional RAPs and Addendum Content

EACOP Tanzania Pipeline & AGIs Regional RAPs Content	Notes for Readers : <i>To assist readers navigate to relevant parts of the Regional RAPs and this Addendum to refer to for certain matters.</i>	Footprint Changes RAP Addendum Content
1. Introduction		1. Introduction
2. Project Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Project description can be found in Regional RAPs Chapter 2. <i>This Addendum presents short overview of Project and presents the footprint changes.</i> 	2. Project Footprint Changes
3. Legal & Policy Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The full legal and policy context can be found in the Regional RAP Chapter 3. <i>This Addendum contains a summary of key updates to legal and policy framework since the Regional RAPs preparation.</i> 	3. Legal & Policy Framework Summary
4. Land Acquisition & Resettlement Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The footprint changes follow the same land acquisition and resettlement process as presented in the Regional RAPs. <i>This Addendum presents a summary of the process and specifically the resettlement planning for the footprint changes. This Chapter describes the additional steps undertaken when original approved valuations were affected by the footprint changes, including those where existing valuations were extinguished as an original PAPs land is no longer affected by the Project land requirements due to the FPCs. Discretionary payments due to PAPs original valuations being affected by the footprint changes are described in Chapter 4.</i> 	4. Footprint Changes Land Acquisition Process
5. Summary of Affected People & Assets (i.e. Project Impacts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The socio-economic and livelihoods context of the Project affected communities at a Ward level is presented in the Regional RAPs. <i>Chapter 5 of this Addendum presents a summary of the socio-economic and livelihoods context for the villages/mitaa and households affected by the footprint changes.</i> <i>The displacement impacts are presented in this Addendum associated with the footprint changes in each of these villages/mitaa, including the PAHs and PAPs who will experience physical and / or economic displacement and identification of potentially vulnerable/vulnerable PAHs.</i> <i>Updated metrics for the total Project land acquisition impacts in Tanzania are included in Chapter 5 of this Addendum.</i> 	5. Summary of Footprint Changes Affected People & Assets
6. Eligibility, Entitlements & Compensation Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PAPs eligibility, entitlements and compensation framework is as presented in Chapter 6 of the Regional RAPs, this is applicable to the PAPs affected by the footprint changes. The entitlements for PAHs to replacement housing and land for physically displaced PAHs and livelihood restoration is as referred to in the Regional RAPs (Chapter 6, 7 and 8). The replacement housing designs and Livelihood Restoration Plan are not repeated in this Addendum. <i>This Addendum presents a summary of PAPs eligibility, entitlements and the compensation framework, including updates to compensation and entitlements applicable to the footprint changes. Project updates on the replacement house</i> 	6. Footprint Changes Eligibility, Entitlements & Compensation Framework and Discretionary Payments for Disturbance
7. Replacement Housing & Land		
8. Livelihood Restoration Plan		

EACOP Tanzania Pipeline & AGIs Regional RAPs Content	Notes for Readers : <i>To assist readers navigate to relevant parts of the Regional RAPs and this Addendum to refer to for certain matters.</i>	Footprint Changes RAP Addendum Content
	<i>designs, replacement land strategy and livelihood restoration entitlements are summarized in this chapter.</i>	
9. Vulnerable Peoples Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) in the Regional RAPs applies to the PAHs affected by the footprint changes and should be referred to. The VPP is not repeated in this Addendum. The assessment of vulnerability and approach to vulnerable ethnic groups self-identifying as indigenous People for the footprint changes is as presented in the VPP in the Regional RAPs. <i>Chapter 5 of this Addendum does present the vulnerable/potentially vulnerable PAHs per village/mtaa affected by the footprint changes.</i> <i>For footprint changes located in areas which affect Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People, namely PRS 1 and the pipeline re-route at KP 836, this matter is covered in the relevant section of Chapter 5 of the Addendum.</i> 	
10. Consultation & Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approaches used and commitments to consultation and disclosure in the Chapter 10 of the Regional RAPs apply to the footprint changes. <i>This Addendum presents a summary of the consultation and disclosure undertaken for the footprint changes resettlement process.</i> 	7. Footprint Changes Consultation & Disclosure
11. Implementation of Land Acquisition & Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall RAP implementation, including roles and responsibilities, for the footprint changes is as set out in Chapter 11 of the Regional RAPs. 	8. Implementation of the Footprint Changes RAP Addendum
12. Implementation on Budget & Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>This Addendum presents a summary of the implementation of the footprint changes land acquisition and the updated high-level schedule. The budget components as presented in the Regional RAPs are applicable to the footprint changes, with an additional item being the discretionary payments to PAPs for original valuations affected by the footprint changes. These are described in Chapters 4 and 6 of this Addendum.</i> 	
13. Monitoring & Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Monitoring and Evaluation framework presented in the Regional RAPs Chapter 13 applies to the footprint changes. <i>This Addendum only contains a summary of any additional M&E activities for the footprint changes (e.g. Confirmation of Receipt of Discretionary Payments).</i> 	9. Additional Monitoring & Evaluation Activities for Footprint Changes

1.4 Project Company Contact Details

The Project is being developed by a dedicated pipeline company known as East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Ltd. The shareholders of EACOP are the affiliates of the three Upstream joint venture partners (the Uganda National Oil Company, Total Energies E&P Uganda and CNOOC Uganda) together with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC).

Table 1-3 Project Company Contact Details for RAP Addendum

Name of Project Company	Named Contact Key	Address and Contact Details (Tanzania)
East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) Ltd	Land and Social Manager Tanzania, EACOP	Plot No. 1403, 7 Bains Avenue Off Chole Road, Msasani Peninsula, P.O. Box 23139, Dar es Salaam Tanzania Email: info.tz@eacop.com Telephone: + 255 (0) 800 780 068 (toll free)

1.5 Project Footprint Changes RAP Planning Team

This Addendum has been prepared by the EACOP Project team with the support of Tanzanian company, PaulSam Geo-Engineering Ltd and Tanzanian registered valuation firm, Whiteknights Real Estate and Investment Analysts Co. Ltd. (WK) who are the EACOP Project Valuers.

2 Project Footprint Changes

2.1 Project Overview

The EACOP System is the petroleum export pipeline system from the inlet flange at Pump Station 1 (PS1) in Uganda to the Marine Storage Terminal (MST) and Load Out Facility (LOF) at Chongoleani on the East African coast of Tanzania. EACOP Project will include:

- 1,443 kilometer (km) of insulated, electric heat-traced, buried 24-in. pipeline; of which 1,147 km is in Tanzania. Figure 2-1 shows the pipeline route.
- Above-Ground Installations (AGIs) including:
 - Pump Stations (PS): Four (4) pump stations in Tanzania located at intervals along the pipeline. These will be used to monitor the flow in the pipeline and to boost the pipeline's internal pressure and flow (if required) to ensure safe operating limits.
 - Pressure Reduction Stations (PRS): Two (2) pressure reduction stations in Tanzania will regulate the pressure in the pipeline to ensure continued flow and that the maximum allowable operating pressure is not exceeded when the oil exits the pipeline and enters the storage tanks. There will be an additional PRS at the MST.
- Access roads and some existing road upgrades (ERUs).
- Additional Temporary Workspaces (ATWSs) along the pipeline corridor for the construction phase.
- A Marine Storage Terminal (MST), jetty and Load Out Facility (LOF).
- Construction facilities/Priority Areas: 16 Main Camps and Pipe Yards (MCPYs), with 12 of these MCPYs in Tanzania as well as the pipeline coating facility.

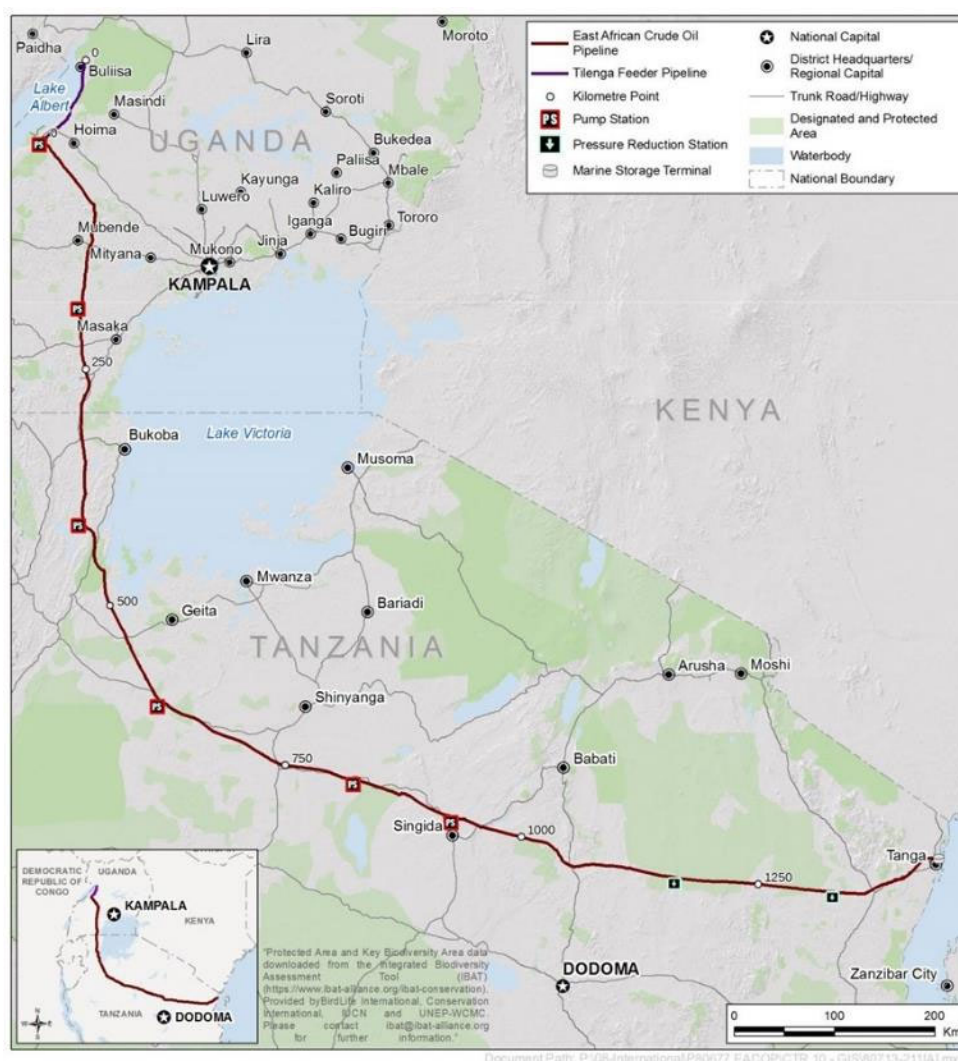
A 30m wide pipeline corridor¹ is being acquired for the construction of the pipeline. The corridor might be wider or narrower in certain locations depending on environmental and construction requirements. The corridor will be rehabilitated once construction is completed. A permanent 10 m wide pipeline corridor is required for safe operation and maintenance of the pipeline set within the 30 m acquired corridor for construction.

During operations, this corridor will be kept clear from deep-rooting vegetation and permanent structures to ensure the safe operation of, and easy access to, the pipeline for maintenance purposes. Once the pipeline is buried, markers planted at regular intervals will be visible along the corridor. The operation of the pipeline will not present a barrier to people and livestock and the pipeline corridor will be unfenced, except where health and safety considerations require access restrictions. Existing vehicle crossings will be maintained. Where certain restrictions are unavoidable (e.g. during construction in specific areas), provisions will be made for crossings of the pipeline route by people, vehicles and livestock near the restricted zone.

The AGIs will be fenced and access strictly controlled by the Project.

Further details on the Project description can be found in the EACOP Priority Area and Pipeline & AGIs Regional RAPs.

¹ The 30 m corridor is being acquired permanently and converted to General Land. The Right of Occupancy (ROO) for the pipeline corridor will be granted to the TPDC and a lease for the full 30 m corridor provided to the Project Company.

Figure 2-1 EACOP Route

2.1.1 Status of Project Land Acquisition

The acquisition of the land for the construction facilities (also referred to as the Priority Areas (PAs)), comprising 12 MCPYs and the Pipe Coating Facility, was completed by the end of 2021. During 2022 the construction of all replacement houses were completed for the physically displaced Project Affected Households (PAHs) affected by the PAs. Transitional support in the form of food baskets has been delivered along with the commencement of the livelihood restoration programs. The livelihood restoration programs will be ongoing for 2-3 years after displacement.

During 2022 and into 2023 the entitlement briefings, compensation agreement signing and payment of compensation program for the PAPs (and spouses) affected by the pipeline and AGIs has been undertaken. At the time of disclosing the RAP Addendum over 98% of Project affected PAPs have received their compensation. Replacement house construction for physically displaced PAPs is underway. Preparations are in place for delivery of transitional support and the livelihood restoration programs for PAPs affected by the pipeline and AGI land acquisition.

Land access is planned for the AGI sites and access roads in May 2023. Land access for the pipeline is planned to start in August 2023 and will continue on a rolling basis with some sections of land access being in October 2023.

2.2 Project Footprint Changes

Table 1-1 contains a summary of the footprint changes covered in this addendum. In this Chapter each FPC is described along with the reasons for each change explained, along with any alternatives considered. The land requirements and context for each FPC is summarized along with the activities undertaken to avoid and minimize displacement.

The FPCs are presented west to east along the pipeline route, with the region identified so reference can be made if required by reader to the relevant regional RAP.

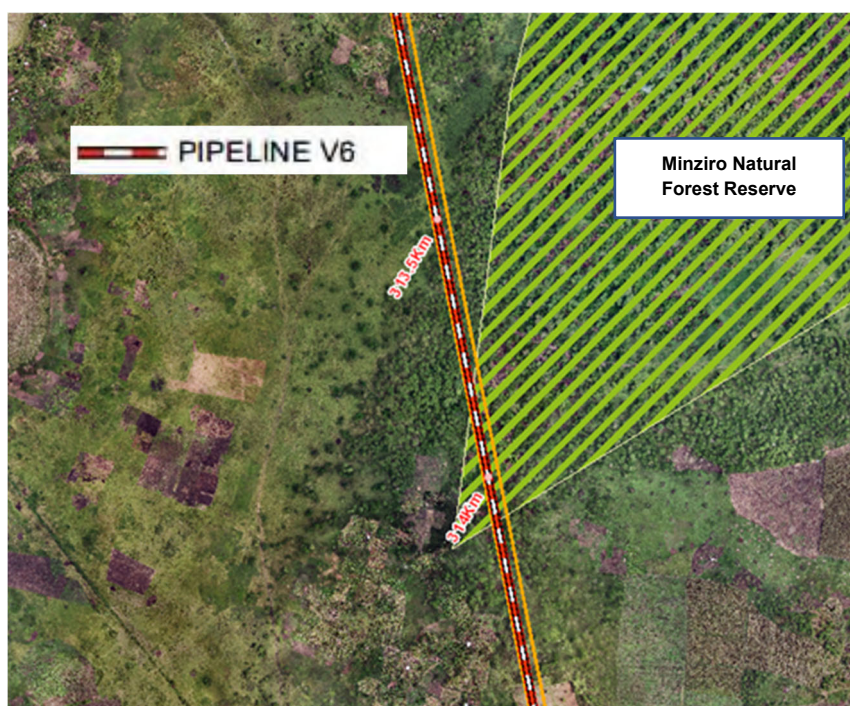
2.2.1 Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Pipeline Re-route (*Missenyi District, Kagera Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

The original pipeline corridor in Missenyi District, Kagera Region, entered the Minziro Natural Forest Reserve (NFR), running through the reserve for around 0.24 km and affecting 1.903 acres (see Figure 2-2).

This route was surveyed and valued during 2018/19. The valuations for affected land and assets outside the protected NFR were included in the Missenyi District EACOP Pipeline and AGIs valuation report (approved by the Chief Valuer in April 2021). For the affected land and assets (i.e. trees) within the Forest Reserve, which is Reserved Land, these were covered in a draft Valuation Report for the reserves prepared by the Project. This valuation covered the requirements set out within the Tanzanian legal framework, including the Forest Act (2002) regarding compensation for any damage or loss incurred in a Protected Area.

Figure 2-2 Original Pipeline Route Through Minziro NFR



Minziro Natural Forest Reserve:

Minziro Nature FR (GN No. 298 of 11 Nov 2016), is a nationally protected area, managed by Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS). The Reserve is situated on the northern border of Tanzania with Uganda. The short section of Minziro NFR originally traversed by the pipeline corridor consists of a mosaic of Guinea–Congo lowland forest, grassland and wetland

ecosystems, which is a unique habitat in Tanzania. Minziro is threatened by the impacts of the collection of endangered tree species, illegal logging, alien invasive plants and an extensive network of footpaths used by pedestrians, bicycles and motorcycles. The grasslands are under pressure from the regular burning and cattle grazing activities conducted by the sugar cane farmers adjacent to the Reserve.

Minziro NFR is also identified as a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) and Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA).

Reason for Footprint Change:

Avoidance of directly impacting the Minziro NFR protected area given its sensitivity was the key reason for the FPC re-route.

Alternatives Considered – Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

To assess potential re-routing options for the pipeline site reconnaissance visits were undertaken and different alternative re-routes assessed. Three (3) alternate re-route options were identified and assessed. Two of these options are indicated in the figure below. The third option (Option 3) was Option 2 with a buffer applied between the pipeline corridor and the boundary of the NFR. The assessment took account of environmental, social, land (displacement), technical as well as financial implications.

Figure 2-3 Alternative Re-route Options to Avoid Minziro NFR



Option 2 was selected for the following key reasons:

- Option 1, the longer re-route (~1,972m), would have resulted in no physical displacement, however a homestead would have been located between the pipeline corridor and the

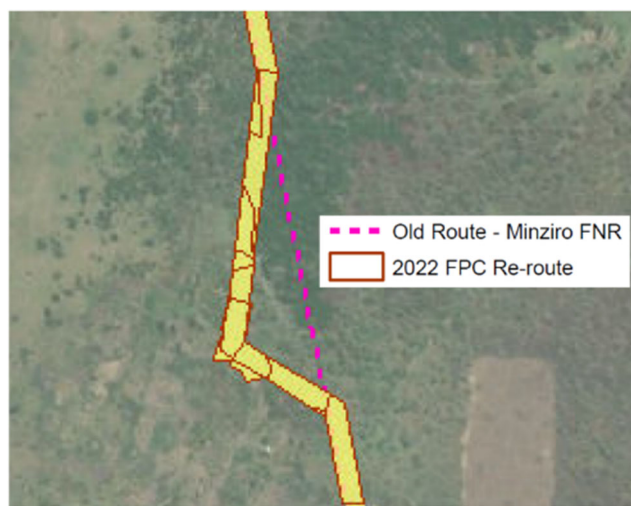
forest reserve. This option runs through an area of wetland/swamp which raises concerns that construction of the pipeline could disturb the natural conservation of the area.

- Option 2 is the shortest re-route (580 m), would not cause any physical displacement. However, customarily owned village land used for agriculture (i.e. bananas, sugar cane, beans etc) as well as for charcoal making activities would be affected. Option 3 which provided a buffer between the pipeline Option 2 re-route and the reserve boundary but would result in the physical displacement of a homestead.

Footprint Change:

The 30 m wide pipeline corridor has been re-routed to entirely avoid encroaching on the Minziro NFR (see Figure 2-4) . The re-routed pipeline section is 580 m long and land within two villages are affected, Mabuye village in Kassambya ward and Igayaza village in Nsunga ward.

Figure 2-4 FPC Selected Pipeline Re-route to Avoid Minziro NFR



Land within the affected villages is Village Land, which is unsurveyed and unplanned, land is held predominantly under customary tenure. No Reserved Land is affected within the Minziro NFR following the FPC re-route. The Project affects 44.2 acres of land in Igayaza village, an increase of approximately 1 acre due to the re-route. Within Mabuye village there is a very slight reduction in affected land due to the reroute of 0.14 acres, with the Project affecting now 33.27 acres of land within this village.

2.2.2 Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road (*Muleba District, Kagera Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

The original PS3 access was using a new access road (~7.2 km) which ran along the pipeline corridor from PS3 at KP 405.5 in Kikagate village through Milanda village (KP 407.5 to KP 410) to KP 412.2 in Kiteme village before linking with an existing road. Upgrade of this existing road for approximately 6.9 km was planned, see 'red line' in Figure 2-5 . The 40 m wide reserve required for the access road partially overlapped the construction 30 m wide pipeline corridor.

Reason for Footprint Change:

Re-alignment of the access road outside the pipeline corridor was identified to be required for technical construction reasons. Some minor adjustments at the PS3 site entrance and with the PS3 site boundary to treat surface run-off were identified also to be required. Figure 2-6 shows the original and altered PS3 footprint boundary and entrance arrangements.

Figure 2-5 Overview of PS3 access arrangement – Original Access (2018) Red Line / Footprint Change Access Road (2022) Yellow Line

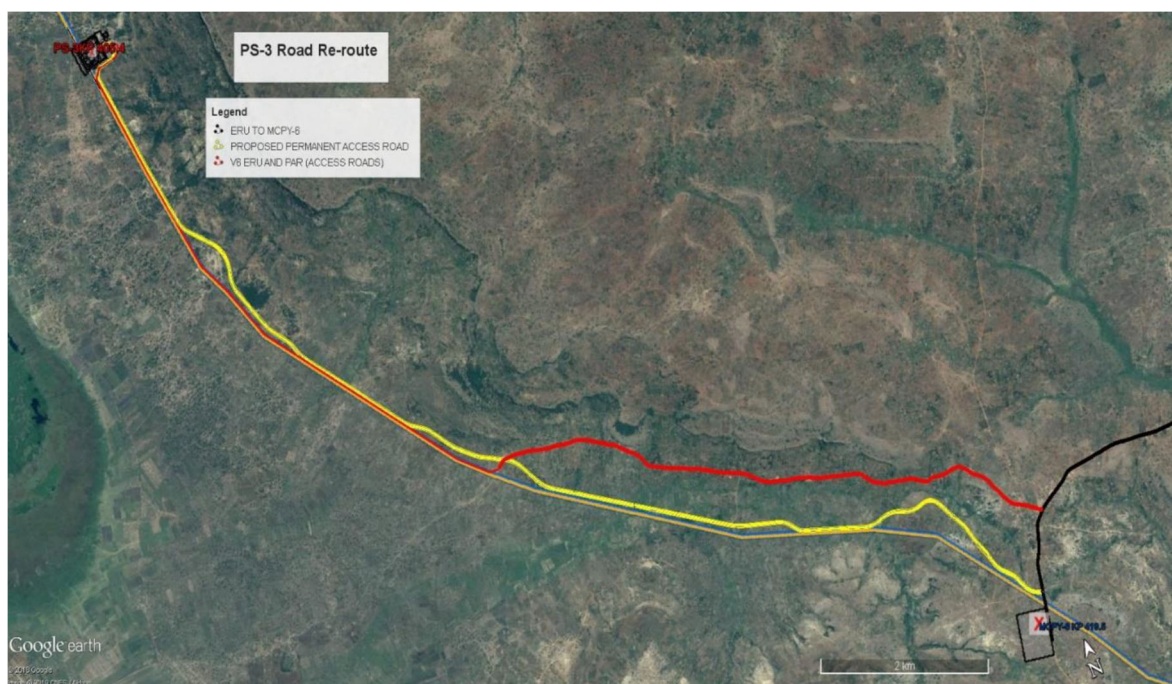
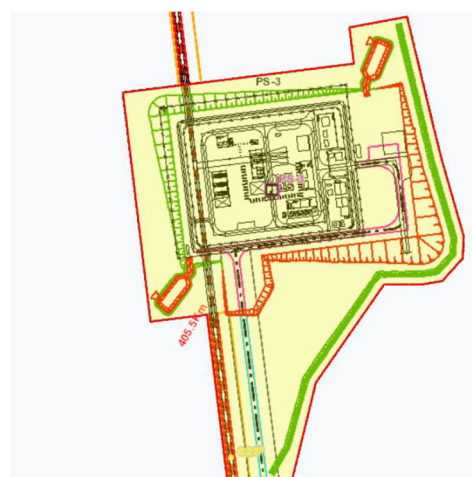


Figure 2-6 PS3 Footprint & Entrance Arrangements – Original & Revised FPC

Original PS3 Footprint (2018)



Revised PS3 Footprint Change (2022)



Further site surveys were undertaken of the proposed 6.9 km existing road upgrade (ERU). Significant numbers of buildings and structures (<100 no.) were identified along the edge of the carriageway or potentially within the road reserve. Typically the distance between the structures is 12-15m with the existing road carriage way in the middle (see figure below). Many

of the structures were dwellings and ancillary homestead structures. Other institutional structures were identified in close proximity to the existing road carriageway, including a mosque, a rice mill, a church and a school with primary age children.

Figure 2-7 Structures Along Existing Road

Dwelling structures either side of road Primary school near existing road carriageway within road reserve



Alternatives Considered - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

In order to avoid physical displacement and potential significant community safety risks associated with the ERU, consideration was given to identifying an alternative access route to PS3. Linking the MCPY-06 construction camp with PS3 was a consideration as part of this exercise. Extending the new access road from KP412.2 in Kiteme village through to around KP 419 where the pipeline meets the Muleba-Biharamulo B8 Regional Road (B8) was identified as a possible solution.

During the refinement of the access road, measures were taken to try and avoid additional physical displacement. It was possible to avoid the physical displacement of 2 PAHs who were physically displaced by the original PS3 Project footprint and access road. However, the extension of the access road and moving it outside the pipeline corridor has resulted in the physical displacement of 11 additional PAHs (4 PAHs who were originally only economically displaced by original footprint and 7 new PAHs). So the cumulative increase in physically displaced PAHs for the 3 villages affected by PS3 (Kikagate, Milanda and Kiteme) is nine (9), this is compared to over 100 potential cases of physical displacement connected to the original 6.9 km ERU. Therefore, the option to extend the new access road along the pipeline corridor was selected, see Figure 2-5.

Footprint Change:

The footprint change involves the realignment of the 40 m access road reserve outside the pipeline corridor. The PS3 access road has been extended from 7.2 km to approximately 13.4 km. Its alignment is adjacent to the pipeline corridor with some sections for technical reasons running slightly offset from the pipeline corridor (e.g. avoidance of wetlands and steep slopes). The PS3 footprint boundary and entrance arrangements has also been slightly altered as indicated above in Figure 2-6. Figure 2-5 yellow route indicates the FPC for PS3 access road.

The PS3 site and access road affects land in Kikagate village (Mubunda ward) and then the access road continues east affecting land in Milanda village (Bisheke ward) and Kiteme village (Kasharunga ward). Land within the affected villages is Village Land and the affected land parcels are predominantly under unregistered customary land tenure (unregistered) with a few registered parcels. Due to moving the original access road reserve out of the pipeline corridor

and extending the access road the affected land within the three (3) villages has increased by just over 100 acres to approximately 305 acres than that affected by the original Project footprint.

2.2.3 Burigi-Chato National Park and Ruiga River Forest Reserve Pipeline Re-routes and Narrowing (*Muleba & Biharamulo Districts, Kagera Region & Chato District, Geita Region*)

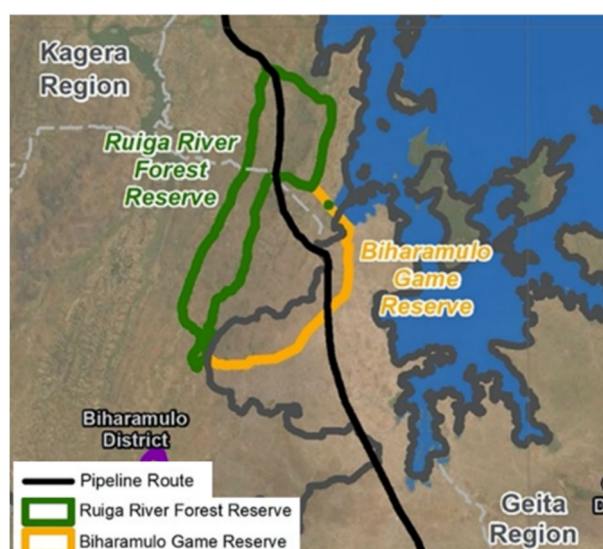
Original Project Footprint:

The original pipeline corridor when it was surveyed in 2018 ran through Ruiga River Forest Reserve (FR) and Biharamulo Game Reserve (GR) as indicated in the table below and showed in Figure 2-8:

Table 2-1 Pipeline Crossing of Ruiga River FR and Biharamulo GR (2018)

Region	Districts	Wards	Reserves/ Protected Areas	Nearest Km Point (KP)		Pipeline Length (Km)	Land Cover (Acres)
				Start	End		
Kagera	Muleba	Kyebitembe	Ruiga River Forest Reserve	436	443.5	7.54	60.531
Kagera	Muleba Biharamulo	Kyebitembe Nyarubungo	Biharamulo Game Reserve	443.5	476.5	33.24	257.304
Geita	Chato	Bwongera Ichwankima					

Figure 2-8 Original Project Footprint Pipeline Crossing of Ruiga River FR and Biharamulo GR



This route was surveyed and valued during 2018/19 prior to the gazettement of the Burigi-Chato National Park in 2019. The affected land and assets (i.e. trees) within the Forest Reserve and Game Reserve, which is Reserved Land, were covered in a draft Valuation Report for Reserved Lands prepared by the Project. This valuation was conducted in accordance with the Tanzanian legal framework, including the Forest Act (2002) regarding compensation for any damage or loss incurred in a protected area.

In 2019 the Burigi-Chato National Park (NP) was gazetted which encompassed all of Biharamulo Game Reserve and part of Ruiga River Forest Reserve (FR).

Ruiga River Forest Reserve

The Ruiga River FR was gazetted in GN No. 490 of 2 December 1960, and is under the jurisdiction of Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS). The landscape traversed by the pipeline is characterized by an undulating habitat comprising of forest, bushland, grassland and wetlands with small areas of old growth woodland on several ridges. A significant portion of the corridor through Ruiga River FR, has been modified by human activity, including agriculture.

Burigi-Chato National Park

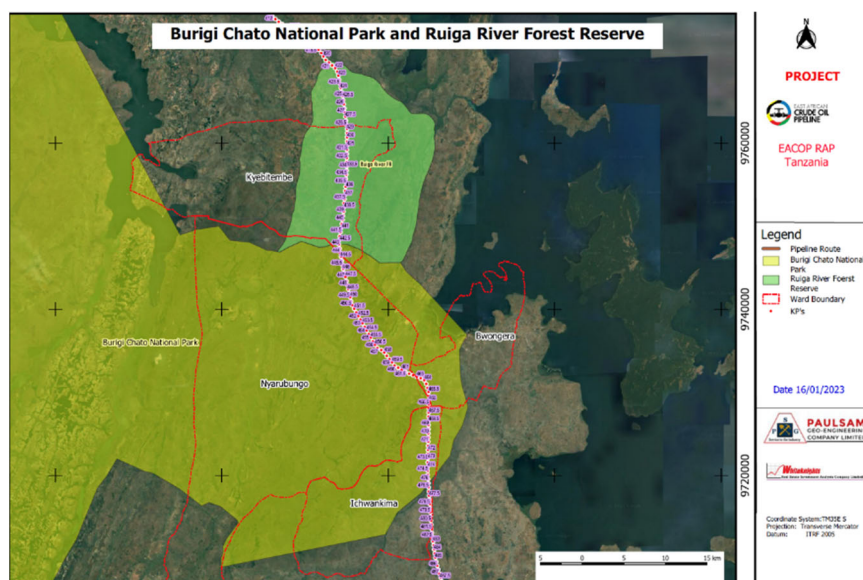
The Burigi-Chato National Park is under the jurisdiction of Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA). It was gazetted in GN. No. 508 of 5 July 2019 and comprises what was formerly part of the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and all of the Biharamulo Game Reserve. The National Park covers an area of 4,707 square kilometers in Chato, Biharamulo, Muleba, Karagwe and Ngara Districts in Geita and Kagera Regions. The pipeline corridor traverses the Burigi-Chato National Park in two Districts (Muleba and Biharamulo) in Kagera Region and Chato District in Geita Region.

The pipeline route with the gazettement in 2019 is showed in Figure 2-9 and described in the table below.

**Table 2-2 Pipeline Crossing of Ruiga River FR and Burigi-Chato National Park
(Original Project Footprint – 2019)**

Region	Districts	Wards	Reserves/ Protected Areas	Nearest Km Point (KP)		Pipeline Length (Km)	Land Cover (Acres)
				Start	End		
Kagera	Muleba	Kyebitembe	Ruiga River Forest Reserve	436	443.5	7.5	59.497
Kagera	Muleba	Kyebitembe	Burigi-Chato National Park	443.5	444.5	1.3	10.419
Kagera	Biharamulo	Nyarubungo		444.5	463	19.41	150.580
Geita	Chato	Bwongera		466.5	467.5		
		Ichwankima		463	466.5	3.44	25.845
				467.5	476.5	9.42	70.876

Figure 2-9 Pipeline Crossing of Ruiga River FR and Burigi-Chato National Park



The landscape traversed by the pipeline in the National Park is characterized by an undulating habitat comprising of forest, bushland, grassland and wetlands with small areas of old growth woodland on several ridges.

The part of the Burigi-Chato National Park which formerly was the Biharamulo Game Reserve is characterized by a series of north–south ridges, separated by drainage lines and rivers flowing North. The vegetation is predominantly miombo woodland, with grassland slopes and, in the steeper valleys and gullies, remnants of Guinea–Congo Forest can be found. The part of the former Ruiga River FR has been encompassed within the National Park, the section of the pipeline in this area has been modified by human activity, including agriculture.

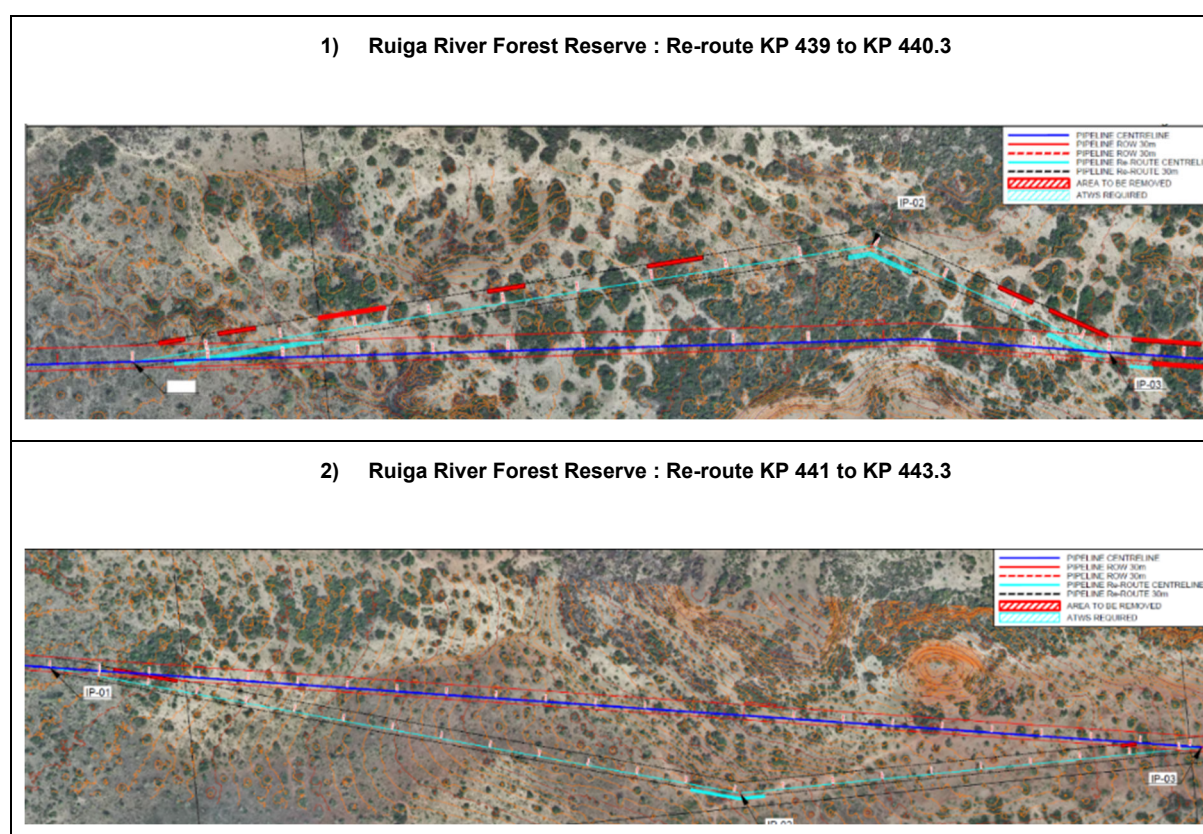
Reason for Footprint Change:

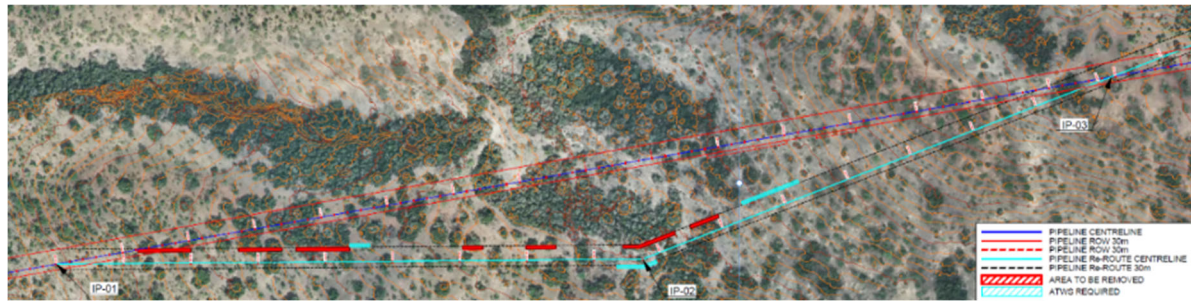
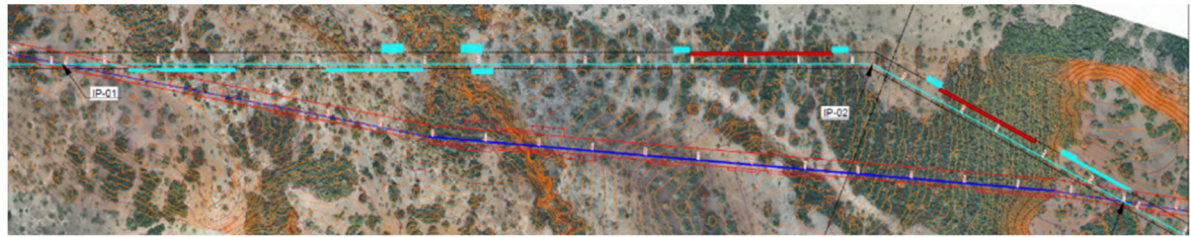
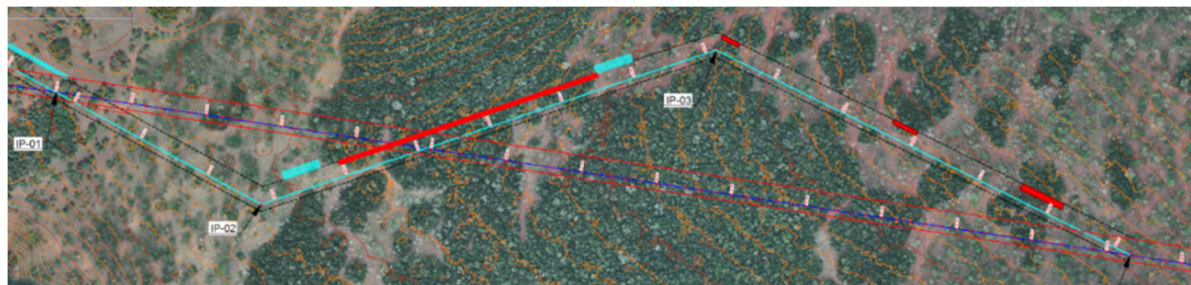
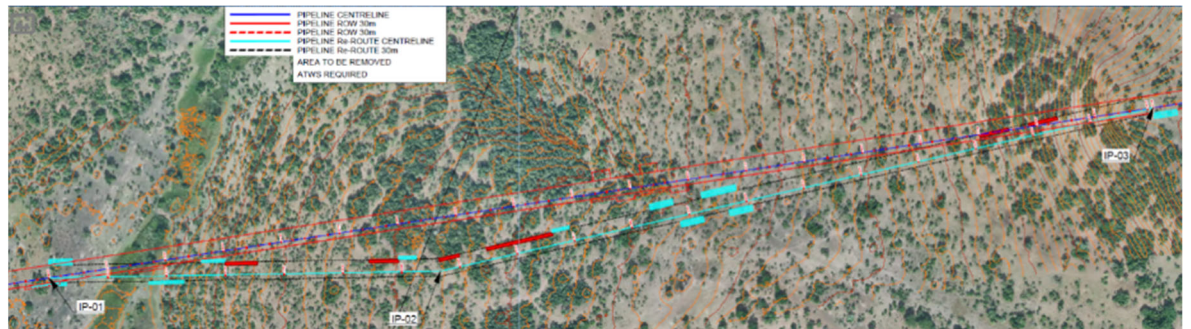
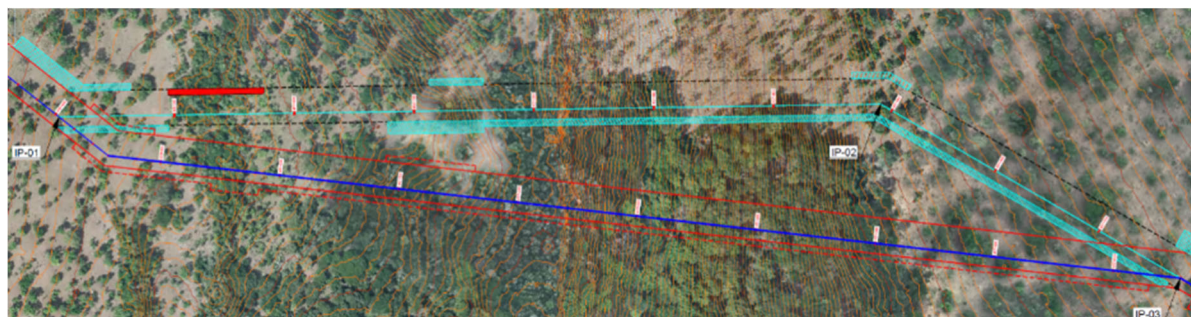
The Project has undertaken a Critical Habitats Assessment (CHA) as part of its biodiversity studies. The CHA identified areas of critical habitat affected potentially by the pipeline route within the Forest Reserve and National Park. This resulted in seven (7) short re-routes and/or narrowing, two (2) within the Ruiga River FR and the remaining five (5) within the National Park. These re-routes have not altered the pipeline crossing of the Forest Reserve and National Park as indicated in Table 2-2.

Footprint Change:

The seven (7) short re-routes and/or narrowing of the pipeline corridor within the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park are summarized below:

Figure 2-10 Re-routes : Burigi-Chato National Park and Ruiga River Forest Reserve



3) Burigi-Chato National Park : Re-route KP 443.3 to KP 445.9**4) Burigi-Chato National Park : Re-route KP 445.9 to KP 447.9****5) Burigi-Chato National Park : Re-route KP 447.9 to KP 449.3****6) Burigi-Chato National Park : Re-route KP 453.2 to KP 455.1****7) Burigi-Chato National Park : Re-route KP 456.8 to KP 457.75**

2.2.4 Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Access Road (Mbogwe District, Geita Region)

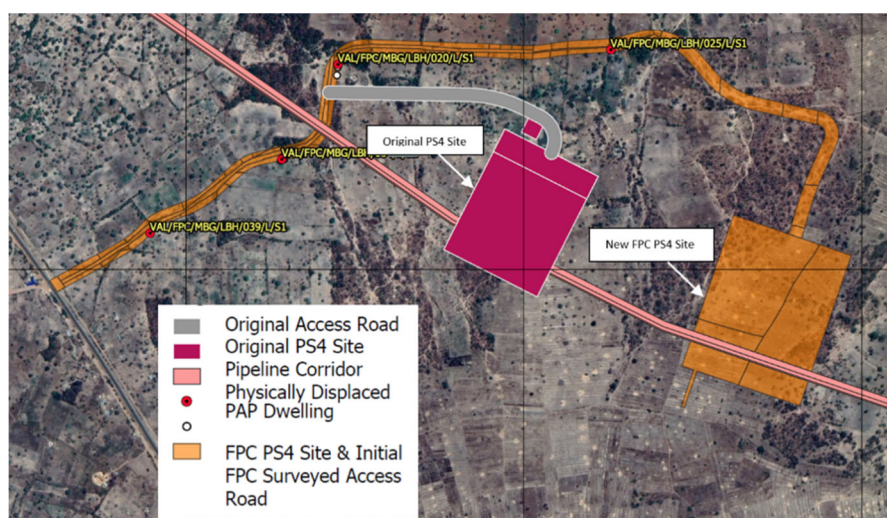
Original Project Footprint:

The original PS4 site was located at KP 610 in Lubeho village (Nyakafulu ward) with a short access road running to an existing TARARU Feeder Road, see Figure 2-11.

Reason for Footprint Change:

The original PS4 site impacted a major community water sources of a natural spring. The Lubeho community depends on this water source for their domestic and livelihood activities, including crop farming and especially for their rice paddies. Therefore, it was decided to relocate PS4 further east along the pipeline corridor as indicated in Figure 2-11.

Figure 2-11 PS4 Original & New Site Location and Initial FPC Access Road

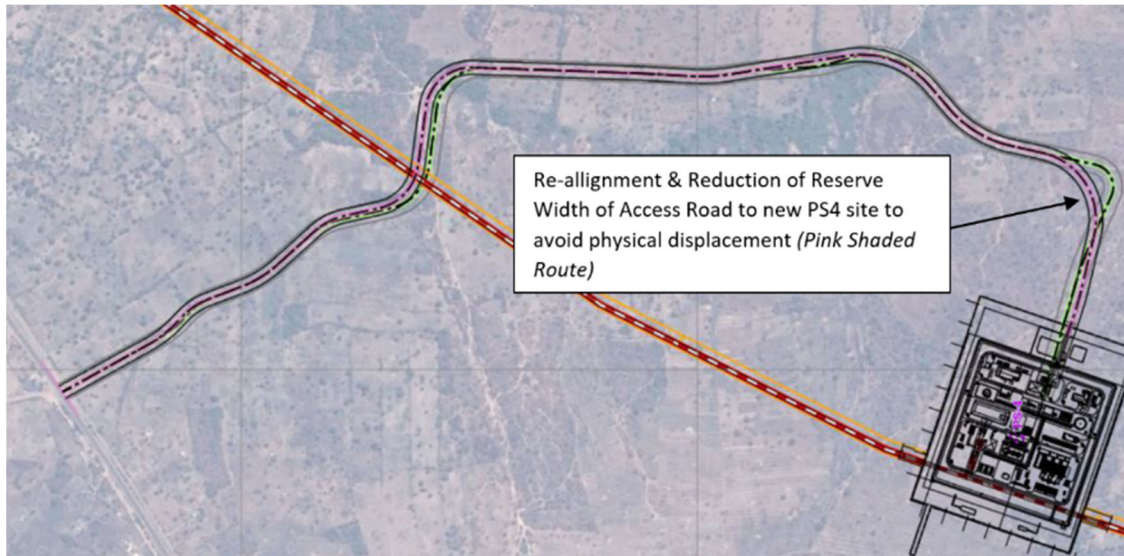


Alternatives Considered - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

Following approval of the change of the PS4 site location and identification of a new access road the FPC land survey was undertaken. The access road to the new PS4 location mainly followed an existing TARURA road alignment. Initially the survey was for a 40 m road reserve. The initial survey identified 4 dwellings structures along the route within the 40 m proposed reserve. It was confirmed with TARURA that the existing road reserve was not fully compensated for and was actually classed as a Feeder Road for which the reserve width was 30 m.

To avoid physically displacing four (4) households the access road was reduced to a 30 m reserve width, which was confirmed to be sufficient technically for the Project needs. The road was also slightly realigned as indicated in Figure 2-12. The combination of the reduction in the reserve width and the slight realignment resulted in avoiding the physical displacement of the 4 households. The Project will implement relevant road and community safety measures during construction to reduce risks to these households and the community. This is covered within the Project ESMP system.

Figure 2-12 PS4 Re-alignment & Reduction of FPC PS4 Access Road to Avoid Physical Displacement



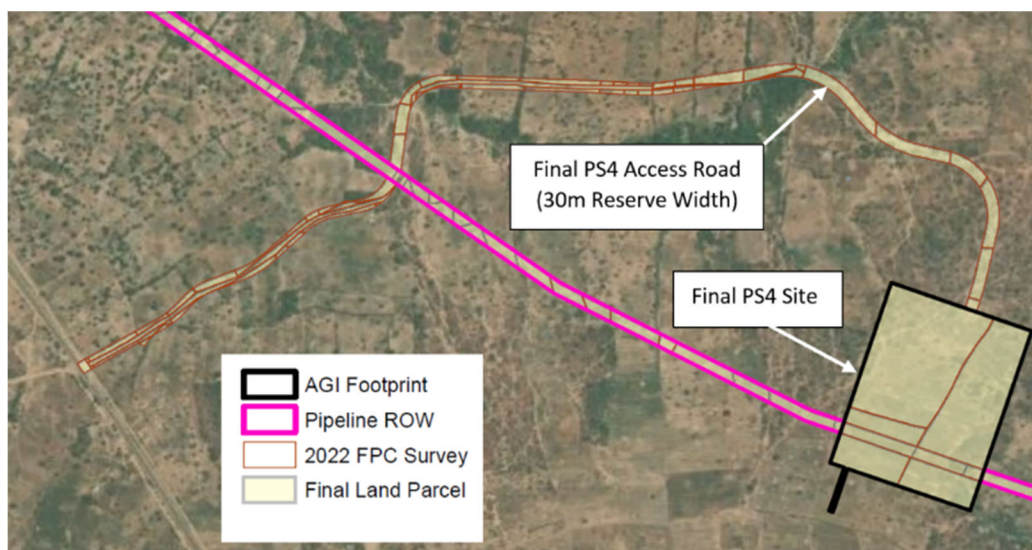
Footprint Change:

The footprint change involves the moving the PS4 site less than 1 km east along the pipeline corridor and within the same village of Lubeho. The 3 km new access road with a 30 m wide reserve runs mainly along an existing TARURA road. The Project has also valued and compensated previously uncompensated parts of the existing road reserve as part of the land acquisition process.

Noise assessments are ongoing as the detailed design and ordering of equipment for the pump station is progressed. This includes identification of feasible mitigation measures to protect surrounding dwellings and land users. Only as a last resort would additional land be acquired.

The final PS4 site and access road affects land in Lubeho village (Nyakafule ward). Land within the affected village is Village Land and the affected land parcels are predominantly under unregistered customary land tenure (unregistered).

Figure 2-13 New PS4 Site Location and Access Road



2.2.5 Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (*Igunga District, Tabora Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

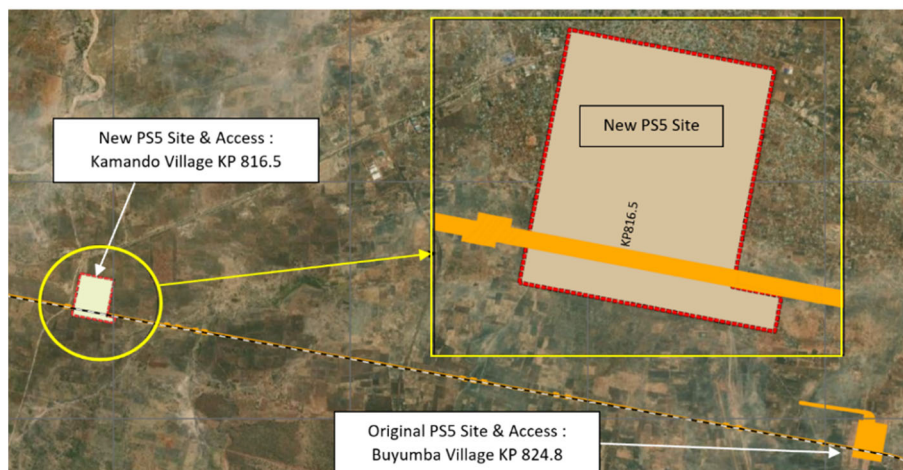
The original PS5 site (approximately 35 acres) was located in Buyumba Village in Igunga Ward, see Figure 2-14. The site comprised of crop land including rice paddies. A short access of around 800 m was also required in the village. This short access road was somehow from an existing main road though.

Reason for Footprint Change:

The original PS5 site location was far from a main existing road and combined with the flooding issue in the area this made accessing PS5 facility incredibly challenging technically. Therefore, the need to move the site closer to an existing main road was identified.

The original site consisted of wet land and flooded rice paddy. Further technical surveys found the original site consisted of “black cotton type” soil (expansive clay) on part of it. This would have made construction difficult.

Figure 2-14 PS5 Original & New Site Location



Alternatives Considered - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

Following scouting a site east along the pipeline corridor near the main road and with better ground conditions was identified, see Figure 2-14.

On the western boundary of this site is an existing powerline with a wayleave and an existing road with reserve. The site has been located to avoid encroachment on the powerline wayleave and road reserve. Some land within both the wayleave and reserve, which were established prior to the Project, were uncompensated by the authorities. The Project has resolved this issue and included any such uncompensated areas within the project valuations for compensation.

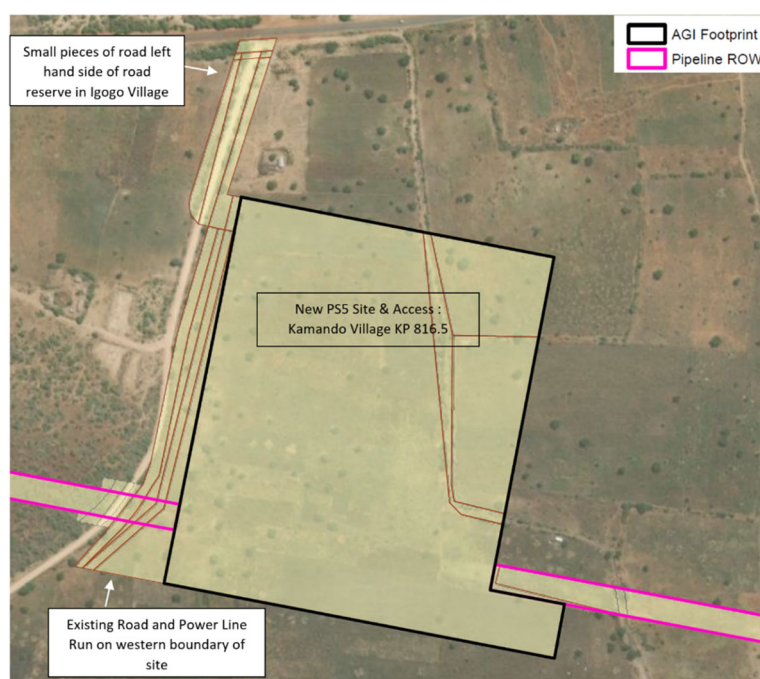
The PS5 site location was selected to avoid direct physical displacement. There are some dwellings in adjacent land parcels. Noise assessments are ongoing as the detailed design and ordering of equipment for the pump station is progressed. This includes identification of feasible mitigation measures to protect surrounding dwellings and land users. Only as a last resort would additional land be acquired.

Footprint Change:

The new PS5 site is located at KP 816.6 in Kamando village, Igunga ward. The new site is around 8.3 km east along the pipeline corridor from the original site location. A short access road is required (approximately 230 m) comprising an existing road upgrade running to a main existing road is required.

As the PS5 site has been moved to Kamando village only the pipeline corridor now affects Buyumba village. Therefore, the footprint change has resulted in a reduction of affected land area in Buyumba village of approximately 39 acres, with an increase in land affected in Kamando village of approximately 44 acres and a very slight increase in Igogo on 0.5 acres. The reason why more land is affected within the FPC valuations of PS5 than the original site is some of the land compensated in Kamando and Igogo villages is related to the existing uncompensated road reserve and powerline wayleave and not the PS5 site.

Figure 2-15 New PS5 Site & Short Access



2.2.6 Pipeline Re-route and Narrowing at KP 836 (*Igunga District, Tabora Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

Between KP 836+400 and KP 836+800 in Mwamayoka village (Igunga Ward) the original Project footprint comprised the 30 m pipeline corridor and two (2) Additional Temporary Workspace (ATWS) areas for construction, see Figure 2.16 below.

Reason for Footprint Change:

The PAHs affected in Mwamayoka village are from the Taturu community. The Taturu community are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous Peoples². Following

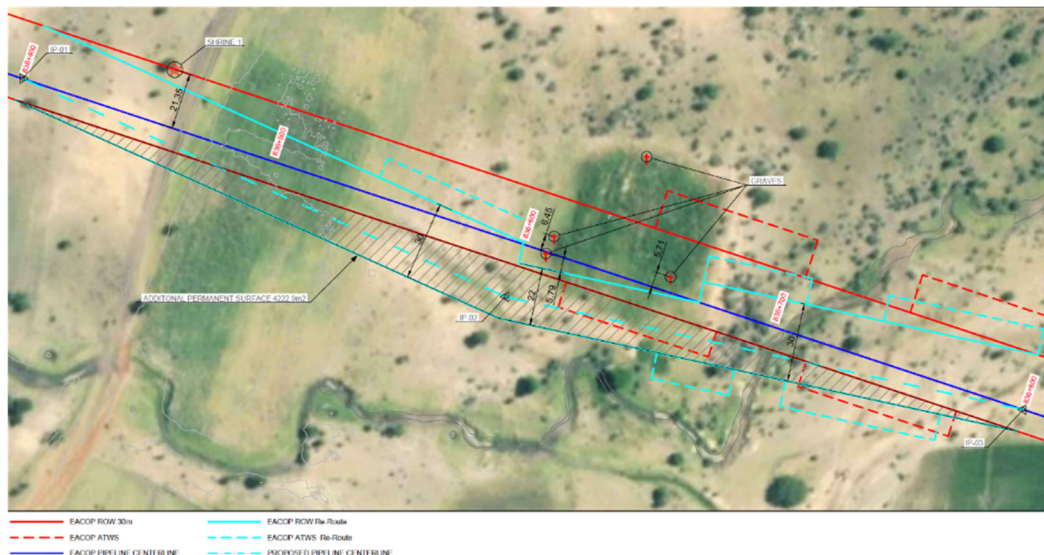
² In Tanzania, the Project has identified four indigenous groups meeting the criteria for Indigenous People as established by the African Commission and IFC PS 7, the Akie, Taturu, Barbaig and Maasai, whose ancestral land, or historical land, territories and resources are traversed by the EACOP pipeline. For these EACOP has, in consultation with the traditional leaders of the four indigenous groups, the local NGOs concerned with indigenous people's rights, and the Government of Tanzania, elected to use the phrase "Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous Peoples" to refer to "Indigenous People" as defined by IFC PS7.

the ongoing consultation with this community specifically on sacred sites, the potential impacts on two (2) shrines (trees) and four (4) graves were highlighted as a concern. The Project reviewed the location of these sacred sites to identify options to avoid their relocation. One of the shrines (tree – Shrine 1) was identified to be on the edge of the original pipeline corridor at KP 836+450. The other shrine (tree – Shrine 2) was confirmed to be over 60 m outside the corridor. Three (3) of the graves were identified to be in the middle of the pipeline corridor with one grave outside the corridor.

Alternatives Considered - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

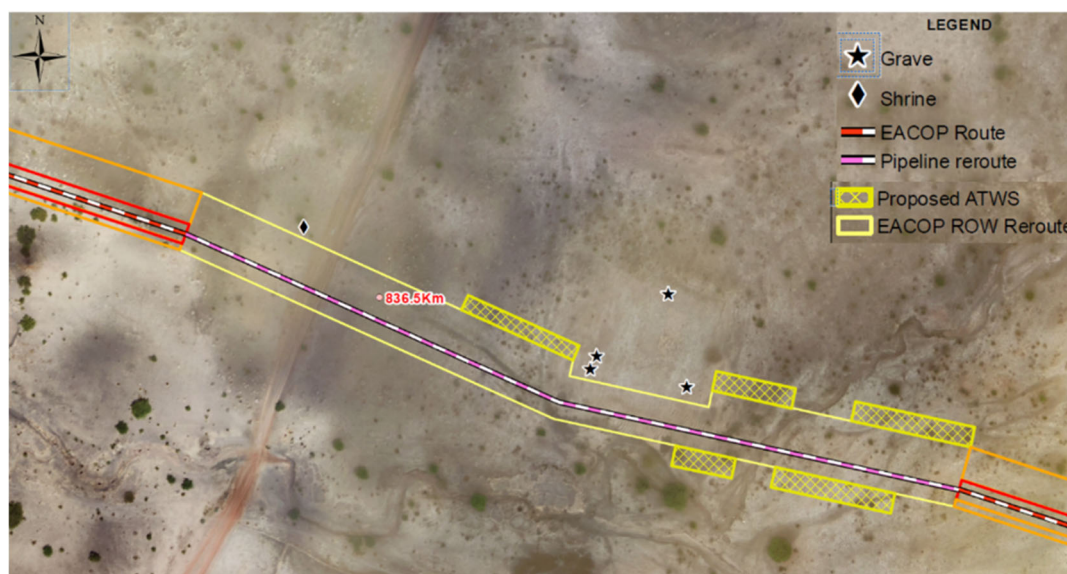
Various options were considered from narrowing of the corridor to re-routing in order to avoid the relocation of the sacred sites (3 graves and 1 shrine/tree). Only narrowing the pipeline was considered but it would not have avoided all the sacred sites. Therefore, re-routing combined with a short section of narrowing past the 3 graves as indicated below in Figure 2-16 was selected.

Figure 2-16 Original Pipeline Corridor and Re-route/Narrowing to Avoid Taturu Sacred Sites



Footprint Change:

The pipeline corridor has been re-routed between KP 836+400 to KP 836+800 with narrowing from KP 836+600 for approximately 70 m, see Figure 2.17. This footprint change has resulted in the avoidance of the sacred sites (shrine and 3 graves) which no longer will need to be relocated in line with the Taturu community request. Careful management in the handover of land to the Contractor will be undertaken to ensure the protection of these sacred sites from disturbance. EACOP signed a Free Prior and Informed Consent agreement with the Taturu community on 21st March 2023,

Figure 2-17 FPC Re-route/Narrowing of Pipeline to Avoid Taturu Sacred Sites

2.2.7 Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road (*Singida District, Singida Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

Within the original Project footprint was a new access road (~1.5 km) which ran along the pipeline corridor from PS6 in Misinko village (Ughandi ward) through to KP 931.8 in Igauri village (Ntonge ward) where pipeline crossed an existing TARURA road. The 40 m wide reserve required for the access road partially overlapped the construction 30 m wide pipeline corridor.

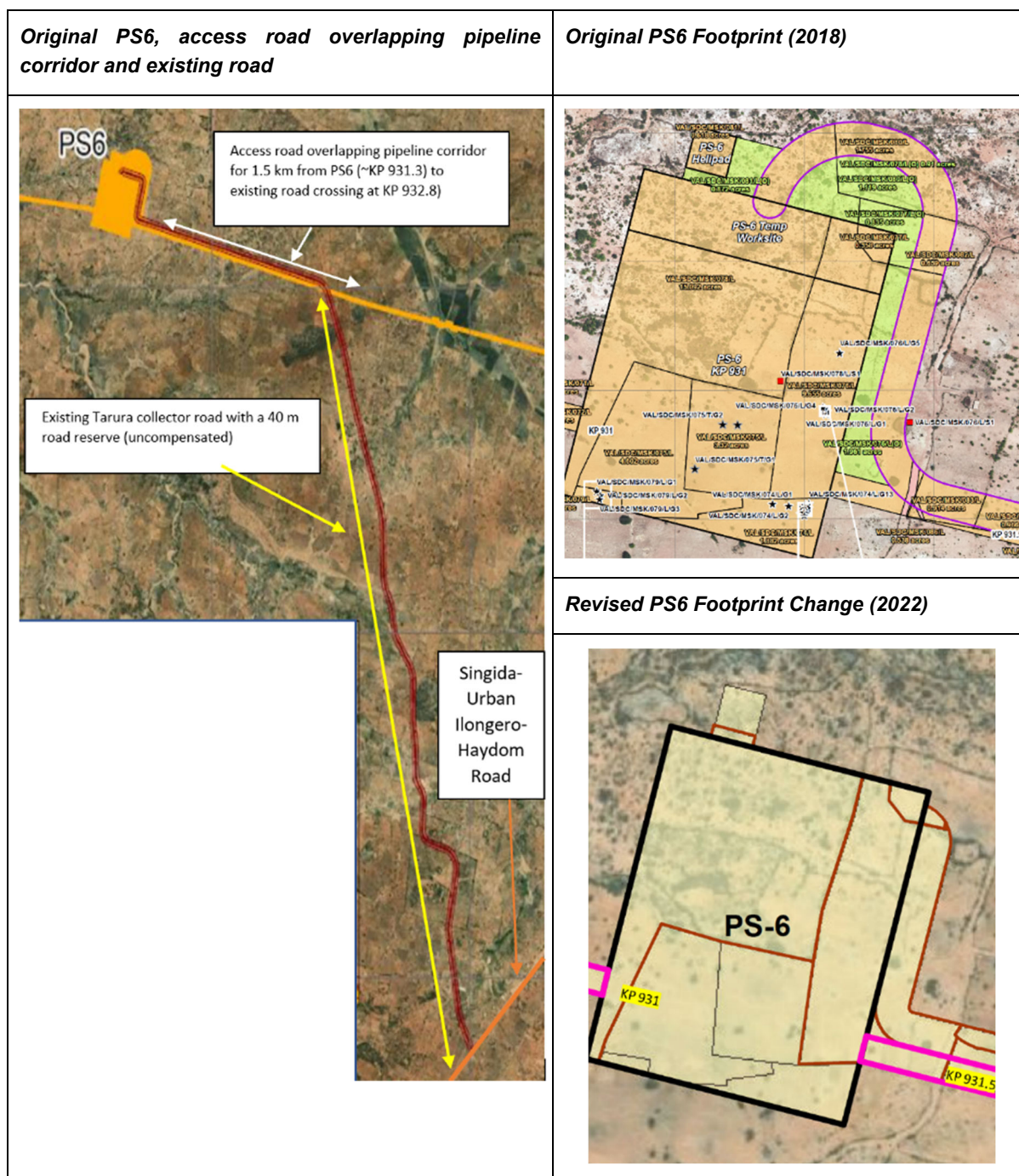
An upgrade to the existing TARURA road was not identified as required in 2018 when the original land and valuation surveys were undertaken.

Reason for Footprint Change:

Realignment of the access road outside the pipeline corridor was identified to be required for technical construction reasons. Some minor adjustments at the PS6 site entrance were identified also to be required. The adjustment to the site entrance resulted in one household, which was physically displaced by the original Project footprint, no longer being physically displaced.

Noise assessments are ongoing as the detailed design and ordering of equipment for the pump station is progressed. This includes identification of feasible mitigation measures to protect surrounding dwellings and land users. Only as a last resort would additional land be acquired.

The need for upgrade of approximately 6.5 km of the existing TARURA road, which the pipeline crosses at KP 931.8 to the main Singida-Urban Ilongero-Haydom Road was confirmed following further technical assessments.

Figure 2-18 Overview of PS6 and Access Arrangements**Alternatives Considered - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:**

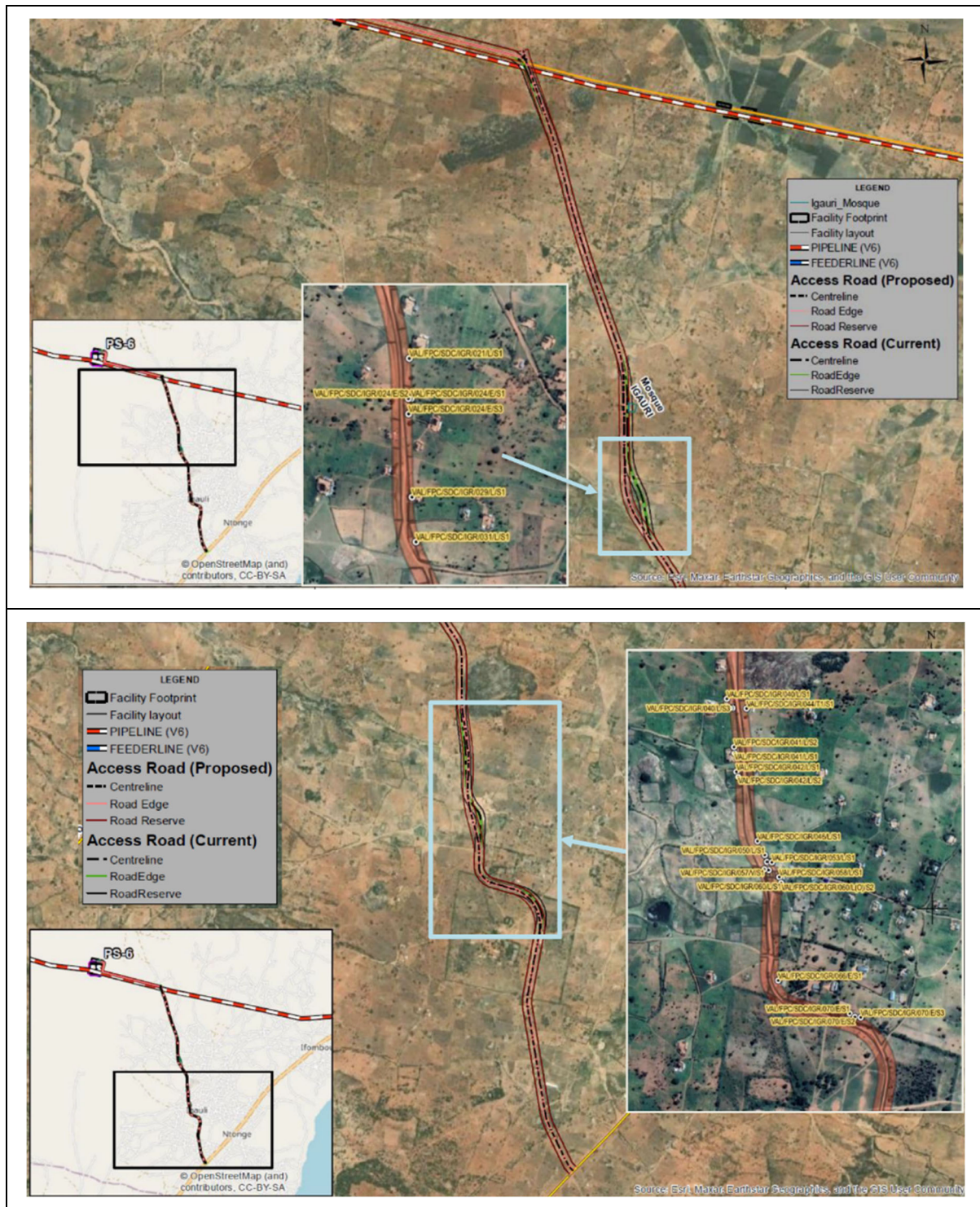
Alternative access into the north of the PS6 site was considered. This though on scouting was identified to cause additional physical displacement so was not proceeded with.

The existing road is a Collector Road, with a 40 m reserve (20 m either side of centerline). The reserve to this road had not been compensated by the road authority prior to the Project valuation process. During the initial land survey for the road upgrade a significant number of dwelling structures and a mosque were found to be located within the road reserve. These structures are indicated in the figure below. Upgrading the existing road using the same alignment was estimated to result in the displacement of a mosque and the physical

displacement of 12 households with ~16 dwellings (some households having more than one dwelling structure affected).

Additional work was undertaken by the Project team on realignment of the existing road. This has resulted in the mosque structure not being affected and the avoidance of physical displacement of 8 households. The residual physically displaced PAHs along the upgraded existing road is 4 households whose dwellings structures are located within the current road reserve and avoidance measures would result in other dwellings being affected.

Figure 2-19 Structures within Existing Road Reserve



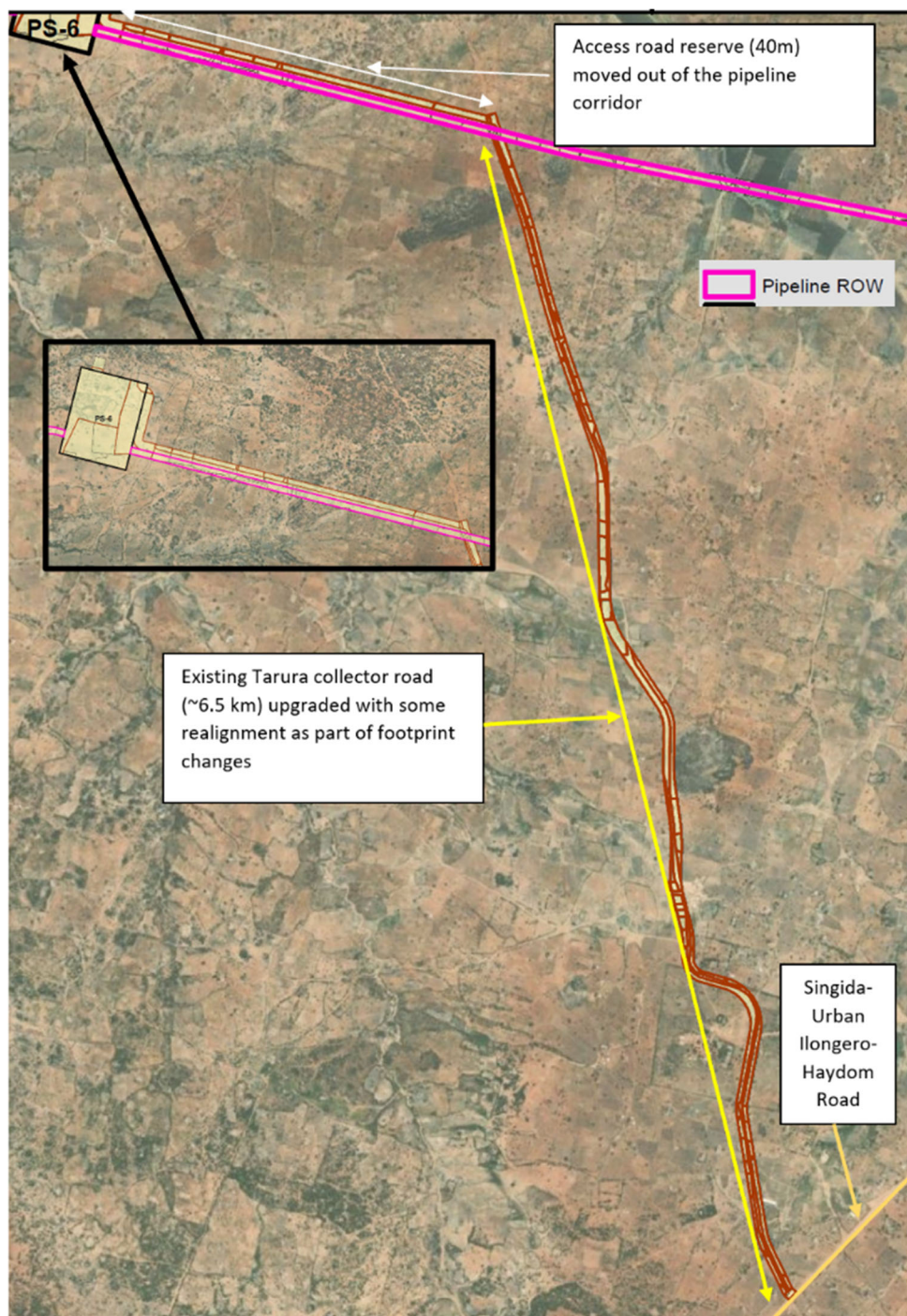
Footprint Change:

The footprint change involves:

- amendments to the PS6 site boundary and entrance;
- realignment of the new access road for 1.5 km outside the pipeline corridor; and
- upgrade with some realignments of approximately 6.5 km of an existing road.

The PS6 site and access road along the pipeline is located within Misinko village. The access road where it meets the road upgrade and for the first section of the road upgrade runs through Igauri village (Ntonge ward). The last section of the existing road upgrade runs through Ntonge village (Ntonge ward). Land within Ntonge village was not affected by the original Project footprint. It is the only new village to be affected by the footprint changes covered in this addendum.

Figure 2-20 Final FPC PS6 Footprint, Access Road and Existing Road Upgrade



2.2.8 Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061 (*Chemba District, Dodoma Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

The 30 m pipeline route crosses the Kondoa Road near KP 1061 with an ATWS either side of the road crossing, see Figure 2-21. The Kondoa Road is a regional trunk road under the jurisdiction of TANROADS with a 60m wide road reserve. The road sits between the two villages, Kelema Mashariki and Kelema Balai villages. A few dwellings are near the crossing with the road.

Reason for Footprint Change:

Route has been optimized to avoid rock blasting near existing dwellings, reduce cut and fill and facilitate a temporary road bypass on flatter terrain.

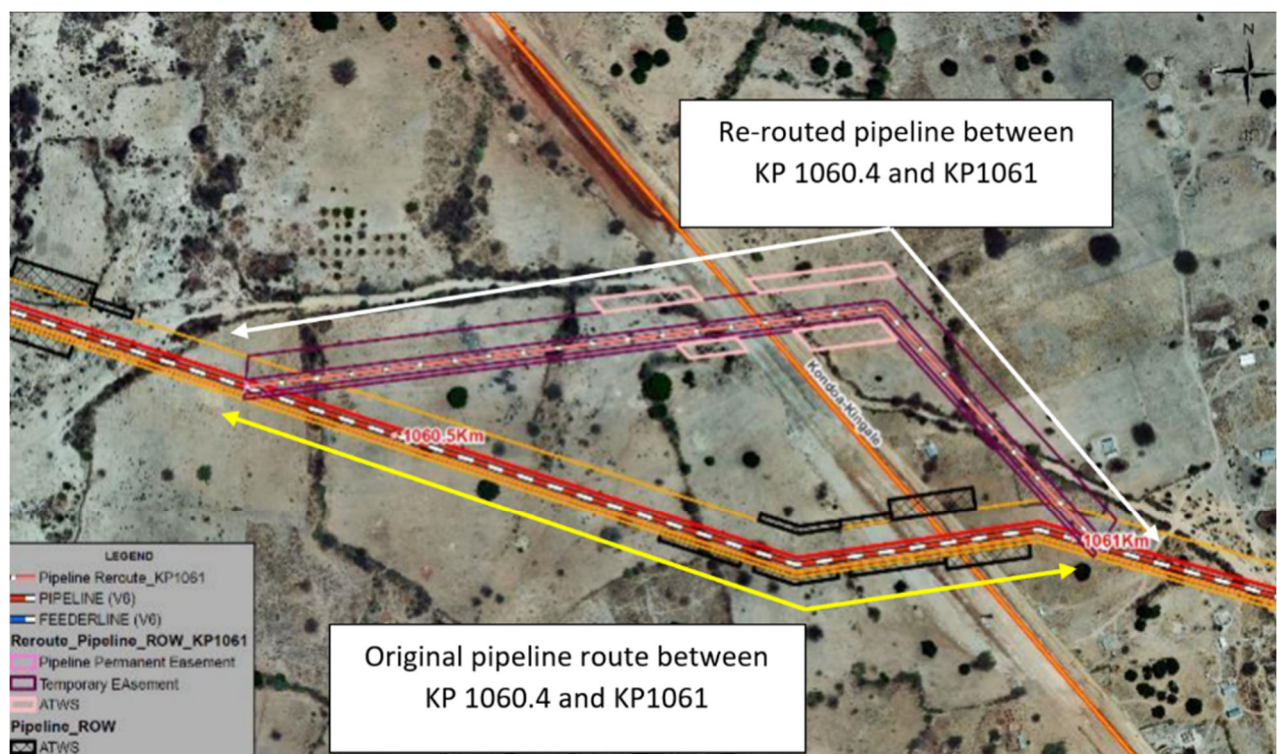
Alternatives Considered - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

During the identification of the re-route, one dwelling which is adjacent to the Kondoa road was avoided. A cluster of 8 graves in the land parcel affected in Kelema Balai village by the original pipeline route has also been avoided.

Footprint Change:

The pipeline corridor has been re-routed between KP 1060.4 and KP 1061 with ATWS either side of the road, see Figure 2-21 below.

Figure 2-21 Original Pipeline Route & FPC Re-route between KP 1060.4 and KP 1061



2.2.9 Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Short Re-alignment (*Kiteto District, Manyara Region*)

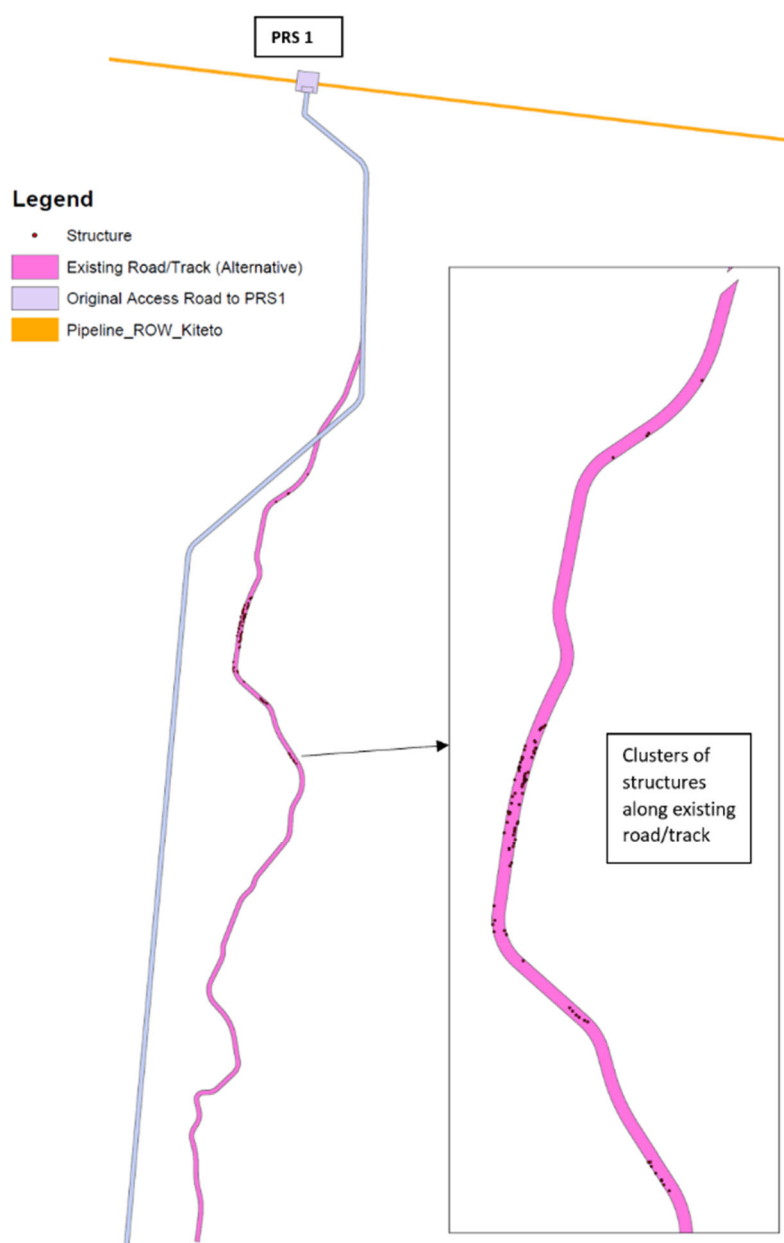
Original Project Footprint:

The original PRS1 access road (~11.17 km) was surveyed and valued in 2018. The original route runs partially through an area of Akie community land and some forest in Kimana village, Partimbo ward. The Akie community are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group Self-identifying as Indigenous People.

Reason for Footprint Change & Alternatives - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

An alternative route was considered along an existing road/track to avoid Akie community land and some forest. Figure 2-22 shows the original access road and this existing track. On scouting of this existing road/track in 2022, significant speculative activities and new dwellings were found to have been recently constructed as indicated in the figure below. The alternative route would have resulted in a significant number of cases of physical displacement.

Figure 2-22 Original PRS 1 Access Road & Alternate Route Considered

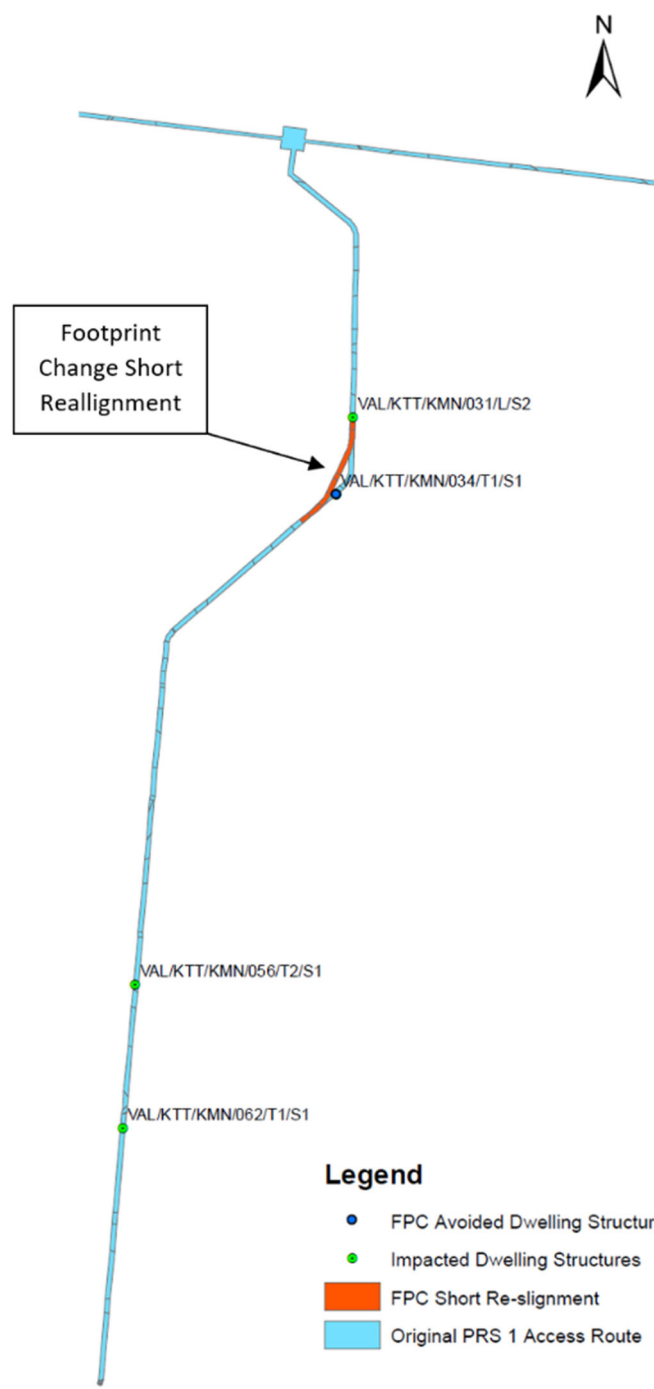


Further engagement was undertaken with the Akie community regarding the access road. The community strongly held preference was for the Project to revert to the originally surveyed and valued access road, accepting a very short realignment (~360 m) to avoid a powerline and one physically displaced household, see Figure 2-23.

Footprint Change:

The access road for PRS 1 follows the original route except for a very short (~350m) realignment to avoid a dwelling and for an existing powerline wayleave. The short realignment is the only footprint change for the PRS 1 access road, both the final route and dwelling avoided is shown in Figure 2-23 below. The PRS 1 access road is 11.12 km and a 40 m wide reserve.

Figure 2-23 Final PRS 1 Access Road with Short Re-alignment



2.2.10 Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road/Existing Road Upgrade (*Handeni District, Tanga Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

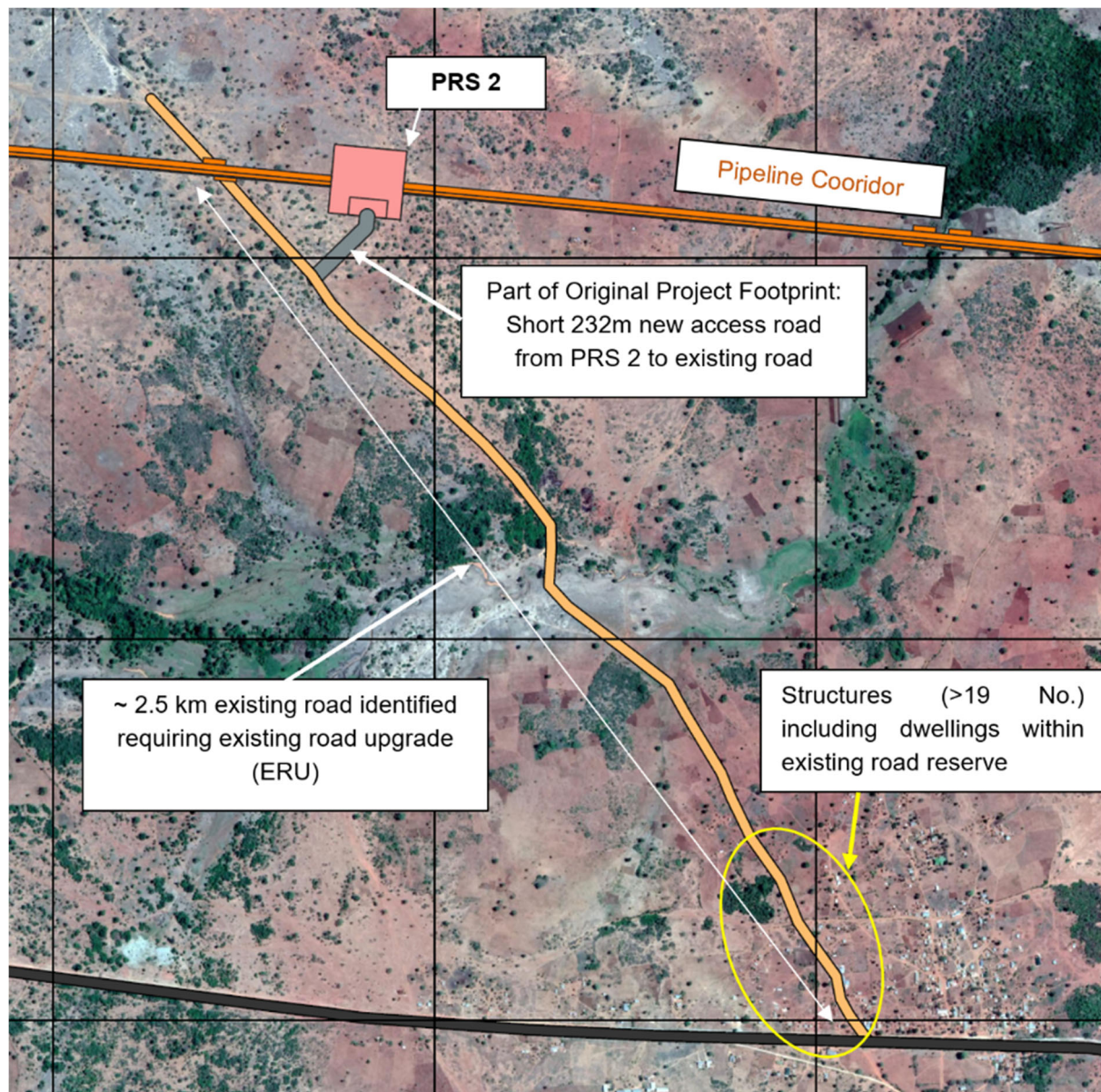
Within the original Project footprint was a new short access road (~232 m) from PRS 2 in Sindeni village (Sindeni ward) to an existing road, see Figure 2-24. The existing road is a TARURA collector road with a 40 m wide road reserve. The land affected by the existing road reserve is understood not to have previously been fully compensated by the roads authority.

Upgrade of ~2.5km of the existing murrum collector road down to the main tarmac Handeni – Korogwe road was not identified as required in 2018 when the original land and valuation surveys were undertaken.

Reason for Footprint Change:

The need for upgrade of approximately 2.5 km of the existing TARURA collector road to the main tarmac Handeni-Korogwe Road was confirmed following further technical assessments.

Figure 2-24 Original PRS2 access and Proposed Existing Road Upgrade

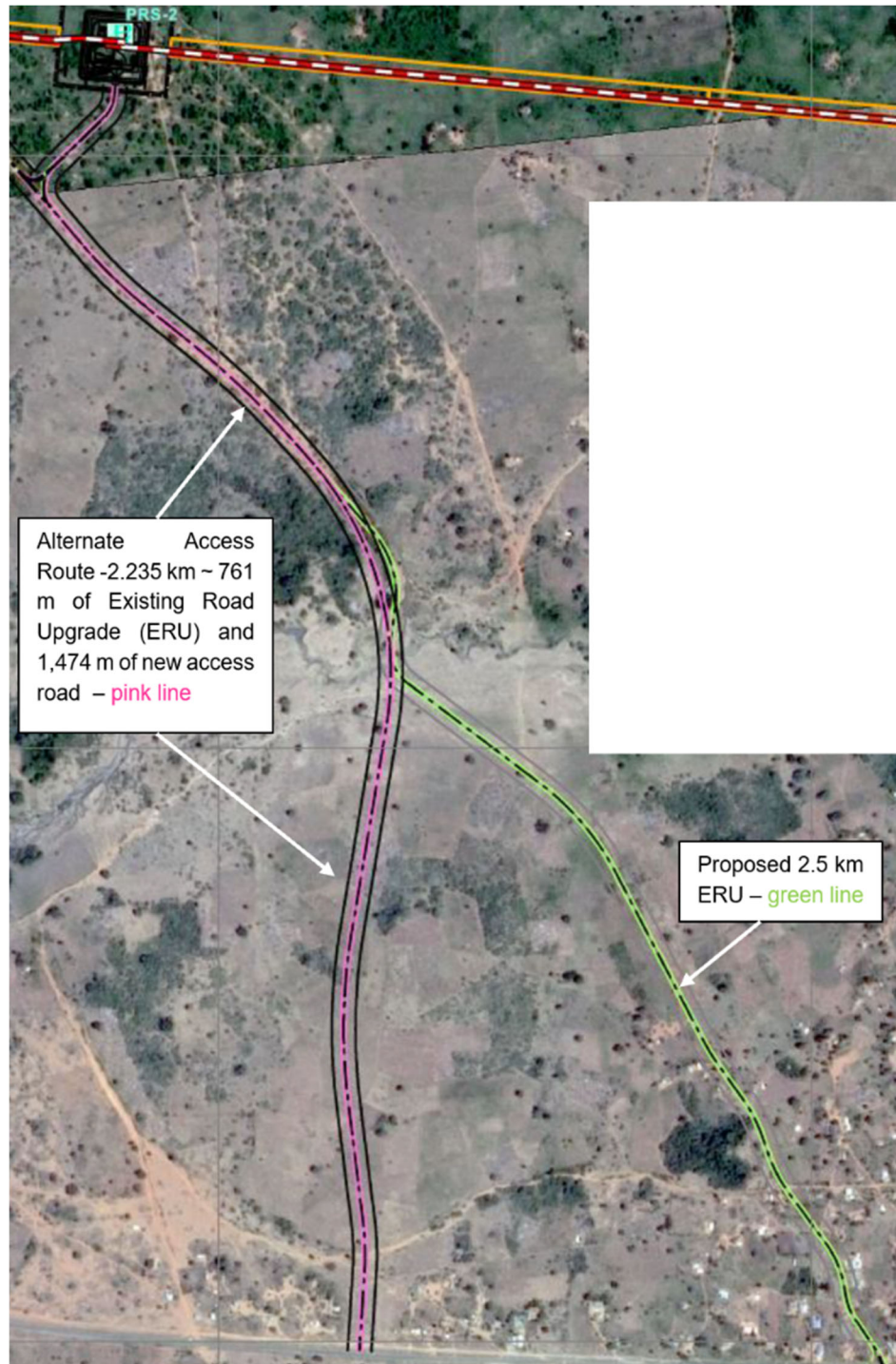


Alternatives Considered - Avoidance/Minimizing Displacement:

During the FPC survey of the ERU over 19 structures (including dwellings) were identified in the existing road reserve, as indicated in Figure 2-24 above.

Additional work was undertaken by the Project team on realignment of the existing road and an alternative route to avoid physical displacement identified, see Figure 2.25 below:

Figure 2-25 PRS2 Access : Proposed ERU and FPC Alternative Route

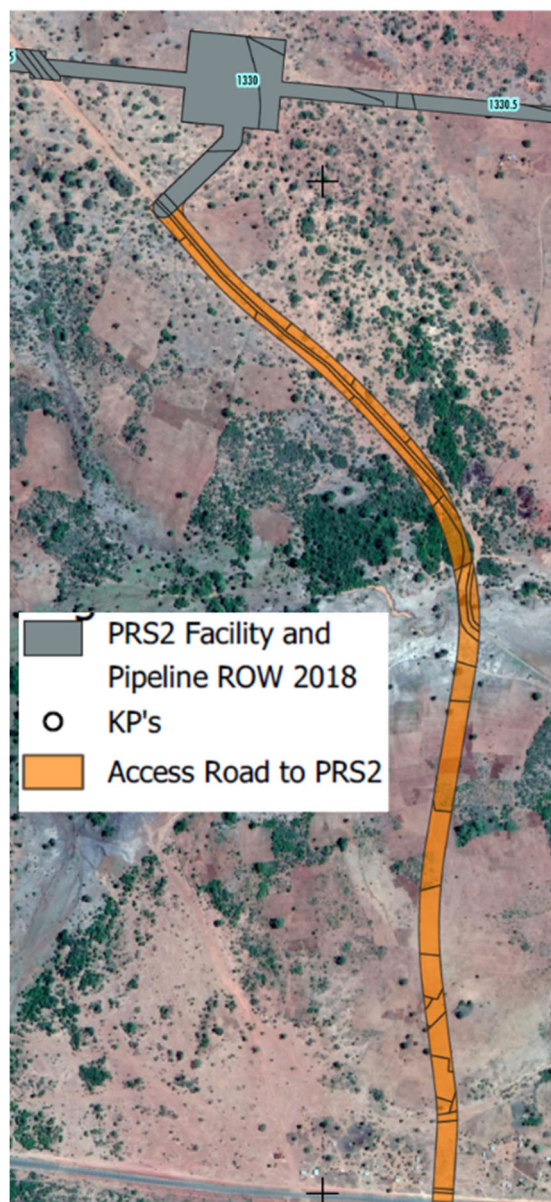


Footprint Change:

To avoid physical displacement along an existing road the alternative route was selected. Figure 2-26 shows the final access road for PRS 2. This involves sections of new road and

sections of existing road upgrade. No physical displacement is required with this route. The access road is located in Sindeni village on Village Land, which generally is unregistered customary held tenure.

Figure 2-26 Final FPC PRS 2 Access Road



2.2.11 Main Line Block Valve 75 (MLBV75) (*Tanga City, Tanga Region*)

Original Project Footprint:

MLBV 75 is located near KP 1423.5 in Ndumi village in Kiomoni ward. The original Project footprint comprised the 30 m wide pipeline corridor and some ATWS on the southern side of the corridor (see Figure 2-27).

Reason for Footprint Change & Footprint Change:

Following further assessment and design additional land was identified as required on the northern (working) side of the pipeline corridor for the construction of MLBV 75. The footprint

change comprises an additional very small area of land, 0.062 acres, as shown in Figure 2-27.

Figure 2-27 Footprint Change at MLBV 75



2.2.12 Marine Storage Terminal Access Road Land (*Tanga City, Tanga Region*)

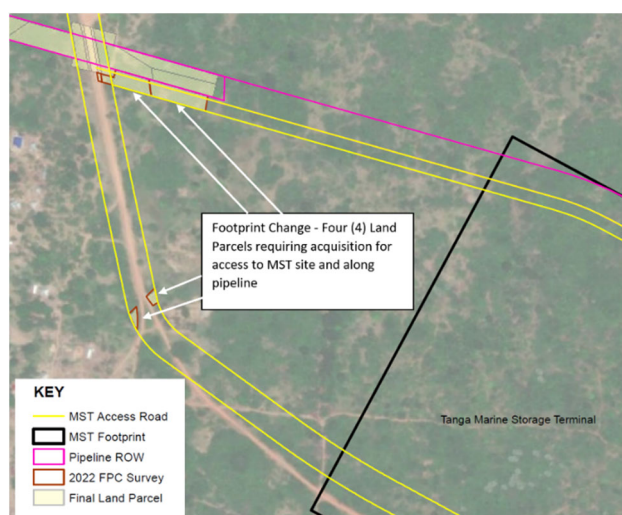
Original Project Footprint:

In 2017 Tanga City Council, on behalf of Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA), valued and compensated 200 hectares (ha) of land within the Chongoleani peninsula affecting Putini and Chongoleani mitaa in Chongoleani ward. As part of the same process the extension to the Mpirani-Ndaoya-Putini access road to the peninsula was surveyed, valued and compensated. The EACOP Marine Storage Terminal (MST) site (~82 ha) is within the 200 ha area acquired by TPA and is leased to the Project.

Reason for Footprint Change & Footprint Change:

The Project were required to complete acquisition of all land required for access to the MST. The access road to the MST was compared to the land acquired and compensated for the Mpirani-Ndaoya-Putini road extension, see Figure 2-28. Two very small pieces of land (0.045 acres and 0.044 acres) were identified within the 'red' area shown in the figure below as potentially not being fully compensated. The FPC therefore surveyed, valued and has compensated for these. The footprint change also includes two small land parcels adjacent to the pipeline corridor affected by the access along this into the MST.

Figure 2-28 Footprint Change MST Access



2.2.13 Potential Changes to Project Footprint Not Taken Forward

During the FPC surveys two other potential changes were reviewed but no changes to the original footprint were required:

- **Tanzanian-Uganda Border:**

- At the border with Uganda the land surveys were confirmed to run up to the 10m buffer zone at the international border in Tanzania. The buffer zone was compensated during a separate process before the Project surveys in 2018 and not connected to the Project.
- The buffer zone was revisited during the FPC surveys with representatives of the Governments of Tanzania and Uganda and the Project Valuers. No additional land was identified as requiring acquisition and compensation on the Tanzanian side of the border. A few seasonal crops owned by a Ugandan PAP were identified to run into the buffer zone. This matter is dealt with within the Uganda RAP implementation but did not result in a footprint change.

- **Ave Maria School (~KP 615) Re-route:**

- Around KP 615 a ~1.5 km re-route was considered to avoid impacting a school building associated with Ave Maria Medium Primary school, (Church school). This re-route was requested to be considered by the Church authority, the main concern being the impact on two school buildings lying within the pipeline corridor.
- The re-route was scouted and engagement undertaken. It was found that the land around the school has become planned surveyed land with people holding titles and many dwelling structures being developed. A re-route would have resulted in significant physical displacement.
- On further engagement with the church and school authorities as well as the Project affected community it was agreed that the original pipeline route would be acquired. Attention to the need for observing safety of the school children during project construction and operation was highlighted during the engagement.
- No changes to the Project footprint were required at KP 615.

3 Legal & Policy Framework Summary

The Project is required to meet Tanzanian legislative requirements for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and has committed to meet the relevant International Financing Standards (IFS) captured in the Equator Principles (EP) IV and the Performance Standards (PS) of the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

The full legal and policy context for the land acquisition and resettlement program can be found in Chapter 3 of the Pipeline & AGIs Regional RAPs. This Addendum contains an overview of the Project Standards and identifies any key updates to legal and policy framework since the Regional RAPs preparation which are of relevance to the FPCs. The Regional RAPs present a full gap analysis of national legislation and international financing standards, presenting the measures the Project has applied to address gaps. This addendum presents a summary of the key gaps and measures taken.

3.1 Project Standards

3.1.1 Overview

The EACOP Project in Tanzania is being developed to conform to national and international requirements applicable to the development, construction, operation and decommissioning required for Projects that have the potential for environmental and social impacts. These requirements include:

- Tanzanian legislative, policy, regulatory, institutional framework and permitting requirements.
- International conventions and agreements Tanzania has signed, acceded to or ratified (e.g. International Labour Organization conventions, African Charter on Human and Peoples' rights).
- International Financing Standards and related Good International Industry Practice (GIIP). These include the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards and Guidelines, Equator Principles IV, International Management System Standards as well as several other international organizations' standards supporting good practice (e.g. World Health Organization, United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles).
- The Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) between the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania, and the Host Government Agreements (HGA) between the EACOP Company and each Government commit the Project to being developed in compliance with Environmental Health, Safety and Security (EHSS) and Human Rights Standards at a national and international level.

3.1.2 Tanzanian Land Legal & Policy Framework Overview

Tanzania has a suite of laws and policies specifically of relevance to this RAP related to categories of land, land tenure, land acquisition, compensation and resettlement. Under Tanzanian law, land is categorized as: **Reserved Land** (Land set aside for wildlife, forests, marine parks, road reserves and similar uses); **Village Land** (Land within the boundaries of registered villages, where Village Councils and Village Assemblies have land management powers); and **General Land** (Land that is neither Reserved Land nor Village Land and is therefore managed by the Commissioner for Lands).

The land affected by the Project and the FPCs specifically is predominantly Village Land with some Reserved Land (e.g. pipeline route through Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National park). Legislation and policy underpinning land acquisition and compensation practice in Tanzania falls into three broad groups:

- Overarching legislation and guidance: Including the Constitution of the Republic of Tanzania (1997), the National Land Policy (1997, as amended) and the Petroleum Act (No.8 of 2015);
- Land legislation: Including Acts related to land, land acquisition, land regulations, removal and relocation of graves, antiquities, valuation and valuers, forestry, roads management, national and marine parks; and
- Relevant policies: Including policies informing human settlements development, forestry, agriculture and livestock and water etc.

The land acquisition program is being undertaken in collaboration with the Government using compulsory land acquisition powers under the Land Acquisition Act (LAA). Section 19 of the Act contains the procedures and arrangements for when the compulsory acquisition of land is withdrawn from. It provides for costs due to the affected persons in this event under two scenarios (a) where the notice for acquisition has been issued and (b) when the failure to proceed with the acquisition happens at preliminary stage or investigation stage.

3.1.3 Key Updates to Legal & Policy Framework

Since the preparation and disclosure of the Regional RAPs for the EACOP pipeline the key updates to the Legal & Policy Framework are briefing summarized below:

- *Land Legislation* – In November 2019 the following legal instruments were amended: The Land Acquisition Act (Cap. 118) (2019); The Land Act (Cap 113) (2019) and Village Land Act (Cap 114) (2019).
- In June 2020, The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.2) Act, 2020 *amended the following laws, The Forest Act, 2002 (Cap 323), The National Park Act, 2002 (Cap 282) and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2013 (Cap 283).*
- In June 2021, The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.3) Act amended several laws includes The Land Disputes Courts Act, 2002 (Cap 216); *The Petroleum Act No.8, 2015 (Cap 392); The Environmental Management Act, 2004 (Cap 191) and The Road Act, 2007 (Cap 167).*
- In August 2022, The Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No.3) Act, 2022 another amendment on the laws were done that include The Antiquities Act (Cap 333) and Mining Act, 2010 (Cap 123);
- *Forest Regulations:* The Forest (Amendment) Regulations (2022) (G.N. No. 59 of 2022) under the Forest Act 2002 set revised royalty rates and payments for compensation for losses within protected areas. This has direct relevance to the EACOP Reserved Land valuation and specifically the footprint changes associated with re-routes within the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park.
- *Gazettement of National Park:* Following completion of the land surveys and valuation of the original Project footprint in 2019 the Burigi-Chato National Park was established in the National Parks (Establishment) (Burigi–Chato National Park) Proclamation, 2019 (G.N. No. 508 of 2019).
- *EACOP Host Government Agreement (HGA):* The HGA between the upstream partners and the Government of Tanzania (GoT) was signed in May 2021. As part of the HGA, the

Project has committed to address environment, health, safety and security standards (EHSS) and human rights principles at national and international levels. The requirements stipulated in the United Nations guiding principles (UNGP) on business and human rights (UN, 2011) underpin the Project's human rights efforts. The RAP Addendum has adopted the HGA principles, ensuring compliance with these in the proposed processes.

- **EACOP Project Company Policies & Standards:** Following signing of the HGA and other key agreements the EACOP Project Company was established in February 2022. EACOP Company has developed specific standards since its creation including, but not limited to, the EACOP Code of conduct; EACOP Health, safety and environment policy; EACOP Human Rights Policy and EACOP Security Philosophy for Construction Phase.
- **Equator Principles (EP) IV:** The EP are a tool adopted by many financial institutions to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks. As the Project may be seeking funding from EP financial institutions, EP guidance on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is relevant and applicable. The Equator Principles (EP) are periodically updated. The EP IV are the update which came into effect from 1 October 2020.

3.2 Overview of Gaps with International Financing Standards

The Project is obliged to meet the national legal framework and has committed to meet the relevant International Financing Standards (IFS), including IFC PS5 on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. There are gaps between the national Tanzanian legal framework and IFC PS5. The Project has identified these gaps and committed to measures to address them. These measures have been applied where possible within the Valuation Reports in each country and all measures are contained and committed to within the Project RAPs (i.e. Regional RAPs) and this RAP Addendum.

Table 3-1 Summary of Key Gaps with IFS

PS5 Requirement	Tanzania : Summary of Key Gap & Measures Taken
Eligibility for Compensation	Legal framework covers those with formally recognized rights/claims, including users of land under customary tenure. Informal occupiers do not qualify for compensation under the law; Project will compensate PAPs with formal and informal rights/claims identified during the land and asset surveys. Compensation for those 'outside' national standards are included within a Part II IFS valuation (see below on Replacement Cost).
Household Socio-Economic Survey	No legal requirement for these to be undertaken. Project has undertaken household (HH) socio-economic surveys of PAHs to inform the planning and implementation of compensation, assistance and livelihood restoration, including assistance to vulnerable persons.
Cut-off Dates for Eligibility	Legally prescribed in Tanzania legal framework at commencement of valuation surveys.
Replacement Cost	Tanzanian valuations do not meet replacement cost characteristics (e.g. no land transaction costs and crops and trees rates not current). Project valuations structured to achieve replacement cost i.e. Part I: Tanzanian Valuations and Part II: Additional Entitlements for IFS Valuations (includes land transaction costs, inflation uplift to crops & trees, in-kind compensation etc.). Application of interest for delays of compensation payment is legally prescribed, Project has committed to re-assessment due to delays.
Form of Compensation (i.e. In-kind & monetary)	In-kind compensation (e.g. replacement housing) is not considered under the legal framework or in practice generally. The Project have in the RAPs (and in Part II IFS valuations) committed to offering in-kind and monetary compensation options where appropriate. In-kind options are based on significance of impact on a PAH and their land-based livelihoods, and a household's vulnerability.

PS5 Requirement	Tanzania : Summary of Key Gap & Measures Taken
Resettlement Documents	No legal or sector requirement for RAP for EACOP, except ESIA related request by NEMC. Project have prepared Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and RAP documents.
Resettlement Assistance	Resettlement assistance, such as transitional support, relocation support for physically displaced PAHs and PAH support (including for such matters as inheritance), is not legally stipulated. Project has committed to providing such resettlement assistance in RAPs.
Livelihood Restoration	Regulations allow for provision of plants, supplies of grain etc. these are not applied in practice. Livelihood restoration is not legally stipulated. Project have prepared a LRP.
Vulnerable People, Households & Groups	Identification of and additional support for these groups is not considered within the legal framework. Potentially vulnerable households are identified and support committed to within the RAPs, which contain a Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP). Additional provisions have been afforded to Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People affected by specific sections of the Tanzanian pipeline route.

4 Footprint Changes Land Acquisition Process

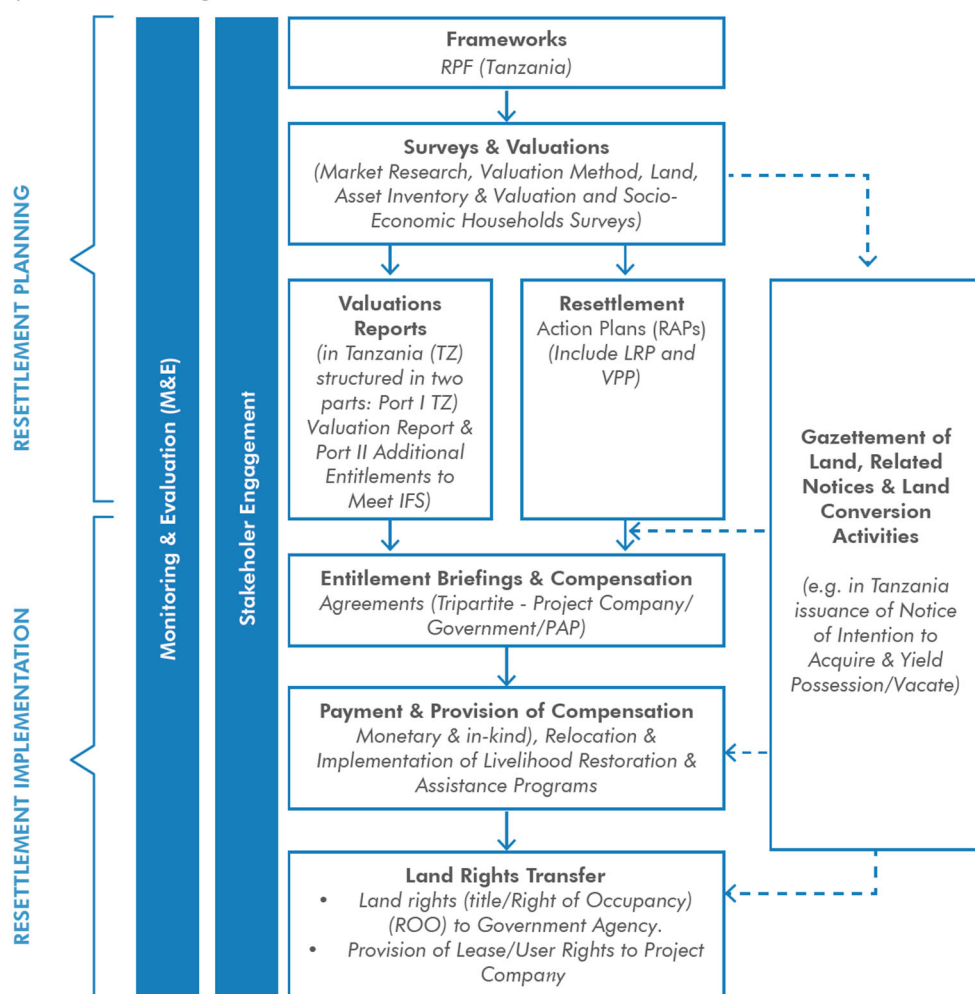
The footprint changes follow the EACOP land acquisition process as presented in detail in Chapter 4 of the Pipeline & AGIs Regional RAPs. This Addendum presents a summary of the process and specifically the resettlement planning for the footprint changes. This Chapter describes the additional steps undertaken when original approved valuations were affected by the footprint changes, including those where existing valuations were extinguished as an original PAPs land is no longer affected by the Project land requirements due to the FPCs.

4.1 Overview of EACOP Land Acquisition Process

The IGA, signed in May 2017, formally established the principles for the Project land rights, including compliance with EHSS and Human Rights standards at a national and international level. Based on the established IGA land rights principles a land acquisition and resettlement process was developed, which complies with national requirements and IFC PS5. The process in each country mapped out the roles and responsibilities of the Governments and the Project Company.

The signed HGA formalised the agreement on the implementation of the land acquisition and resettlement process, see Figure 4-1 below.

Figure 4-1 EACOP Tanzania Land Acquisition Process



This Chapter presents the Resettlement Planning process undertaken for the footprint changes, the outcomes of which are described in this addendum, with Chapter 8 outlining the RAP implementation process.

4.2 Footprint Changes Resettlement Planning

4.2.1 Additional Resettlement Planning Steps for Footprint Changes

Changes in the affected land associated with the FPCs impact some of the previously approved valuations for the original Project footprint. This has resulted in additional steps for the resettlement planning ‘Valuations Reports’ step (Figure 4-1), which are described below.

Footprint Changes Approach

The original Project footprint was surveyed and valued during 2018/19 and Valuation Reports prepared, with the Chief Valuer approving these in 2021. The Regional RAPs for the pipeline and AGIs were also prepared and disclosed at that stage. Subsequent to the original surveys and valuation process a number of footprint changes have become necessary. These changes have resulted in reduction of Project required land in some areas along with additional land being required in other locations. This has resulted in a number of scenarios regarding how original valuations have or have not been affected by the footprint changes:

- I. Land parcel not affected by the footprint changes and fully required still by the Project.
- II. Entire land parcel no longer affected by Project following the footprint changes (*fully extracted*).
- III. A portion of a land parcel still remains within the Project footprint following the changes with a portion of the parcel no longer affected (*partially extracted*).
- IV. New land parcels affected by the footprint changes which were not affected by the original Project footprint in 2018/19.

The footprint changes affect land valued in the approved pipeline & AGIs district Valuation Reports (2021). Therefore, with the support of the EACOP Project Valuer (WhiteKnights) a technical paper was prepared and submitted for comment to Government of Tanzania (GoT) stakeholders, including TPDC, Ministry of Energy (MoE) and Ministry of Land, Housing & Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD). The paper covered the rationale for envisaged Project footprint changes, the stage of the Project’s land acquisition and the approach to deal with existing approved valuations affected by the FPCs, including discretionary payments to the PAPs whose existing valuations were affected by the changes. At the time the footprint changes were proceeded with the Notice of Intention to Acquire (NoIA) for the pipeline and AGIs had not been issued. The key elements of the approach undertaken is summarized below:

- **Extraction of Affected Valuations:** Original approved valuations affected by the footprint changes, both fully and partially, are fully extracted and extinguished with a new valuation undertaken for the land and assets within the revised Project footprint.
- **Discretionary Payment:** For original PAPs whose valuations were affected by the footprint changes the Project decided to make a discretionary payment to these PAPs whose original valuations were extinguished, whether fully or partially (Scenario II and III above). The discretionary payment is an acknowledgement of the inconvenience and disturbance to these PAPs, including the attendance at meetings and surveys, along with the period since the original cut-off date.

Discretionary Payments Methodology

Discretionary payments made to PAPs for extracted valuations due to the FPCs were evaluated by considering the scenarios above (I, II, III and IV).

- Scenario I: PAPs whose valuations were unaffected by the footprint changes were determined **not** to be eligible for the discretionary payments as their valuations remain the same.
- Scenarios II and III are those PAPs whose existing valuations are either fully or partially extracted due to the FPCs:
 - These PAPs were considered eligible to receive a discretionary payment on the basis that: their original valuations were totally extinguished, and the land parcels (assets on this land) either entirely or partially removed from the Project footprint and consequently, returned to the PAPs. So altering their compensation. The discretionary payment is a Project specific measure in line with good international industry practice.
 - The discretionary payment made to the extracted PAPs was calculated by including disturbance allowance based on 7% of the total value of their approved compensation schedules (land and assets) and their IFS cash compensation amount plus an additional T.Shs. 100,000 as a valuation Extinguishment Allowance which is payable per PAP. Furthermore, interest on the extracted valuations was included in the discretionary payment as part of acknowledgement of delay in payment of compensation since approval of the valuation reports by the Chief Valuer. Interest payable to extracted PAPs comprised interest on the Tanzanian valuation (9.04% for the Pipeline and 4.26% for Tanga City); IFS Interest (12.24%) and additional interest (3.2% for the Pipeline and 7.98% for Tanga City). A special dispensation was made by the Project to compensate extracted houses which are in occupation in recognition of possible deleterious effects of the cut-off date notice on house condition.
 - The number of valuations extracted where PAPs were eligible for the discretionary payment are summarized in the table below.
- Scenario 4 : new PAPs brought about by the Project footprint changes. These were determined **not** to be eligible to receive discretionary payment as they had no extracted valuations. These PAPs are eligible to be paid compensation for the new valuation on additional land parcels (and assets on these) affected by the revised Project footprint (FPC valuation process presented in Section 4.2.2). In addition some original PAPs had additional valuations for land affected by the footprint changes.

Table 4-1 Summary of Extracted Valuations Subject to Discretionary Payments

Footprint Change	Village	No. Extracted Valuations		
		Fully Extracted	Partially Extracted	Total (Fully + Partially)
Minziro Nature Forest Reroute	Igayaza	2	2	4
	Mabuye	0	1	1
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Kikagate	0	12	12
	Milanda	5	30	35
	Kiteme	9	34	43
PS 4 Footprint & Access Road	Lubeho	15	5	20
PS 5 Footprint & ERU	Igogo	0	0	0
	Kamando	0	3	3

Footprint Change	Village	No. Extracted Valuations		
		Fully Extracted	Partially Extracted	Total (Fully + Partially)
	Buyumba	11	1	12
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Mwamayoka	0	7	7
PS 6 Footprint & Access Road	Misinko	3	6	9
	Igauri	0	0	0
	Ntonge	0	0	0
Pipeline Re-route KP1061	Kelema Balai	8	1	9
	Kelema Mashariki	7	1	8
PRS1 Access Road	Kimana	2	6	8
PRS2 Access Road	Sinden	0	3	3
MLBV75	Ndumi	0	0	0
MST Access Road	Putini	0	0	0

FPC Process for Extraction of Approved Valuations:

The process undertaken for extraction of approved valuations and discretionary payments comprises the following additional steps to the EACOP land acquisition process:

- **Approval of footprint change and issuing of shapefiles** (i.e. Project has a robust approval of change procedure and any footprint change is subject to this).
- **Identification of Affected Approved Valuations (Partially & Fully Extracted Valuations):** Preparatory desktop review by Project Valuer using FPC shapefiles to identify valuations who would be either partially or fully extracted. The work entailed overlaying the new footprint shapefiles onto existing footprint shapefiles and conducting analysis of land parcels to be affected by footprint changes. The PAPs with extracted valuations were then identified.
- **Stakeholder engagement** at District, ward and village levels.
- **Sensitization meeting** with PAPs whose valuations were partially and fully extracted due to the FPCs PAPs (see table below).
- **Field verification** by Project Valuer of fully and partially extracted valuations and then **withdrawal of extracted valuation forms**. The extinguished extracted old Valuation Forms No.3 (V.F 3) and all other legal forms were withdrawn from the PAPs whose valuations were extracted. As part of the FPC surveys (see 4.2.2. below) new VF.3 forms and all other legal forms were issued to those PAPs who were partially affected because parts of their land were still inside the Project footprint.
- **Preparation, disclosure and signing of discretionary payment forms** by PAPs for fully and partially extracted valuations.
- **Effecting discretionary payments** (to bank accounts set up where necessary with Project support).

The key dates for the sensitization and field verification to PAPs with fully and partially extracted valuations³ and the disclosure of discretionary payments to these PAPs is summarized in the table below:

Table 4-2 Key Dates for Extraction of Valuations for FPC Process

Region	District	Footprint Change	Villages/ Mitaa	Fully/Partially Extracted Valuations		
				Sensitization on Discretionary Payments	Fieldwork	Disclosure of Discretionary Payments
Kagera	Missenyi	Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Re-route	Mabuye Igayaza	16 Mar 2022 to 17 Mar 2022	14 Mar 2022 to 22 Mar 2022	1 July 2022 to 2 July 2022
	Muleba	Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road	Kikagate Milanda Kiteme	1 Mar 2022 to 5 Mar 2022	25 February 2022 to 30 Mar 2022.	4 July 2022 to 16 July 2022
Geita	Mbogwe	Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Access Road	Lubebo	8 July 2022	8 July 2022 to 16 July 2022	2 Sept 2022 to 7 Sept 2022
Tabora	Igunga	Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (ERU)	Kamando Igogo Buyumba	17 Mar 2022	17 Mar 2022 to 21 Mar 2022	3 July 2022 to 6 July 2022
		Pipeline Re- route/Narrowing at KP 836+600	Mwamayoka	14 Oct 2022	14 Oct 2022 to 16 Oct 2022	7 Nov 2022
Singida	Singida	Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road	Misinko Igauri Ntonge	8 July 2022	26 th February 2022 to 13 th March 2022 after slight changes resurvey was done from 8 July 2022 to 19 July 2022	1 Sept 2022 to 6 Sept 2022
Dodoma	Chemba	Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061	Kelema Mashariki Kelema Balai	9 Sept 2022	8 Sept 2022 to 12 Sept 2022	20 Oct 2022
Manyara	Kiteto	Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Changes (short realignment)	Kimana	8 April 2022	4 Aug 2022 to 7 Aug 2022	13 Sept 2022 to 15 Sept 2022

³ There were no existing valuations that were fully or partially extracted for the FPC related to Burigi Chato National Park and Ruiga River, MLBV 75 and the MST Access Road.

Region	District	Footprint Change	Villages/ Mitaa	Fully/Partially Extracted Valuations		
				Sensitization on Discretionary Payments	Fieldwork	Disclosure of Discretionary Payments
Tanga	Handeni	Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road /ERU	Sindeni	18 July 2022	19 July 2022 to 22 July 2022	16 Sept 2022 to 19 Sept 2022

4.2.2 Detailed Surveys & Valuation

The survey and valuation process followed the same approach (listed below) as detailed in the Regional RAPs Chapter 4:

- Survey team training
- Establishment of rates
- Community sensitization
- Cut-off date establishment at the start of the surveys (as contained in legal framework)
- Land delineation and asset valuation surveys
- Socio-economic household surveys
- Valuation Reports (VRs) and Compensation Schedules
 - Validation of assets
 - Compilation of VRs and CSs
 - Disclosure of CSs
 - Sign-off, Verification & Submission of VRs and CSs
 - Approval by Chief Valuer

For the FPC each survey team comprised of stakeholder engagement resources, land surveyors, valuers, socio-economic resources and enumerators. Each of the survey teams were accompanied, when availability allowed, by the relevant EACOP District Focal Person and relevant Village/Mtaa leaders (e.g. chairperson, Village Executive Officers etc).

Establishment of Rates:

Under the provisions of The Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018, Whiteknights (Registered Valuers for the Project/Project Valuers) undertook market research in 2018 in every region along the pipeline route. Whiteknights prepared and submitted a Rates Report for each Project affected region (Whiteknights, 2018/19) to the CV for approval. The rates Report outlines the adopted research methodology, geographical coverage of the research, and key results of the research, including the rates established for the Project in each of the 8 Project regions. In order to update and obtain current market values of land and structures for pipeline, including the footprint changes which were surveyed and valued during 2022, the Project Valuers carried out a follow-up Market Research to establish rates for land and structures during November - December 2021. The research was conducted in all the 23 districts which are traversed by the pipeline corridor. Appendix A contains a summary of the findings and the rates used for the footprint change valuations.

The key finding of this research was that while there have been some increases in land rates in a few locations along the pipeline corridor, in general, resilience in market land rates was observed across the pipeline in Tanzania. There were a few exceptions, for example in Zongomera (Kahama District) where there are notable land rate increases in these planned

urban areas. This is a dynamic area of the pipeline route and the findings do accord with the development observed in the area.

For buildings and structures, some construction rate increases were observed as outlined in Appendix A and these have been occasioned by increases in building material and labor costs.

At the time of undertaking the footprint changes valuations covered in this RAP Addendum the crop and tree rates which were applied to each relevant Zone were still based on the 2012 approved rates. Uplifts to compensation rates and amounts, which are Project specific additional entitlements to meet the International Financing Standards requirement of compensating PAPs at Replacement Cost, are outlined in Chapter 6. This includes additional 10% on land value to cover transaction costs, inflation adjustment to the 2012 crop and tree rates to cover period from 2012 to 2022, with the latter being the expected date of the compensation payment.

Community Sensitization:

Community sensitization was undertaken within the Project affected village/mtaa and PAHs invited to attend. Where PAPs could not attend (e.g. as they were farming) then sensitization was undertaken with them prior to the surveys. Table 4-3 summarizes the number of people who attended cumulatively the community sensitization and these disaggregated by gender. The PAPs affected by the FPCs (*2nd column of Table 4-3*) include:

- Original PAPs with extracted valuations but still have land and/or assets affected by Project following the FPCs and therefore have valuations eligible for compensation;
- Original PAPs with additional FPC valuations; and
- New PAPs (affected by the FPCs but were not affected by the original Project footprint).

There are also other original PAPs affected by the Project Footprint within the village/mtaa where the FPCs are located. Parts of this RAP present the total PAPs numbers per FPC village/mtaa before the FPCs (i.e. the original Project Footprint in 2018) and post-FPC (i.e. the revised Project Footprint, 2022).

Table 4-3 Community Sensitization Attendance

Footprint Change	No. Total PAPs Affected by FPCs	New FPC PAPs	Total No. People Attended Community Sensitization	Disaggregated Numbers	
				Male	Female
Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Re-route	14	12	13	8	5
Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road	361	219	84 ⁴	70	14
Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Access Road	65	51	47	36	11
Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (ERU)	35	26	29	25	4
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing at KP 836+600	4	0	13	10	3
Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road	86	70	38 ⁵	30	8
Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061	10	4	11	9	2
Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Changes (short realignment)	5	1	26	20	6
Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road /ERU	25	21	54	42	12
Main Line Block Value 75 (MLBV 75)	1	0	2	2	0
Marine Storage Terminal (MST) Access Road	4	2	3	3	0

During the land delineation surveys neighbouring land owners were engaged with and present to ensure boundaries were clearly delineated and agreed. Relevant land forms and valuation forms were issued to PAPs during the surveys as prescribed within the valuation regulatory framework and described further in Chapter 4 of the Regional RAPs.

Socio-Economic Household Surveys:

The socio-economic household surveys fieldwork was undertaken during and following the asset survey period for each footprint change. After identification of the land boundaries and delineation and the asset inspections were done, the survey team met with PAHs often at their

⁴ As PAPs were farming during this period they were unable to attend in one large group. Therefore, prior to the survey of each PAP / group of PAPs sensitization was undertaken with them during the fieldwork. See Chapter 7 for further details.

⁵ As PAPs were farming during this period they were unable to attend in one large group. Therefore, prior to the survey of each PAP / group of PAPs sensitization was undertaken with them during the fieldwork. See Chapter 7 for further details.

home or on their affected land to complete the socio-economic survey. For PAHs who were living far (i.e. different District or Region) from where the land is affected the interview was done in some cases at the Village office. These surveys involved the collection of demographic, socio-economic and livelihoods information about PAHs, through interviews with an adult household member. Appendix B contains the socio-economic household survey form. Spouses were requested to be present during the survey process where possible. The team focused on gathering qualitative socio-economic data through a series of household interviews.

The survey covered two categories (i) updated survey for original PAPs who undertook survey in 2018 and are affected by footprint changes and (ii) New PAPs. For the original PAPs engagement on the need to update their socio-economic data was carried out. For new PAPs the team explained the need of having socio economic household data for the resettlement planning.

Table 4-4 No. Socio-Economic Household Surveys for FPCs⁶

Footprint Change	Total No. Socio-Economic Surveys	No. Total PAPs Affected by FPCs
Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Re-route	14	14
Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road	361	361
Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Access Road	65	65
Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (ERU)	32	35
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing at KP 836+600	3	4
Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road	79	80
Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061	10	10
Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Changes (short realignment)	5	5
Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road /ERU	25	25
Main Line Block Value 75 (MLBV 75)	1	1
Marine Storage Terminal (MST) Access Road	4	4

The key dates for the FPC valuation process, including sensitization, cut-off date, fieldwork dates, disclosure, Valuation Report Chief Valuer approval, are summarized in Table 4-5

⁶ There are institutional PAPs, including for land held by Villages/Mitaa, affected by some of the FPCs who are not a target of the socio-economic household survey. Therefore, for some FPCs this is why there may be more PAPs affected by the FPCs then the number of surveys undertaken.

overleaf. The FPCs were organized into three (3) Groups as changes were approved and shapefiles available.

The affected land and assets (i.e. trees) within the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi Chato National Park FPC, which affected Reserved Land, are covered in a draft valuation for Project affected areas of Reserved Land within the National Park, Forest Reserves, Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas. This valuation covers the requirements set out within the Tanzanian legal framework, including the Forest Act (2002) and Forest Regulations (2022) for compensation for any damage or loss incurred in a protected area. The fieldwork for the FPC for the re-routes and narrowing in the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park was undertaken during September 2022.

Table 4-5 Summary of Key Dates for FPC Valuations Process

Region	District	Villages/ Mitaa	Footprint Change	FPC Group	No. Total PAPs Affected by FPCs	Sensitization	Cut-Off Date	Fieldwork Dates	Disclosure	Valuation Report Approval
Kagera	Missenyi	Mabuye Igayaza	Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Re-route	1	14	14 Mar 2022	14 Mar 2022	14 Mar 2022 to 22 Mar 2022	1 July 2022 to 2 July 2022	26 Aug 2022
	Muleba	Kikagate Milanda Kiteme	Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road	1	361	25 Feb 2022	25 Feb 2022	25 Feb 2022 to 30 Mar 2022	4 July 2022 to 17 July 2022	6 Sept 2022
Geita	Mbogwe	Lubeho	Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Access Road	2	65	25 Feb 2022	25 Feb 2022	25 Feb 2022 to 15 Mar 2022 and resumed 8 July 2022 to 16 July 2022	2 Sept 2022 to 7 Sept 2022	1 Nov 2022
Tabora	Igunga	Kamando Igogo Buyumba	Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (ERU)	1	35	17 Mar 2022	17 Mar 2022	17 Mar 2022 to 21 Mar 2022	3 July 2022 to 6 July 2022	26 Aug 2022
		Mwamayoka	Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing at KP 836+600	3	4	14 Oct 2022	14 Oct 2022	14 Oct 2022 to 16 Oct 2022	7 November 2022.	24 Nov 2022
Singida	Singida	Misinko Igauri Ntonge	Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road	2	86	26 Feb 2022	26 Feb 2022	26 Feb 2022 to 13 Mar 2022 and resumed 8 July 2022 to 19 July 2022	1 Sept 2022 to 6 Sept 2022	1 Nov 2022
Dodoma	Chemba	Kelema Mashariki Kelema Balai	Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061	3	10	8 Sept 2022	8 Sept 2022	8 Sept 2022 to 12 Sept 2022	20 Oct 2022	24 Nov 2022

Region	District	Villages/ Mitaa	Footprint Change	FPC Group	No. Total PAPs Affected by FPCs	Sensitization	Cut-Off Date	Fieldwork Dates	Disclosure	Valuation Report Approval
Manyara	Kiteto	Kimana	Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Changes (short realignment)	2	5	4 August 2022	4 August 2022	4 Aug 2022 to 7 Aug 2022	13 Sept 2022 to 15 Sept 2022	1 Nov 2022
Tanga	Handeni	Sindeni	Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road /ERU	2	25	18 July 2022	18 July 2022	19 July 2022 to 22 July 2022	16 Sept 2022 to 19 Sept 2022	1 Nov 2022
	Tanga City	Ndumi	Main Line Block Value 75 (MLBV 75)	3	1	14 Sept 2022	14 Sept 2022	15 Sept 2022	11 Oct 2022	24 Nov 2022
		Putini	Marine Storage Terminal (MST) Access Road	1	4	14 Mar 2022	14 Mar 2022	14 Mar 2022 to 22 Mar 2022	7 Aug 2022	26 Aug 2022

4.2.3 Preparation and Disclosure of RAP Addendum

The Project footprint changes have altered the displacement impacts described in the EACOP RAPs and Land Summary document. Therefore, this RAP Addendum for the footprint changes has been prepared, will be shared with the GoT for a commentary period and will be disclosed.

A summary of the RAP Addendum along with updated overall Project metrics will be available in an appropriate format and languages.

The implementation of the RAP Addendum for the FPCs will be done as part of the main resettlement and livelihood restoration program implementation for the pipeline and AGIs regional RAPs.

5 Summary of Footprint Changes Affected People & Assets

The socio-economic and livelihoods context of the Project affected communities at a Ward level is presented in the Regional RAPs, along with the regional and district context. This chapter should be read in conjunction with the relevant Regional RAPs.

Chapter 2 describes each footprint change running west to east along the pipeline route and this chapter follows the same sequence. This chapter presents a summary of the socio-economic and livelihoods context for the villages/mitaa and households affected by the footprint changes. The chapter draws on the socio-economic and livelihood investigations (SELI) and household surveys undertaken during the RAP planning for the original footprint changes as well as the findings of the SELI household surveys undertaken during 2022 connected to the footprint changes.

The displacement impacts are presented in this Addendum associated with the overall footprint changes and for each footprint change in each of these villages/mitaa, including the PAPs who will experience physical and / or economic displacement and identification of potentially vulnerable/vulnerable PAHs. Where relevant comparisons are provided of key displacement impacts of the original Project footprint (Pre-FPC) and following the footprint changes (Post-FPC).

A summary is provided of the extracted valuations in Chapter 4 associated with the footprint changes.

Updated metrics (Feb' 2023) for the total Project land acquisition impacts in Tanzania are included at the end of this chapter. Changes in overall Project metrics are a consequence of the footprint changes, supplementary valuations and some original valuations being determined to be owned by the same PAP, so reducing PAP numbers.

5.1 Summary of Footprint Changes Displacement Impacts

A summary of permanent displacement impacts for the revised Project footprint per affected village/mitaa is shown in Table 5-1 below. Table 5-2 presents a summary of the changes in numbers of PAPs due to the footprint changes, both additional '*new*' PAPs plus those PAPs who were affected by the original Project footprint but are no longer affected following the footprint changes. In Section 5.3 a summary of the key displacement impacts in each village/mitaa from the original Project footprint (Pre-FPC) and following the footprint changes (Post-FPC) is provided per footprint change.

These tables do not capture the reduction of permanent impacts on Protected Areas with the avoidance of the Minziro Nature Forest Reserve and the reduction of the corridor width combined with re-routing in the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park to avoid critical habitat. Chapter 2 presents these avoidance measures for Minziro Nature Forest Reserve, Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park with Section 5.6 providing a summary of the altered displacement impacts.

Table 5-1 Summary of Footprint Changes Displacement Impacts per Affected Village/Mtaa

Footprint change	District	Ward	Village / Mtaa	Land Area (valued for compensation) (Acres)	Land Parcels	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic & Other Trees	Graves
													Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping Acres	Crops Stems		
Minziro Nature Forest Re-route	Missenyi	Nsunga	Igayaza	44.20	56	46	42	3	1	0	15	2	2	1	0	2.80	1.65	1,419	18,426	0
		Kassambya	Mabuye	33.27	68	79	60	18	1	0	27	7	7	9	1	4.46	4.65	9,692	8,468	9
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Muleba	Mubunda	Kikagate	102.16	81	67	54	12	1	0	38	6	8	11	1	10.46	4.80	839	364	1
		Bisheke	Milanda	45.18	88	48	38	9	1	0	31	4	4	7	0	11.96	7.58	602	375	1
		Kasharunga	Kiteme	158.27	623	405	324	80	1	0	184	17	17	54	0	47.26	25.53	24,593	13,780	22
PS4 Footprint & Access Road	Mbogwe	Nyakafulu	Lubeho	114.09	183	112	90	21	1	0	15	0	0	5	1	29.23	8.17	1,884	2,642	9
PS5 Footprint & Access Road	Igunga	Nanga	Igogo	94.48	76	47	44	1	1	1	22	2	2	1	0	6.82	0.64	0	90	1
		Igunga	Kamando	56.09	49	32	6	25	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	17.01	20.82	30	98	0
		Igunga	Buyumba	50.77	45	39	33	4	1	1	18	1	1	0	0	8.04	0.89	0	9	0
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Igunga	Igunga	Mwamayoka	62.00	22	18	16	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	22	0
PS6 Footprint & Access Road	Singida DC	Ughandi	Misinko	112.62	112	79	72	6	1	0	19	2	3	2	1	35.38	7.82	3,607	389	33
		Ntonge	Igauri	48.03	127	85	72	9	2	2	13	4	4	9	1	14.62	4.59	17,886	2,658	13
		Ntonge	Ntonge	2.68	7	7	3	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0.14	0.50	39	471	4
Pipeline Re-route KP 1061	Chemba	Paranga	Kelema Balai	17.25	18	17	16	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1.72	0.00	1,155	24	0
		Paranga	Kelema Mashariki	25.12	47	38	37	0	1	0	17	0	0	2	0	3.28	1.00	1399	167	38
PRS1 Access Road	Kiteto	Partimbo	Kimana	258.95	92	87	64	22	1	0	47	6	9	8	0	3.14	84.65	4	5,261	0
PRS2 Access Road	Handeni DC	Sinden	Sinden	102.32	78	68	61	6	1	0	33	4	7	3	0	5.77	1.08	276	304	1
MLBV75	Tanga City	Kiemoni	Ndumi	26.01	41	41	37	3	1	0	24	1	1	0	1	4.64	0.55	2,845	2,265	2
MST Access route	Tanga City	Chongoleani	Putini	5.28	15	12	11	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1.52	0.00	28	357	0
FPC Villages Cumulative Total: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)				1,359	1,828	1,327	1,080	223	18	6	538	57	67	113	6	208	175	66,298	56,170	134
<i>FPC Villages Cumulative Total : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)</i>				<i>1,174</i>	<i>1,043</i>	<i>934</i>	<i>798</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>26,725</i>	<i>40,811</i>	<i>117</i>

Table 5-2 Change in PAP Numbers Per Village Due to Footprint Changes

Footprint Change	Village/Mtaa	Original Project Footprint PAP Nos.	Additional / New PAPs due to FPC	Original PAPs Whose Land/Asset Now Not Affected due to FPC ('Removed')	Change in PAP Numbers Due to FPC	Revised Project Footprint PAP Nos.
Minziro Nature Forest Re-route	Igayaza	38	9	1	8	46
	Mabuye	76	3	0	3	79
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Kikagate	61	6	0	6	67
	Milanda	32	20	4	16	48
	Kiteme	213	200	8	192	405
PS4 Footprint & Access Road	Lubeho	62	51	1	50	112
PS5 Footprint & Access Road	Igogo	46	1	0	1	47
	Kamando	7	25	0	25	32
	Buyumba	46	0	7	-7	39
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Mwamayoka	18	0	0	0	18
PS6 Footprint & Access Road	Misinko	77	3	1	2	79
	Igauri	21	64	0	64	85
	Ntonge	0	7	0	7	7
Pipeline Re-route KP 1061	Kelema Balai	17	0	0	0	17
	Kelema Mashariki	34	4	0	4	38
PRS1 Access Road	Kimana	88	1	2	-1	87
PRS2 Access Road	Sinden	47	21	0	21	68
MLBV75	Ndumi	41	0	0	0	41
MST Access route	Putini	10	2	0	2	12
Totals		934	417	24	393	1327

The permanent displacement impacts from the pipeline corridor and AGIs arise from the acquisition of and the arrangement for use of the Project required land on the basis summarized below:

- All Project required land in Tanzania is being acquired on a permanent basis with the Right of Occupancy (ROO) being transferred to TPDC and leased to the Project.
- During the construction phase, in general the pipeline corridor will be kept within a width of 30 m except for areas where additional temporary workspace is required, such as at existing infrastructure crossings. During the operations phase, the pipeline corridor remains 30 m as required by the Government of Tanzania. AGIs are permanent facilities for which land is required until these facilities are decommissioned.
- The pipeline corridor width has been reduced in certain areas such as the Burigi-Chato National Park and Ruiga River Forest Reserve to avoid or reduce impacts on critical habitat or environmentally sensitive areas or to avoid social impacts.
- After the end of operations, the land lease will terminate and land returned to TPDC.

- In areas categorized as Village Land prior to being acquired for the Project, the 30 m corridor will be (after the end of relevant construction activities) restored by the Project to grassland. No development of structures or planting of deep-rooted trees will be allowed within the pipeline corridor. Agricultural activities will not be allowed unless the Project and TPDC agree for a limited number of activities to take place under a future agreement. As agreed in the HGA, people and livestock will be able to cross freely and graze within the corridor.
- Where the 30 m wide corridor transects areas previously categorized as Reserved Land and designated as a protected and / or designated area, including, National Parks, Forest Reserves, Game Reserves and Game Controlled Areas, the Project will be allowed to restore the land cover and manage the land use to achieve equivalent pre-project biological capacity. This is the case in the Burigi-Chato National Park and Ruiga River Forest Reserve which is affected by the footprint changes in order to avoid or reduce impacts. No development of structures or agricultural activities will be allowed in the corridor with the exception of wildlife crossing the corridor. Deep-rooted trees will not be planted on the 10 m wide strip above the pipeline.
- The Project will require access to the pipeline corridor at all times during operations for inspection, maintenance and repair. The pipeline corridor will not generally be fenced, vehicle crossing will be limited to the existing road and infrastructure crossing arrangements. AGIs will be fenced and access to these facilities will be under the strict control of the Project and public access to them will not be allowed without the Project's permission.

Temporary impacts during construction are further described within the Regional RAPs associated with disruption to existing crossings (e.g. footpaths and cattle tracks), social impacts on Project affected communities (PACs) (e.g. road safety risks) and impacts on access to cultural heritage.

5.2 Overview of Footprint Changes Project Affected Households

This section summarizes for the footprint changes affected villages/mtaa the:

- key socio-economic baseline profile (demographic characteristics) of PAHs; and
- land use of valued affected land and tenure.

The data provided compares the findings of the socio-economic household surveys of the original Project footprint (Pre-FPC) and following the footprint changes (Post-FPC). The below sections do not consider the rerouting and route narrowing within the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park since no PAHs are affected by the Project footprint in that area and only Reserved Land (see Section 5.6).

5.2.1 Population and Household Characteristics

A summary of the demographic characteristics of PAHs in each FPC affected village/mtaa with the original Project footprint (Pre-FPC) and following the footprint changes (Post-FPC) is provided in Table 5-3 below.

Table 5-3 Summary of PAHs Key Demographic Characteristics

Footprint Change	District	Ward	Village/Mtaa	No. of PAPs		Average PAH size		Household Head %			
				Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Male		Female	
Minziro Nature Forest Reroute	Missenyi	Nsunga	Igayaza	38	46	6.0	5.6	90	89	11	11
		Kassambya	Mabuye	76	79	5.1	5.0	71	70	41	30
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Muleba	Mubunda	Kikagate	61	67	6.6	7.5	93	89	8	11
		Bisheke	Milanda	32	48	6.6	7.2	93	79	7	21
		Kasharunga	Kiteme	213	405	6.3	6.0	78	66	29	34
PS4 Footprint & Access Road	Mbogwe	Nyakafulu	Lubebo	62	112	9.6	9.6	88	85	14	15
PS5 Footprint & ERU	Igunga	Nanga	Igogo	46	47	7.8	7.6	88	88	14	12
		Igunga	Kamando	7	32	7.3	6.0	83	85	20	15
			Buyumba	46	39	10.2	8.4	89	89	13	11
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Igunga	Igunga	Mwamayoka	18	18	7.8	8.5	100	100	0	0
PS6 Footprint & Access Road	Singida DC	Ughandi	Misinko	77	79	8.3	7.6	89	92	12	8
		Ntonge	Igauri	21	85	7.6	6.7	89	90	12	10
			Ntonge ⁷	0	7	0.0	5.0	0	100	0	0
Pipeline R-route KP 1061	Chemba	Paranga	Kelema Balai	17	17	5.6	5.8	93	93	8	7
			Kelema Mashariki	34	38	4.7	5.0	81	78	23	22
PRS1 Access Road	Kiteto	Partimbo	Kimana	88	87	6.9	6.8	88	87	14	13
PRS2 Access Road	Handeni DC	Sinden	Sinden	47	68	6.2	6.5	85	79	18	21
MLBV75	Tanga City	Kiomoni	Ndumi	41	41	5.1	5.0	85	85	17	15
MST Access Road	Tanga City	Chongolea ni	Putini	10	12	2.9	4.4	100	83	0	17
Totals (PAPs)				934	1,327						

The changes to the Project footprint affect 19 villages/mitaa. The results of the FPC RAP surveys identified that 1,327 PAPs are affected by the revised footprint in these village/mitaa compared to 934 PAPs affected by the original Project footprint. This number reflects both the additional PAPs affected by the revised footprint as well as the number of PAPs removed from the Project footprint. The net increase across all 19 villages in the number of PAPs is 42% (393 PAPs). Over half of these additional PAPs are affected by the long access road to PS3 (214 No.), with the three (3) access roads to PS3, PS4 and PS6 accounting for over 85% of the additional PAPs due to the FPCs.

As shown in Table 5-3, there is little change in the combined demographic key data of the PAPs and PAHs affected by the original and revised footprints. The average household size across the 19 villages is 6.5 persons per household which comprises the PAPs nuclear and extended family or household members. There is no significant change from the average size identified during the 2018 survey (+3.2%). As in the 2018 survey, the largest average household size is Lubebo village in Mbogwe district (9.6 persons) whilst the smallest household size is found in Putini Mtaa (4.4 persons).

⁷ Ntonge village was not affected by the original Project footprint.

The majority of households in the revised footprint remain headed by males. The highest proportion of female-headed PAHs is found still in Kiteme village (34%) in Muleba District and Mabuye village (30%) in Missenyi District, while Mwamayoka and Ntonge villages and Putini Mtaa have no female headed PAHs.

Across all villages, PAHs' members are permanent residents of their villages (more than 96% of PAHs).

5.2.2 Land Use and Tenure

A total of 1,986 valuations for the 1,327 PAPs have been prepared for compensation purposes across the 19 villages/mitaa affected by the footprint changes. These valuations are for the revised Project footprint affected land and assets. Some PAPs have more than one valuation as they may own more than one affected land parcel and/or have assets on more than one affected land parcel.

Of the valuations undertaken about 1,639 (82.5%) of land valuations are held under customary land tenure (unregistered), 10 under customary land tenure (registered), and 333 (17%) under tenancy agreements. The majority of the affected land is used for agricultural activities.

The number of tenant only PAHs in the villages increased by over 100% due in the revised footprint. Kiteme village has 135 valuations within the revised Project footprint where land is held in a tenancy arrangement. This represents a noticeable increase from the 50 valuations held under tenancy arrangements with the original footprint. This may be an indication of a scarcity of land within the village area or land affected by some of the revised footprints being managed collectively (for example by an extended family unit).

Table 5-4 Summary of Land Tenure

Footprint Change	Village	Total Valuations		Government Letter of Allocation		Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy, (CCRO)		Customary Tenure, unregistered		Tenancy Type Arrangement	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Minziro Nature Forest Reroute	Igayaza	46	59			1	1	44	55	1	3
	Mabuye	89	92			2	2	68	68	19	22
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Kikagate	79	93					66	77	13	16
	Milanda	36	90					26	75	10	15
	Kiteme	279	673			5	5	224	533	50	135
PS4 Footprint & Access Road	Lubebo	101	191			2	2	96	154	3	35
PS5 Footprint & ERU	Igogo	75	77	1	1			73	74	1	2
	Kamando	10	50					9	13	1	37
	Buyumba	60	49	1	1			55	44	4	4
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Mwamayoka	23	22	1	1			21	21	1	
PS6 Footprint & Access Road	Misinko	110	116	1	1			105	108	4	7
	Igauri	27	129					25	111	2	18
	Ntonge	0	7						4		3
Pipeline R-route KP 1061	Kelema Balai	19	19					19	19		
	Kelema Mashariki	51	56					50	55	1	1
PRS1 Access Road	Kimana	117	116					93	93	24	23
PRS2 Access Road	Sinden	61	85					54	78	7	7
MLBV75	Ndumi	44	45					41	42	3	3

Footprint Change	Village	Total Valuations		Government Letter of Allocation		Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy, (CCRO)		Customary Tenure, unregistered		Tenancy Type Arrangement	
		Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
MST Access Road	Putini	13	17					11	15	2	2
FPC Villages Cumulative Totals		1,240	1,986	4	4	10	10	1,080	1,639	146	333

5.3 Socio-Economic & Livelihoods Context and Displacement Impacts per Footprint Change

Below is a summary of the:

- socio-economic and livelihoods context of the PAHs in each village/mitaa affected by the footprint changes (with reference to the content above in Tables 5-3 and 5-4).
- key displacement impacts per footprint change (with reference to metrics in Tables 5-1 and 5-2).

Section 5.6 presents the summary of the affected land and forest assets (i.e. trees / biomass) for the re-route and narrowing of the pipeline through the Protected Areas / Reserved Land in the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park.

The crops recorded during the surveys as affected do depend on the time of year the surveys were undertaken. The pipeline original footprint surveys were undertaken between March and November 2018. The revised footprint change surveys were undertaken during short fieldwork periods as indicated in Table 4-4. This accounts for some differences with the types of crops reported by PAPs during the SELI household survey and the asset inventory between the 2018 and 2022 data.

In the Regional RAPs the Project Affected Communities (PACs) access to services and public infrastructure, including electricity, healthcare and sanitation facilities, is described. From the studies undertaken and ongoing engagement with the local authorities and PACs access to these is considered to have largely remained the same across the pipeline route with some limited improvements. This is apart from a few isolated locations where areas have become more developed and planned (e.g. such as in Zongomera in Kahama District) or where the rural electrification program has been rolled out.

5.3.1 Kagera Region Footprint Changes

In Kagera Region PACs cultivation of crops is the main livelihood activity and livestock keeping is widespread. Banana are predominant food crops in the Missenyi, Bukoba and Muleba Districts, whilst cassava and maize are the predominant food crops in the Biharamulo District. Sugar cane, coffee and tobacco are important cash crops to varying degrees. Livestock keeping is a secondary livelihood activity and includes cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from October to January.

5.3.1.1 Minziro Natural Forest Reserve Pipeline Re-route (Missenyi District)

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-5 Minziro NFR Re-route Villages Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
Minziro Nature Forest Re-route	Igayaza	46	42	3	1	0	15	2	2	1	0	2.80	1.65	1,419	18,426	0
	Mabuye	79	60	18	1	0	27	7	7	9	1	4.46	4.65	9,692	8,468	9
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		125	102	21	2	0	42	9	9	10	1	7.26	6.3	11,111	26,894	9
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		114	96	16	2	0	36	9	9	10	1	6.79	4.97	11,013	25,926	9

The re-route of the pipeline was from a forested area of Minziro Nature Forest Reserve to an area of cultivated land. Description and maps of the re-route are presented in Section 2.2.1. The original Pipeline route ran for 240 m through the Minziro Nature Forest Reserve affecting 1.903 acres. The total tree volume recorded as affected during the valuation for the original pipeline corridor in Minziro NFR was 25.11 m³. The re-route of the pipeline outside the Minziro Nature Forest Reserve has resulted in a slight increase in land affected in Igayaza village with a slight reduction in affected land in Mabuye village.

The displacement impacts within the two affected villages are summarized in Table 5-5 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint. Cumulatively across the two affected villages PAP numbers have increased slightly to 125 PAPs, with most of these being landholders and a few tenants and two village PAPs.

There are 9 physically displaced PAPs between the two villages with one residential dwelling structure affected each. No additional physical displacement has occurred due to the re-route and no additional structures are affected. Nine (9) graves are affected which are in Mabuye village with no increase in affected graves due to the re-route. Around a third of the PAHs within the villages have been identified to be potentially vulnerable.

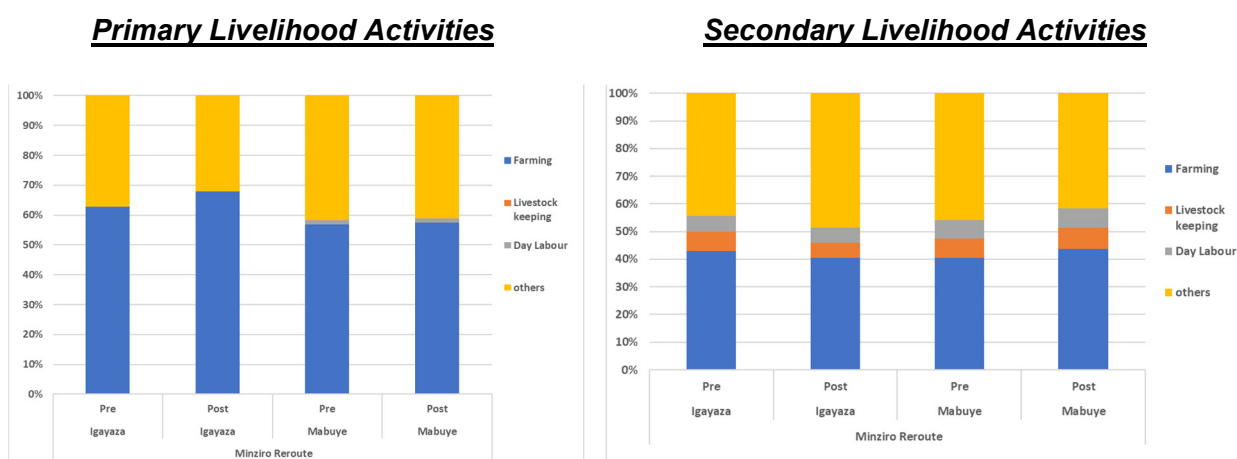
Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

The main ethnic group of PAHs in Igayaza and Mabuye villages is Haya. This is reflective of the major ethnic group in the Kagera Region and one of the main ethnic groups in Missenyi District. In addition to these groups that are a very small numbers of PAHs from other ethnic groups, including Sukuma and Nyambo. No PAHs within Igayaza and Mabuye village identified as one of the vulnerable ethnic groups who self-identify as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

The primary and secondary livelihood activities are indicated in the figure below, both pre-FPC and post FPC. Over half of affected PAHs in the two affected villages rely on farming as their primary and secondary livelihood activity. Livestock keeping is recorded as a secondary livelihood activity for some households. The type of livestock kept by PAHs include cattle, sheep, chickens, pigs, goats and ducks. Other primary and secondary livelihood activities are self-employment and salaried employment for some PAHs, as well as some households doing small trading as part of their secondary livelihood activities. The socio-economic survey did not find any significant difference in the livelihoods practiced in the 2018 survey compared to the 2022 survey.

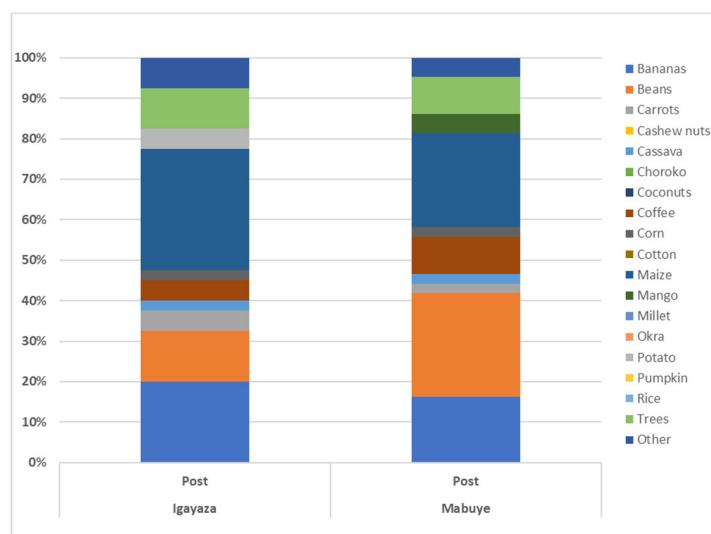
Figure 5-1 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities



Crops:

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both as food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-2 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs (grouped per village). The main crops include bananas, beans, coffee and maize. Other crops include sugarcane, groundnuts and watermelon. Trees are also harvested for timber.

Figure 5-2 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs



The Haya have a long history of banana cultivation which forms part of the Haya identity. The Haya and related groups cultivate bananas, practice intercropping with some keeping cattle in enclosed areas. Banana is usually intercropped with coffee, maize and beans.

5.3.1.2 Pump Station 3 (PS3) Footprint and Access Road (Muleba District)

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-6 PS3 Footprint & Access Road Villages Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village/ Mtaa	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Kikagata	67	54	12	1	0	38	6	8	11	1	10.46	4.80	839	364	1
	Milanda	48	38	9	1	0	31	4	4	7	0	11.96	7.58	602	375	1
	Kiteme	405	324	80	1	0	184	17	17	54	0	47.26	25.53	24,593	13,780	22
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		520	416	101	3	0	253	27	29	72	1	69.68	37.91	26,034	14,519	24
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		306	246	57	3	0	79	18	22	39	1	32.63	17.24	9,898	4,341	12

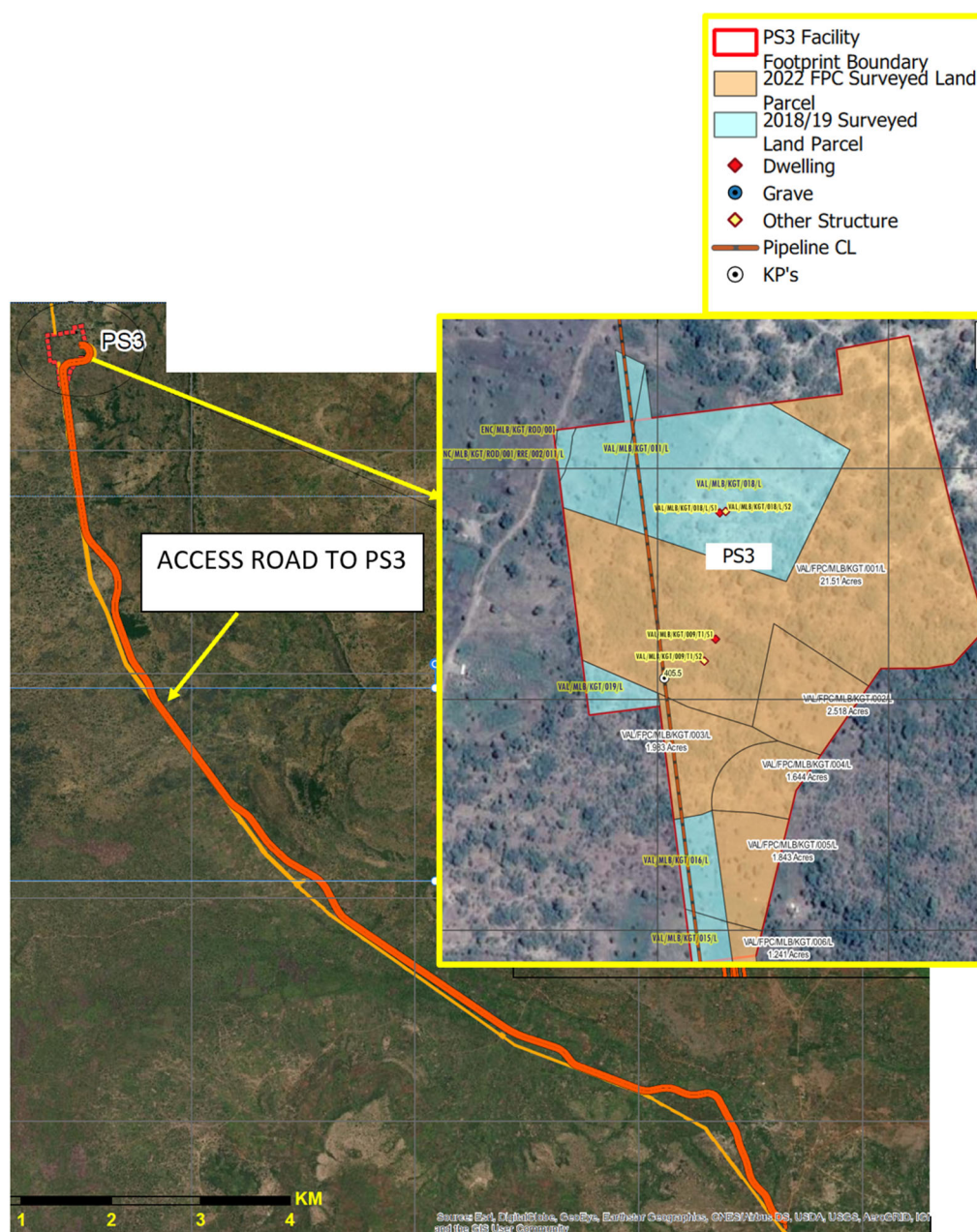
The movement of the PS3 access road outside the pipeline corridor and extending the road from 7.2 km to approximately 13.4 km has resulted in a significant change in the affected land and PAPs within the affected villages. Description and maps of the PS3 facility footprint and access road are presented in Section 2.2.2. The strip map for the PS3 facility site following the footprint change indicating the affected land and the access road route is shown in the below figure. The displacement impacts within the three affected villages are summarized in Table 5-6 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint.

Cumulatively across the three affected villages there are 520 PAPs predominantly these are landholders with around 20% of PAPs being tenants only. Due to the revised Project footprint PAP numbers have increased by 214, with 192 of these PAPs (~90%) being in Kiteme village due to the access road extension. Around half of the PAHs within the villages have been identified to be potentially vulnerable. This is an increase from the original Project footprint where approximately a quarter of PAHs were identified to be potentially vulnerable. The additional PAHs affected by the revised Project footprint in Kiteme village have a higher level of pre-existing vulnerability factors which has contributed to this noticeable increase.

As explained in Section 2.2.2 the change to the site boundary and movement of the access road to PS3 has resulted in the avoidance of two (2) PAHs who were physically displaced by the original Project footprint. However, due to the movement and extension of the access road an additional 11 PAHs are now displaced in the revised footprint change (4 PAHs who were originally only economically displaced by original footprint and 7 new PAHs). The cumulative increase in physical displacement is 9 PAHs.

There are 24 graves affected within the three villages, with 12 additional graves due to the movement and extension of the access road.

Figure 5-3 PS3 Facility Strip Map and Access Road Route



Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

The main ethnic group in Kikagate, Milanda and Kiteme villages is Haya (> 80% of the PAHs). This is reflective of the major ethnic group in the Kagera Region of the Haya and one of the main ethnic groups in Muleba District. The other PAHs are mainly Sukuma (~13%) which is another principle ethnic group in Muleba District. No PAHs within Kikagate, Milande and Kiteme villages identified as one of the vulnerable ethnic groups who self-identify as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

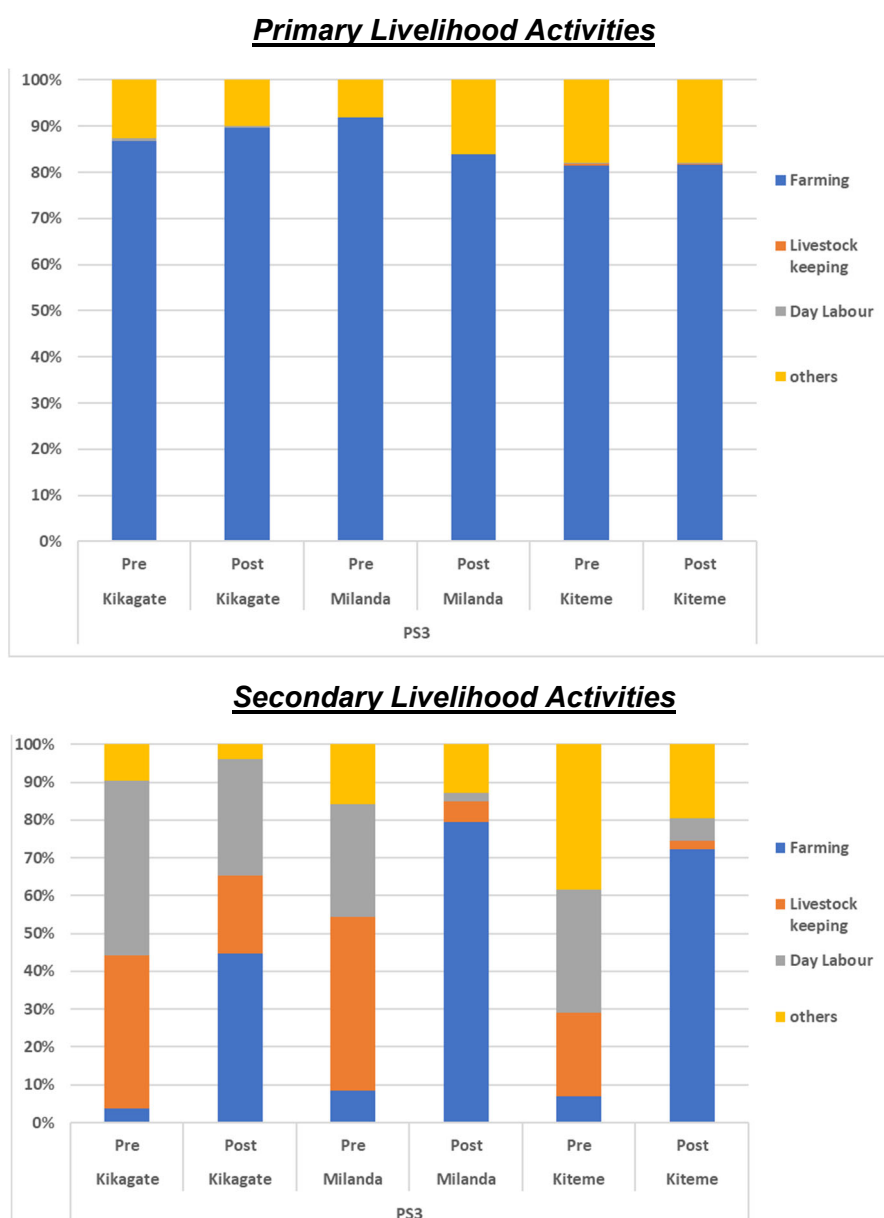
Livelihood Activities:

Primary livelihood activities do not differ between the three villages with over 80% of PAHs relying on farming as their primary livelihood strategy (Figure 5-4). However, there is some variation between the villages and between the surveys with regards to PAHs secondary livelihood strategies. In the original footprint, livestock keeping was one of the dominant secondary livelihood

activities (over 40% of PAH in two of the three villages) and day labor also being a significant secondary livelihood activity notably in Kikagate. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, sheep, chickens, pigs and goats. Other primary and secondary livelihood activities are self-employment, salaried employment and small trading by some PAHs.

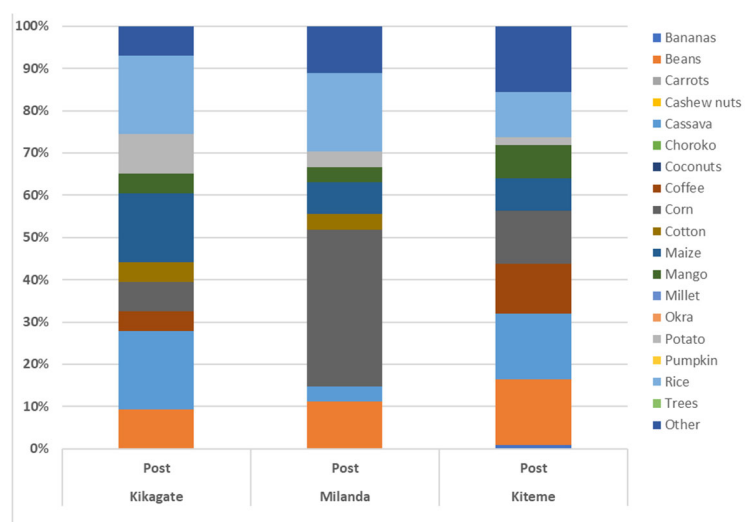
The new PAHs surveyed in 2022 in the revised footprint showed a greater reliance on farming as the secondary livelihood activity. Over 70% of PAHs in Milanda and Kiteme villages, and over 40% of PAHs in Kikagate village, citing this as their main secondary livelihood activity. The majority of additional PAHs in Kiteme are Haya and are predominantly farmers.

Figure 5-4 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities



Crops:

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-5 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs (grouped per village). The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 in the three affected villages were beans, cassava, corn, rice and maize. Other crops include sugarcane, sorghum and groundnuts.

Figure 5-5 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs

5.3.2 Geita Region Footprint Changes

A portion of the Geita Region is forested, elsewhere agro-pastoral and farming activities are common. For most PAHs agriculture is their main livelihood activity, including crop cultivation and livestock keeping. Other livelihood activities practiced in smaller numbers include fishing, small-scale mining, and small businesses. Maize and rice are the main crops cultivated, other crops grown include cassava, cotton and groundnuts. Cattle, goats and poultry are the most commonly owned livestock. PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from September to November.

5.3.2.1 Pump Station 4 (PS4) Footprint and Access Road (Mbogwe District)

Table 5-7 PS4 Footprint & Access Road Villages Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village/ Mtaa	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
PS4 Footprint & Access Road	Lubebo	112	90	21	1	0	15	0	0	5	1	29.23	8.17	1,884	2,642	9
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		112	90	21	1	0	15	0	0	5	1	29.23	8.17	1,884	2,642	9
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		62	60	1	1	0	14	0	0	4	1	1.46	0.23	484	1,726	5

The movement of the PS4 facility and the new access road within the same village of Lubebo has resulted in an increase in PAPs in this village. This increased is largely due to the access road. Description and maps of the PS4 facility footprint and access road are presented in Section 2.2.4.

The displacement impacts within the Lubeho affected village are summarized in Table 5-7 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint.

There are 112 PAPs in Lubeho village affected by the revised Project footprint, predominantly these are landholders with around 20% of PAPs being tenants only. The majority of these tenants are farming land parcels within the PS4 facility footprint. Due to the revised Project footprint PAP numbers have increased by 80% mainly due to the new access road and the tenant farmers on the new PS4 site. Relatively low levels of potentially vulnerable households were identified with the original Project footprint (~23%) this has fallen further to ~13% of PAHs being identified to be potentially vulnerable.

There are no physically displaced PAHs within Lubeho village either with the original Project footprint or the revised footprint. As explained in Section 2.2.4 re-alignments of the access road route was carried out to avoid the physical displacement of 4 households along the road.

There are 9 graves affected within Lubeho village, with 4 additional graves from the revised Project footprint affected by the access road.

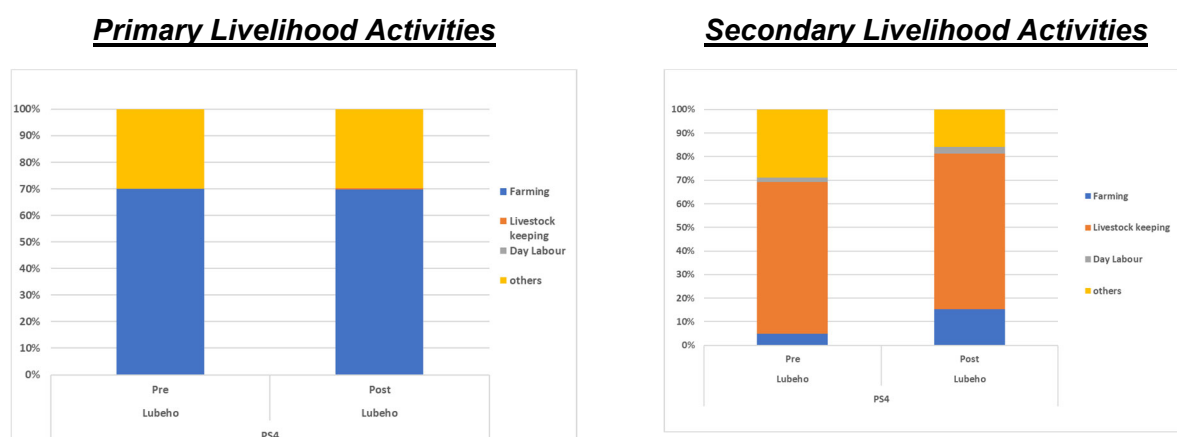
Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

The main ethnic group in Lubeho village is Sukuma, >97% of PAHs. This is reflective of one of the main ethnic groups in the Geita Region and is the main ethnic group in Mbogwe District. No PAHs within Lubeho village identified as one of the Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

Of the PAHs resident in Lubeho village and impacted by the revised Project footprint, 70% practice farming as their primary livelihood activity. This is consistent with findings of the survey of 2018. PAHs report the main secondary livelihood activity to be livestock keeping. This is typical of the livelihood practices of the Sukuma people living in this area who combine agriculture and livestock keeping. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, sheep, chickens, goats, pigeons and ducks. Other primary and secondary livelihood activities are self-employment, salaried employment, small trading, artisanal small-scale mining and carpentry.

Figure 5-6 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities

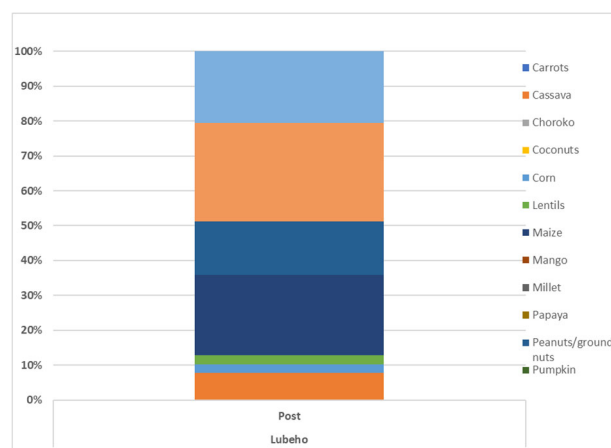


Crops:

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-7 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs.

The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 were maize, rice, groundnuts/peanuts and cassava.

Figure 5-7 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs



5.3.3 Tabora Region Footprint Changes

The Tabora Region is semi-arid and one of the driest in the country, farmers are vulnerable to drought. The predominant livelihood activity for PAHs is crop farming followed by sale of products from livestock keeping. The commonly grown crops are maize followed by rice, other crops grown include cotton and cassava. PAHs keep a variety of livestock, including poultry, cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, pigeons and donkeys. There is some self-employment (e.g. food sellers, brickmaking, stone quarrying, sale of charcoal etc). PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from October to February.

5.3.3.1 Pump Station 5 (PS5) Footprint (Facility Location Change) and Existing Road Upgrade (Igunga District)

Displacement

Table 5-8 PS5 Footprint & Access Road Villages Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village/ Mtaa	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
PS5 Footprint & Access Road	Igogo	47	44	1	1	1	22	2	2	1	0	6.82	0.64	0	90	1
	Kamando	32	6	25	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	17.01	20.82	30	98	0
	Buyumba	39	33	4	1	1	18	1	1	0	0	8.04	0.89	0	9	0
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		118	83	30	3	2	49	3	3	1	0	31.87	22.35	30	197	1
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		99	89	5	3	2	47	3	3	1	0	44.99	0.64	0	78	3

The movement of the PS5 facility to the village of Kamando from Buyumba village has resulted in an increase in PAPs in Kamando and a decrease of PAPs in Buyumba. Description and maps of the PS5 facility footprint and access road are presented in Section 2.2.5. The displacement impacts within the three affected villages are summarized in Table 5-8 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint.

There are 118 PAPs affected across the three villages of Igogo, Kamando and Buyumba by the revised Project footprint, predominantly these are landholders with around 25% of PAPs being tenants only. The increase in the number of tenants affected with the revised Project footprint is due to the large number of tenants (26) who were crop cultivating during the surveys within the PS5 facility footprint. Relatively high levels of potentially vulnerable households were identified within both the original Project footprint and the revised Project footprint within these villages, with nearly half of the PAHs being identified to be potentially vulnerable.

There are three (3) physically displaced PAHs within the three villages, 2 in Igogo and 1 in Buyumba. The revised footprint has not altered the physical displacement. There are no physically displaced PAHs within the PS5 new facility footprint or the revised access arrangements.

There is only 1 grave affected with the revised Project footprint, this is within Igogo village. The 2 graves which were affected by the original PS5 facility in Buyumba village are no longer affected by the revised Project footprint.

Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

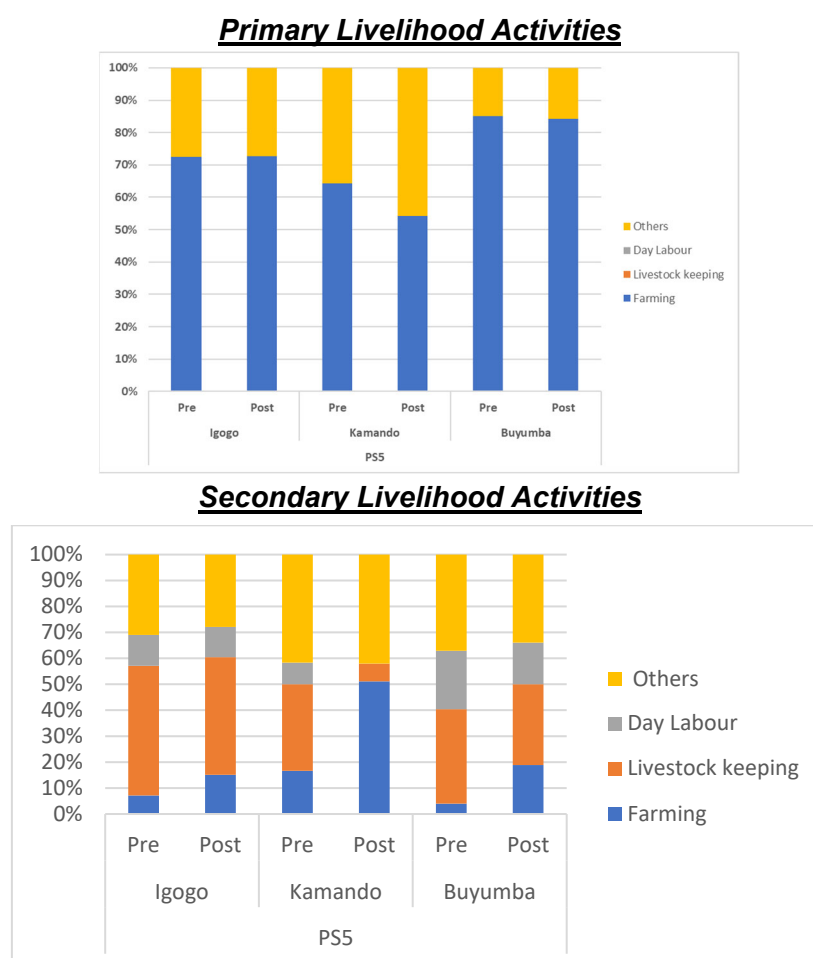
Predominant ethnic groups among the PAHs in Igogo, Kamando and Buyumba villages include the Sukuma (~75%) and, to a lesser extent, the Nyamwezi (~9 %). This is reflective of the main ethnic groups in the Tabora Region and Igunga District. Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People are not common among the PAHs in these three villages, one (1) PAH within Buyumba village identified as Barbaig who are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

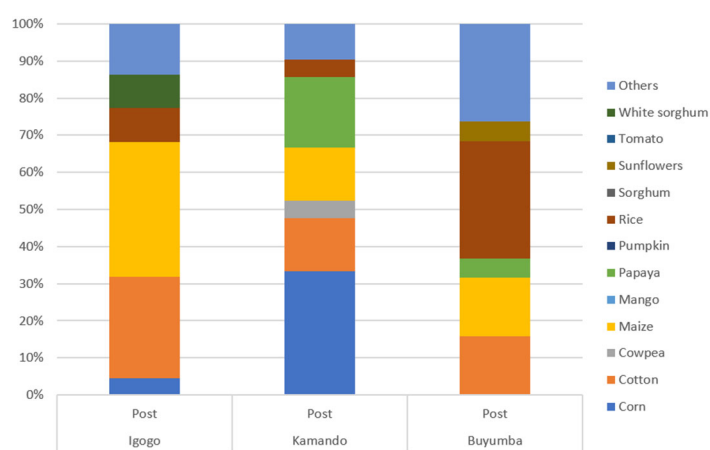
The primary livelihood activity and source of income is mainly farming and sales of crops. The secondary livelihoods of PAHs in the three villages are more diverse with livestock keeping being a significant activity along with day labor. This is typical of the practices of the Sukuma people living in this area who combine agriculture and livestock keeping. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, sheep, chickens, pigs, goats and ducks.

Kamando village relies to a greater extent than PAHs in the other villages on farming as a secondary livelihood activity, and report lower levels of livestock keeping. Other primary and secondary livelihood activities are self-employment, salaried employment and small trading by some PAHs.

Most PAHs in this area own some type of livestock, most commonly chickens, followed by goats and cattle. Generally, livestock is kept to generate an income through the sale of animal products (e.g. eggs, milk and manure) and also for leasing to neighbors for transportation of goods and ploughing. The sale or consumption of meat is not common; members of the Sukuma and Nyamwezi ethnolinguistic groups consider livestock ownership as a symbol of wealth. Livestock sales or consumption are usually associated with traditional ceremonies, weddings, funerals and in case of family emergencies (such as illnesses, food shortages and raising cash to pay school fees.)

Figure 5-8 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities**Crops:**

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-9 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs. The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 in the three (3) villages were cotton, maize, rice and corn, plus papaya in Kamando village. Other crops include potato, groundnuts, beans and cashew nuts.

Figure 5-9 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs

5.3.3.2 Pipeline Re-route and Narrowing at KP 836 (Igunga District)

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-9 KP 836 Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing Village Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village/ Mtaa	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Mwamayoka	18	16	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	22	0
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		18	16	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		18	16	0	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4

A short section of pipeline was re-routed and narrowed in the village of Mwamayoka to avoid some highly significant graves and one shrine. The re-route was between KP 836+400 to KP 836+800 with narrowing from KP 836+600 for approximately 70 m, see Figure 2.17. Description and maps of the re-route and narrowing are presented in Section 2.2.6. The displacement impacts within the Mwamayoka village are summarized in Table 5-9 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint. This shows the same number of PAPs are affected in the revised Project footprint as with the original footprint. The PAPs affected by the revised footprint are the same PAPs as those affected by the original footprint. Land held by the village is affected by both the revised and original pipeline route. Around 15% of the affected land in the village is held by Igunga District Council (i.e. the Other Government PAP).

The land affected within Mwamayoka is not used by PAHs for cultivation. Only trees were recorded during the surveys as affected as indicated in Table 5-9.

There are no PAHs who are physically displaced in this village. With the original Project footprint 4 graves were affected (see Figure 2.17). With the re-route and narrowing of the pipeline corridor relocation of these graves and one shrine is no longer required.

Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

The predominant ethnic group among the PAHs in Mwamayoka village is Sukuma with over half of the PAHs. Other ethnic groups are Barbaig and Taturu, with 3 PAHs identifying as Barbaig and 3 PAHs as Taturu. Barbaig and Taturu are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below). Taturu and Barbaig are both part of the Datoga ethnic group and their language is Kitaturu.

Communal land and pastoral natural resources belonging to the Taturu have been increasingly depleted due to, among other factors, the influx of crop growers and urbanization. Communities

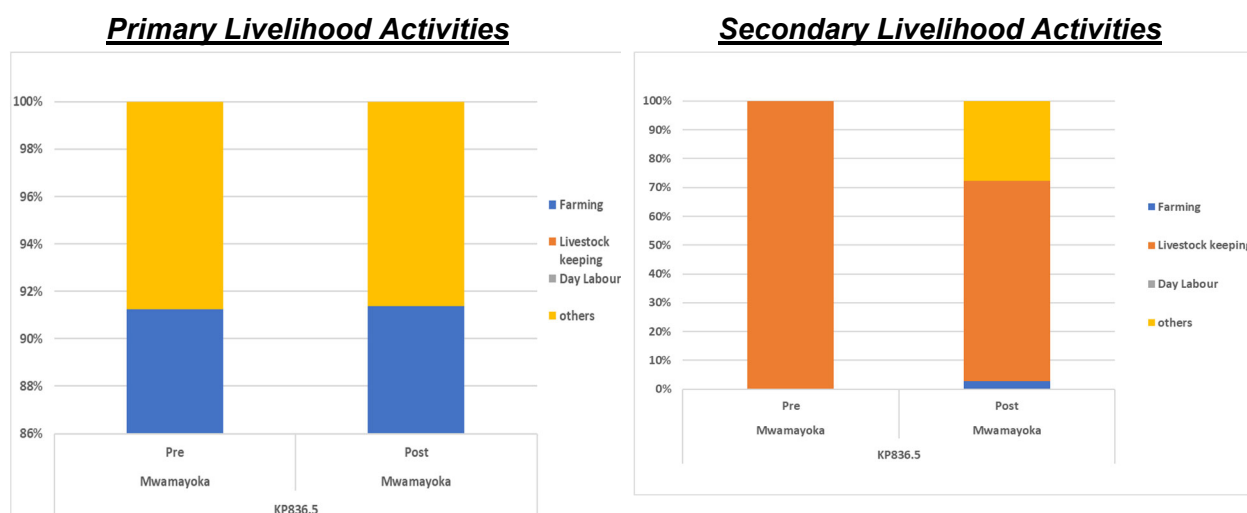
engaged with have explained that the remaining land is hardly enough for traditional livestock keeping, that is why some of their community move to distant places forcing some family members to be away from their permanent homes for close to half a year. It has been reported that land depletion is exacerbated by poverty because some of the communities of Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous Peoples sell prime pasture lands in exchange for cash.

Livelihood Activities:

The main livelihood activity of the Taturu is traditional livestock keeping. However, through engagement it is understood they have recently started cultivation to supplement family food needs following declining numbers of livestock. The community also do so to have permanent settlements or evidence of land occupation to avoid their land being mistakenly regarded as “idle” hence available for use by other land users. Increasingly small scale agriculture has enabled them to boost food security without selling livestock.

Predominantly PAHs in the village rely on farming as their primary livelihood activity. Secondary livelihood activities are almost exclusively focused on livestock keeping as is typical for the groups affected. The type of livestock kept by PAHs include cattle, sheep, chickens, pigs and goats. The PAHs reporting livestock keeping as their principal secondary livelihood activity is somewhat reduced in the 2022 survey which might be due to the availability of land for pastoralists who appear to be moving into bush areas in search of pasture for their livestock. In addition the trend may be influenced by the Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People reporting to have increasingly started cultivation to supplement food needs.

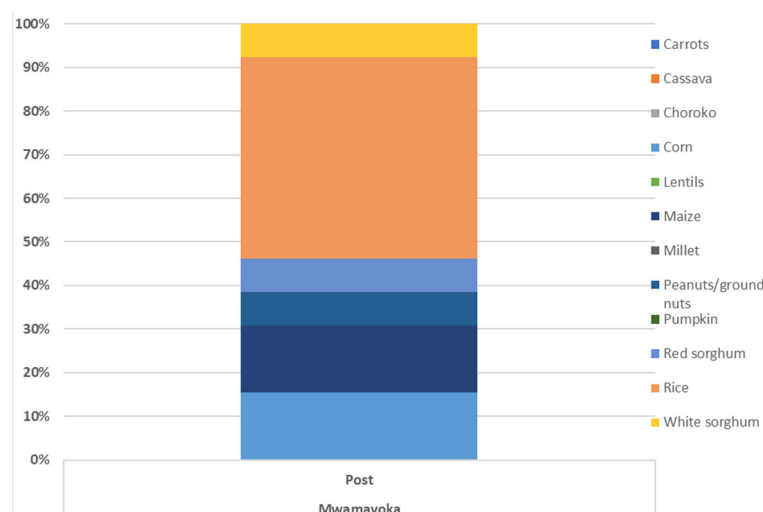
Figure 5-10 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities



Crops:

Crop farming is increasingly essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-11 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs. The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 as being cultivated by PAHs were rice, maize, corn, groundnuts and red and white sorghum.

Figure 5-11 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs



5.3.4 Singida Region Footprint Changes

Singida Region is located in the semi-arid area of central Tanzania, with relatively low and unreliable rainfall. Agriculture is the most important livelihood source, and livestock keeping is practiced as an additional livelihood activity. PAHs plant mostly maize, sorghum, sunflowers along with millet, lentils, cotton, cassava, sweet potatoes and groundnuts. Livestock animals kept include cattle, goats, sheep, donkeys, and poultry. Secondary livelihood activities include small businesses, sale of fuelwood, small-scale gold mining and seasonal farm labor. Forests and forested areas provide a variety of ecosystem services, including firewood, charcoal, medicinal plants, wild food products etc. Food shortages are common seasonally and in dry periods with most household food and cash shortages commencing in October and peaking between January and March.

5.3.4.1 Pump Station 6 (PS6) Footprint and Access Road (Singida District)

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-10 PS6 Footprint & Access Road Villages Displacement Impacts

Footpri nt change	Village	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
PS6 Footprint & Access Road	Misinko	79	72	6	1	0	19	2	3	2	1	35.38	7.82	3,607	389	33
	Igauri	85	72	9	2	2	13	4	4	9	1	14.62	4.59	17,886	2,658	13
	Ntonge	7	3	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0.14	0.50	39	471	4
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		171	147	18	3	3	33	7	9	12	2	50.14	12.91	21,532	3,518	50
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		98	92	4	2	0	23	3	4	1	2	43.59	4.97	976	378	35

The movement of 1.5 km of PS6 access road outside the pipeline corridor and extending the access by the upgrade of ~6.5km of existing road has resulted in a noticeable change in the affected land and PAHs within the affected villages. In addition, the upgrade of the existing road has impacted land within Ntonge village. Land within Ntonge village was not affected by the original Project footprint. It is the only new village to be affected by the footprint changes covered in this Addendum. Description and maps of the PS6 facility footprint and access road are presented in Section 2.2.7.

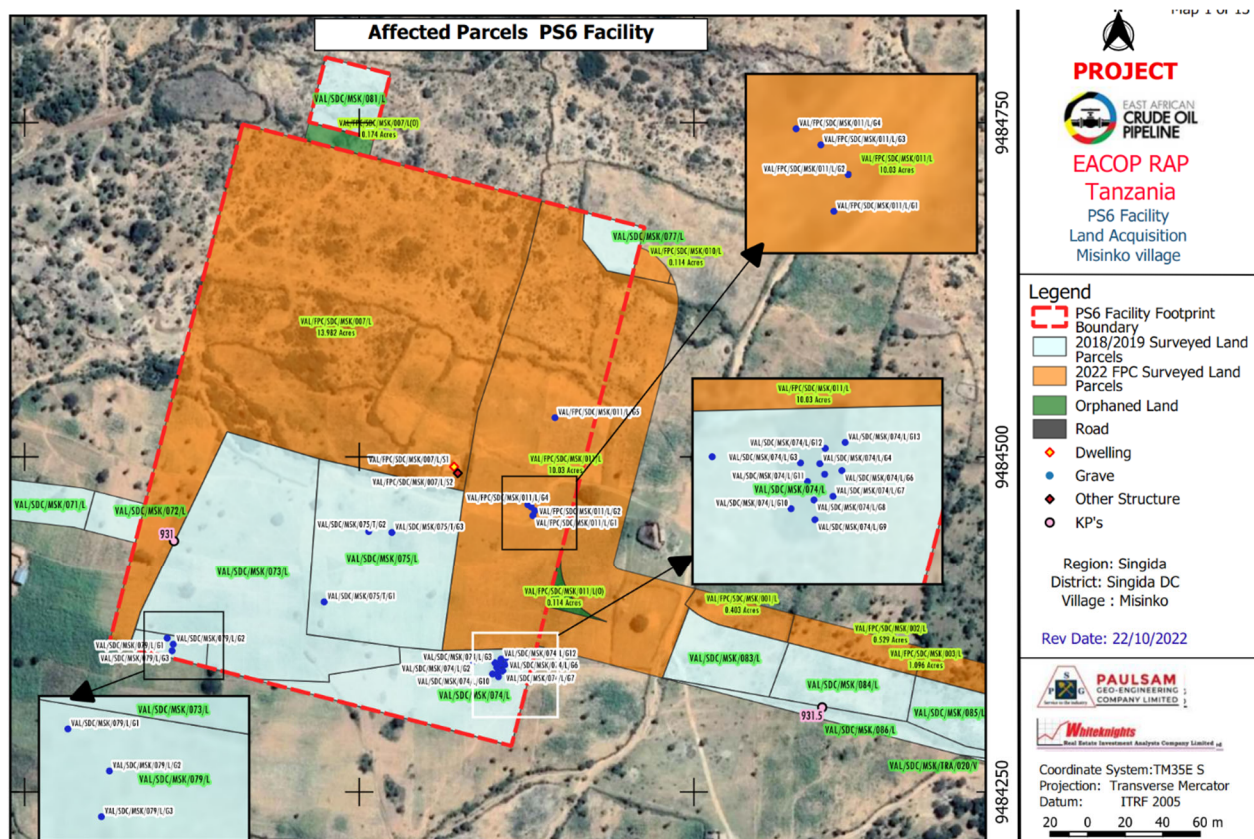
The strip map for the PS6 facility site following the footprint change indicating the affected land and assets is shown in the below figure. The access road and existing road upgrade is shown in Figure 2-20 above. The displacement impacts within the three affected villages are summarized in Table 5-10 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint.

Cumulatively across the three affected villages there are 171 PAPs, predominantly these are landholders with only 10% of PAPs being tenants only. Due to the revised Project footprint PAP numbers have increased by ~75%. Around 20% of the PAHs within the villages have been identified to be potentially vulnerable which is a relatively low level for a Project affected community relative to the vulnerability levels identified across the pipeline route.

As explained in Section 2.2.7 the change to the site boundary and adjustment to the site entrance has resulted in the avoidance of one (1) PAH who was physically displaced by the original Project footprint. However, due to the movement of the access road and upgrade of the existing 6.5 km existing road an additional 5 PAHs are now displaced in the revised Project footprint. One 1 PAH who was originally only economically displaced by the original footprint and is affected by the movement of the access road outside the pipeline corridor. Along the existing road upgrade there are 4 new physically displaced PAHs. Section 2.2.7 explains how realignment work was undertaken along the existing road to avoid the physical displacement of a mosque and 8 other households. The cumulative increase in physical displacement is 4 PAHs.

Due to the access road and existing road upgrade there is a marked increase in trees affected, a 90% increase.

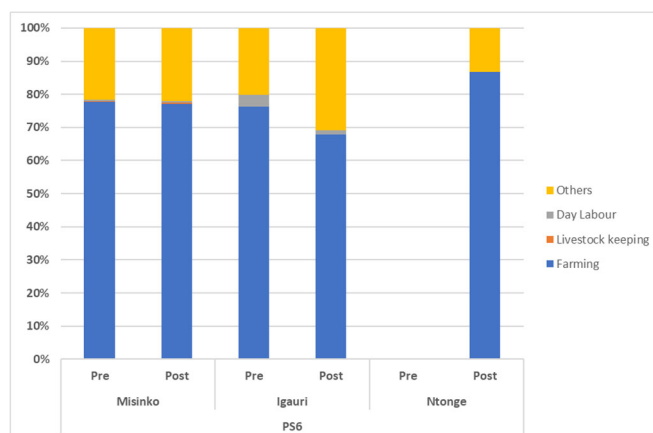
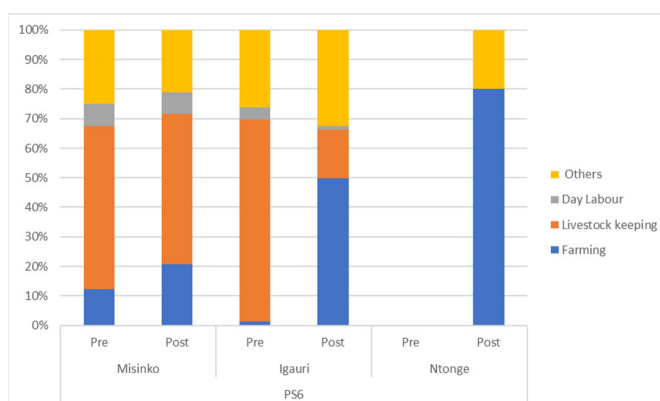
There are 50 graves affected within the three villages, with 15 additional graves due to the movement and extension of the access road. As can be seen in the strip map below there are clusters of graves within the PS6 facility site which were affected with the original Project footprint.

Figure 5-12 PS6 Facility Strip Map**Population & Household Characteristics:** (see Table 5-3)

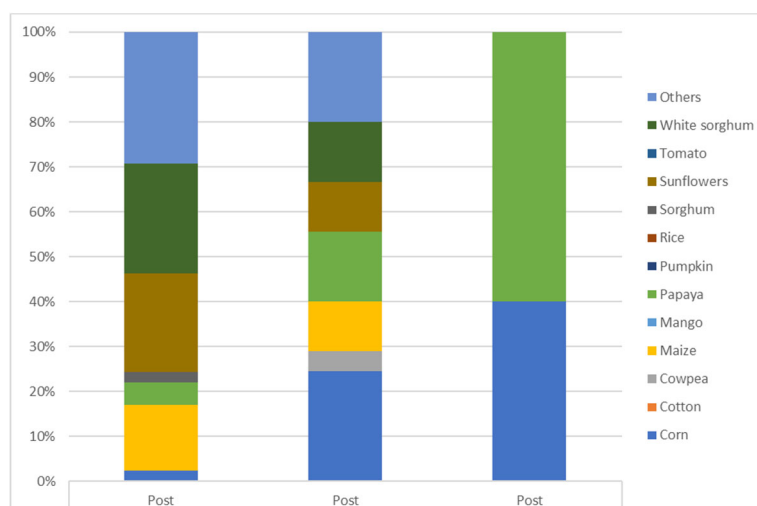
The main ethnic group in Misinko, Igauri and Ntonge villages is Nyaturu (> 85% of the PAHs). This is reflective of one of the main ethnic groups in the Singida Region and Singida District. No PAHs within Misinko, Igauri and Ntonge villages identified as one of the Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

Primary livelihood activities do not noticeably differ between the three villages with over 70% of PAHs relying on farming as their primary livelihood strategy (Figure 5-13). However, there is some variation between the villages and between the surveys with regards to PAHs secondary livelihood strategies with agricultural and livestock keeping being reported. In the original footprint surveys, livestock keeping was the more dominant secondary livelihood activity in Igauri. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, sheep, chickens, donkey, goats and ducks. Other primary and secondary livelihood activities are small trading and salaried employment.

Figure 5-13 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities**Primary Livelihood Activities****Secondary Livelihood Activities****Crops:**

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-14 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs (grouped per village). The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 in the three affected villages were white sorghum, sunflowers, corn, maize and papaya. Other crops include cassava, yams, cashew nuts, millet, onions, potato, ground nuts and pineapple.

Figure 5-14 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs

5.3.5 Dodoma Region Footprint Changes

The Dodoma Region is mostly relatively dry, with a single rainfall season. Agriculture and livestock keeping are the most predominant livelihood activities undertaken. Maize, sorghum and millet are the main food crops and cash crops include sunflowers, sesame, cow peas and lentils. The main livestock kept include cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. Other livelihood activities conducted by households include small businesses like kiosks, tailoring, selling horticultural products, etc. For most households, food and cash shortages commence in October, peaking January - March.

5.3.5.1 Pipeline Re-route at KP 1061 (Chemba District)

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-11 KP 1061 Re-route Villages Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village/ Mtaa	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
Pipeline Re-route KP 1061	Kelema Balai	17	16	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1.72	0.00	1,155	24	0
	Kelema Mashariki	38	37	0	1	0	17	0	0	2	0	3.28	1.00	1,399	167	38
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		55	53	0	2	0	23	0	0	2	0	5	1	2,554	191	38
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		51	49	0	2	0	21	0	0	2	0	5.27	01	1,293	165	46

A short section of pipeline where it cross the Kondoa Road was re-routed between KP 1060.4 and KP 1061 along with the ATWS on either side of the road, see Figure 2.21. Description and maps of the re-route are presented in Section 2.2.8. The displacement impacts within the two affected villages, Kelema Balai and Kelema Mashariki are summarized in Table 5-11 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint. This shows a very slight increase in the number of PAPs affected in the revised Project footprint. Land held by the village mosque is affected by both the revised and original pipeline route.

Around 40% of the PAHs within the villages have been identified to be potentially vulnerable which is around the average range across the pipeline route affected villages/mitaa.

There are no PAHs who are physically displaced in this village. With the revised Project footprint 38 graves are affected in Kelema Mashariki. With the original Project footprint a cluster of 8 graves was affected in Kelema Balai village, with the re-route these have been avoided.

Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

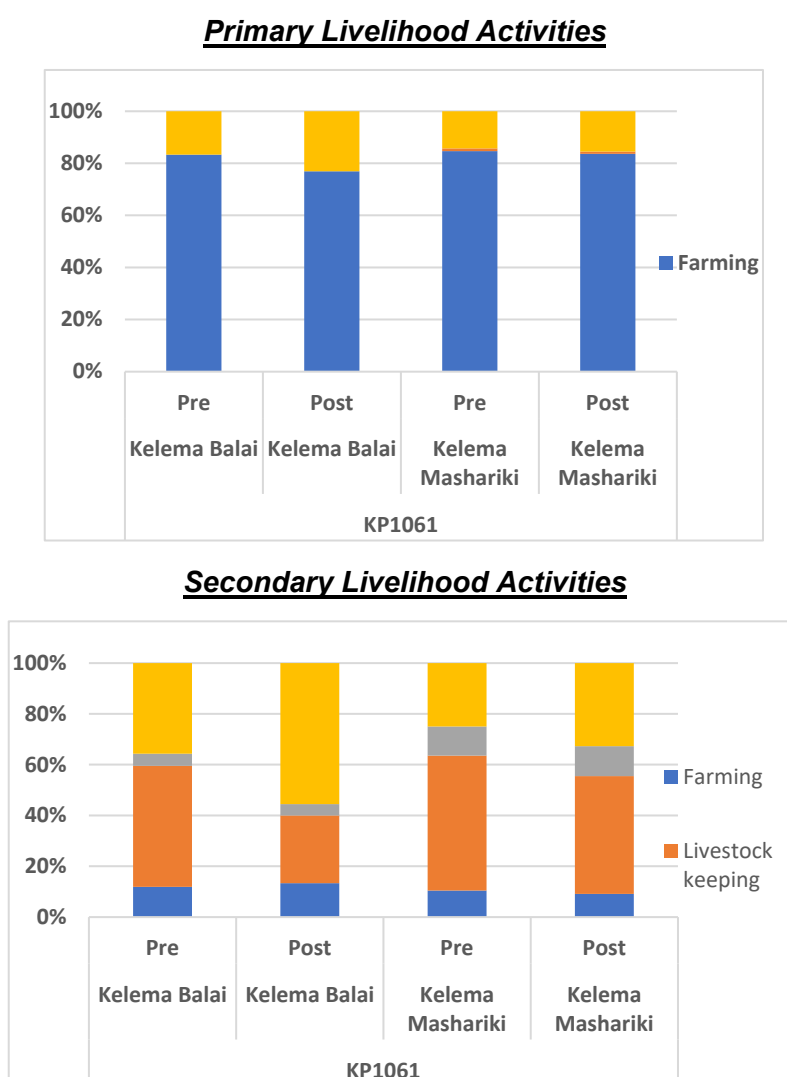
The main ethnic group of PAHs in Kelema Balai and Kelema Mashariki is Rangi (~ 95% of the PAHs). This is reflective of the ethnic groups in the Dodoma Region and the Rangi are one of the main ethnic groups in Chemba District. No PAHs within Kelema Balai and Kelema Mashariki

villages identified as one of the Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

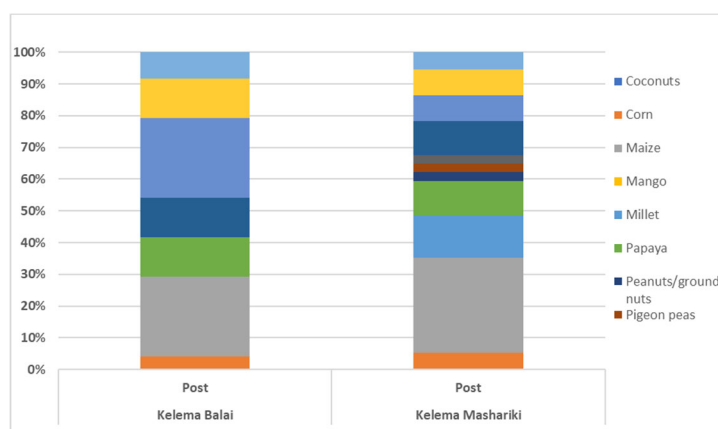
Farming is the primary livelihood activity in both Kalema Balai and Kalema Mashariki with over 75% of PAHs reporting it as their primary livelihood activity. Secondary livelihoods activities are more diverse with livestock keeping being a significant activity in both villages and farming day labor also contributing. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, sheep, chickens, and goats. Other livelihood activities include small trading.

Figure 5-15 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities



Crops:

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-16 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs (grouped per village). The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 in the two affected villages were red and white sorghum, sunflowers, millet, maize and papaya.

Figure 5-16 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs

5.3.6 Manyara Region Footprint Changes

The pipeline passes through the Hanang and Kiteto Districts of Manyara Region and between the two districts the route crosses Dodoma Region. Crop cultivation and livestock keeping provide livelihoods, and like neighbouring regions the main crop is maize. Food crops include maize, sorghum, sweet potatoes, bulrush millet and cassava, while cash crops included sunflowers, pigeon peas and finger millet. In Kiteto District the presence of the Maasai, who are pastoralists, means more livestock is kept. PAHs generally experience food and cash shortages from October to end of March.

5.3.6.1 Pressure Reduction Station 1 (PRS1) Access Road Short Re-alignment (Kiteto District)

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-12 PRS 1 Access Road Village Total Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
PRS1 Access Road	Kimana	87	64	22	1	0	47	6	9	8	0	3.14	84.65	4	5,261	0
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		87	64	22	1	0	47	6	9	8	0	3.14	84.65	4	5,261	0
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		88	64	23	1	0	39	7	10	8	0	3.33	85.19	4	5,340	0

The slight realignment of the access road to PRS1 only results in the reduction of one PAH. All except one new PAH, the other 86 PAHs affected by the revised Project footprint were affected by the original Project footprint. Two original PAHs are no longer affected by the revised slight realignment of the access road, one of these was physically displaced by the original access road.

Description and maps of the PRS1 access road are presented in Section 2.2.9 and Figure 2-23. The displacement impacts within the Kimana affected village are summarized in Table 5-12 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint.

There are 87 PAPs in the village affected by the revised Project footprint, predominantly these are landholders with around 25% of PAPs being tenants only. Relatively high levels of potentially vulnerable households were identified with the revised Project footprint (>50%) in the 2022 surveys. This increased since the household surveys for the original Project footprint in 2018.

There are six (6) physically displaced PAHs within Kimana village with the revised Project footprint. As explained in Section 2.2.9 the very slight re-alignment of the access road route avoided physical displacement of 1 household along the original access road route. There are no graves affected within Kimana village.

Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

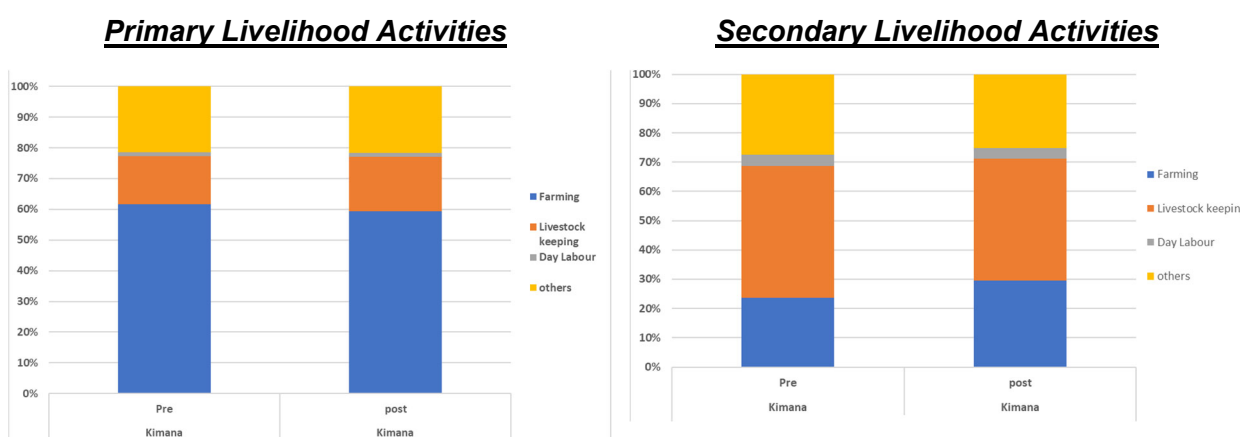
The main ethnic group of PAHs in Kimana village is Maasai, ~30% of PAHs. This is reflective of one of the main ethnic groups in the Kiteto District. Maasai traditionally are pastoralists, within the District Maasai traditionally engage in seasonal migration in search of grazing land and water sources for their livestock.

Other PAH ethnic groups are Nyamwezi, Rangi, Gogo and Akie. Maasai (26 PAHs) and Akie (9 PAHs) are Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below). The access road re-alignment predominantly affects the hamlet of Napilikunya, the PAHs of this hamlet are from the Akie community. The Akie community are traditionally hunter gatherers, are few in number and are concentrated in this hamlet of the larger Kimana village. The Akie are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous Peoples who signed a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Agreement with the EACOP Project in July 2022.

Livelihood Activities:

According to the survey data from both 2018 and 2022, PAHs affected rely on farming as their primary livelihood activity with some livestock keeping. The primary livelihood of the larger ethnic groups in the area, such as the Rangi, is agriculture. Whereas the Maasai are primarily pastoralists. Secondary livelihood activities are predominantly livestock keeping, farming and day labor. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, sheep, chickens, goats and donkeys. Other primary and secondary livelihood activities include small trading, self-employment and salaried employment.

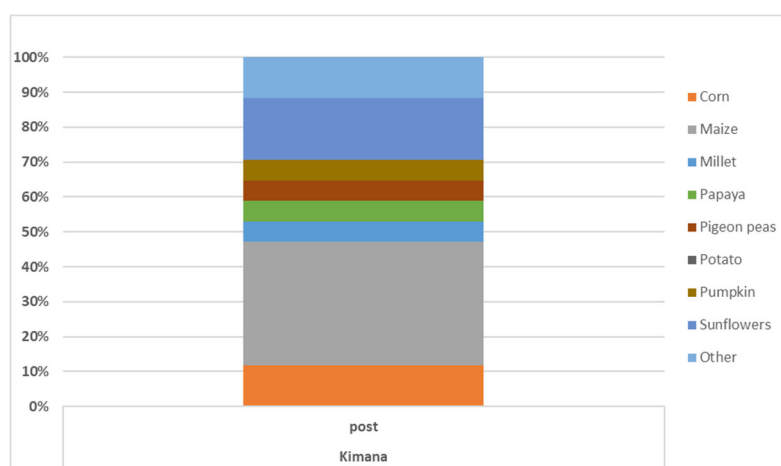
Figure 5-17 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities



Crops:

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-18 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs. The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 were corn, maize, sunflowers as well as papaya, millet, pigeon peas and pumpkins. Other crops include beans.

Figure 5-18 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs



5.3.7 Tanga Region Footprint Changes

This is a coastal region but most of the population is rural. Tanga has relatively high levels of rainfall and agriculture is the main livelihood source, with maize and cassava the main household subsistence crops, as well as crops such as oranges and sisal grown on large commercial farms. Other important crops cultivated by PAHs include coconuts, cashew nuts, mangoes, and bananas. Livestock is also kept and fishing provides food among coastal communities. PAHs generally experienced food and cash shortages from January to June, which peaks in May.

5.3.7.1 Pressure Reduction Station 2 (PRS2) Access Road/Existing Road Upgrade (Handeni District)

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-13 PRS 2 Access Road/ERU Village Total Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
PRS2 Access Road	Sinden	68	61	6	1	0	33	4	7	3	0	5.77	1.08	276	304	1
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		68	61	6	1	0	33	4	7	3	0	5.77	1.08	276	304	1
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		47	40	6	1	0	29	4	7	3	0	5.77	1.08	184	288	1

The upgrade of ~ 750 m of existing road and ~1.5 m of new access road results in 21 new PAPs being affected by the revised Project footprint in Sindeni village. Description and maps of the PRS 2 access road are presented in Section 2.2.10 and Figure 2-26. The displacement impacts within Sindeni village are summarized in Table 5-13 above for the revised Project footprint and the original Project footprint.

There are 21 new PAPs affected by the access road. Over 90% of PAPs are landholders with only 10% of PAPs being tenants only. Around 50% of the PAHs with the villages have been identified to be potentially vulnerable.

There are 4 physically displaced PAHs affected by the pipeline corridor within Sindeni village. As explained in Section 2.2.10 a new access road section for 1.5 km rather than upgrade of the existing road was selected to avoid physical displacement of ~19 dwellings within the existing road reserve.

There is one (1) grave affected by the pipeline corridor (original Project footprint).

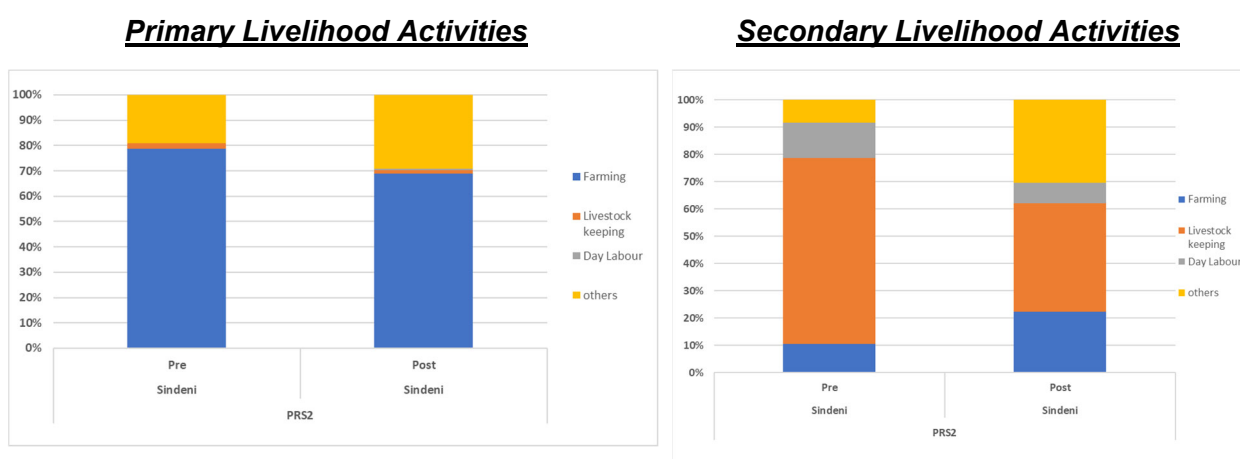
Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

The main ethnic group of PAHs in Sindeni village is Zigua, ~75% of PAHs. This is reflective of one of the main ethnic groups in the Tanga Region and Handeni District. Around 18% of PAHs (12) identified as Maasai, who are traditionally pastoralists. Maasai are a Vulnerable Ethnic Group self-identifying as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

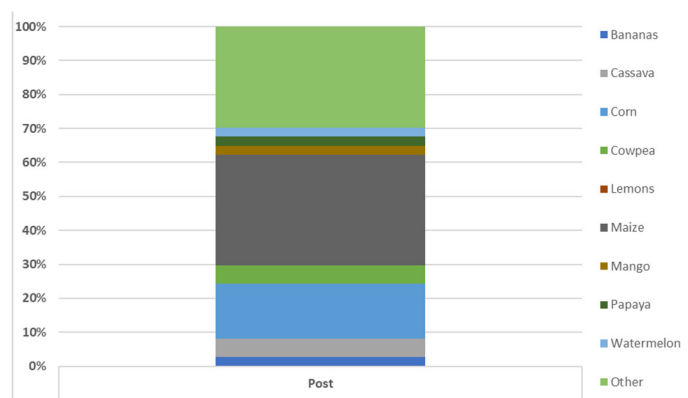
Sindeni PAHs practice farming as their primary livelihood activity with a smaller proportion practicing livestock keeping. Secondary livelihood activities are dominated by livestock keeping, farming and day labor. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, sheep, chickens, and goats. Other livelihood activities include small trading.

Figure 5-19 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities



Crops:

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-20 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs. The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 were maize and corn primarily, as well as cow peas and cassava. Other crops include beans, pumpkins, trees and tobacco.

Figure 5-20 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs**5.3.7.2 Main Line Block Valve 75 (MLBV75) (Tanga City)**

Displacement Impacts:

Table 5-14 MLBV 75 Village Total Displacement Impacts

Footprint change	Village/ Mtaa	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Structures	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
MLBV75	Ndumi	41	37	3	1	0	24	1	1	0	1	4.64	0.55	2,845	2,265	2
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		41	37	3	1	0	24	1	1	0	1	4.64	0.55	2,845	2,265	2
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		41	37	3	1	0	24	1	1	0	1	4.64	0.55	2,845	2,265	2

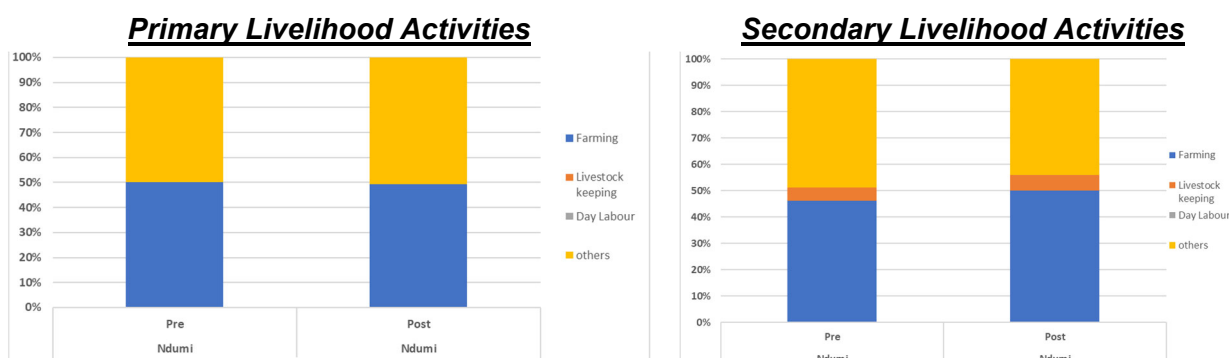
The only additional impact of this footprint change is the 0.062 acres of additional land required for the MLBV 75 from a PAP who was affected by the original Project footprint. Section 2.2.11 describes the footprint change and provides a map. There are no changes to PAP number, physically displaced PAHs, crops, trees or graves affected. In Ndumi mtaa just over 50% of the PAHs are identified as potentially vulnerable.

Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

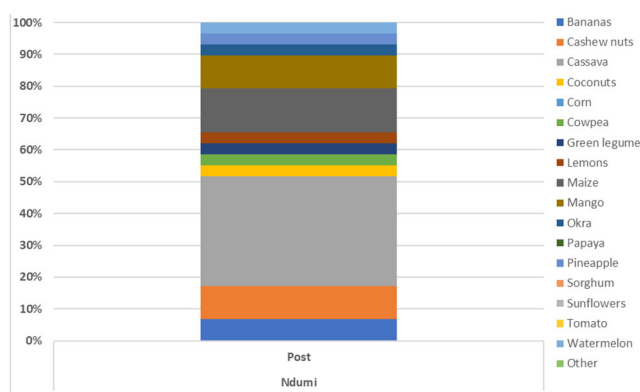
The main ethnic group of PAHs in Ndumi mtaa is Digo (> 90% of the PAHs). The Digo are one of the main ethnic groups in the Tanga Region and in Tanga City. No PAHs within Ndumi identified as one of the Vulnerable Ethnic Groups who self-identify as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

Farming is one of the primary livelihood activities in Ndumi mtaa with around 50% of PAHs reporting it as their primary livelihood activity. This is a lower % than in villages across the pipeline. Secondary livelihoods activities are more diverse with livestock keeping reported in small number. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes cattle, chickens and goats. Other primary and secondary livelihood activities include self-employment and small trading.

Figure 5-21 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities**Crops:**

Crop farming is essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security. PAHs cultivate both food crops and cash crops. Figure 5-22 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs (grouped per village). The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 in the Ndumi are banana, included cashew nuts, cassava, maize and mangoes.

Figure 5-22 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs**5.3.7.3 Marine Storage Terminal Access Road Land (Tanga City)****Displacement Impacts:****Table 5-15 MST Access Mtaa Total Displacement Impacts**

Footprint change	Village	PAPs	Landholder PAPs	Tenant (only) PAPs	Village PAPs	Other Government PAPs	Vulnerable PAHs	PAH losing Dwellings	Buildings and Structures Affected			Crops Affected			Economic and Other Trees	Graves
									Resi. Dwellings	Other Struct.	Incomplete	Crops Acres	Intercropping	Crops Stems		
Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)																
MST Access	Putini	12	11	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1.52	0.00	28	357	0
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC)		12	11	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1.52	0.00	28	357	0
Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC)		10	9	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1.52	0	28	299	0

The only additional impact of this footprint change is the 0.709 acres of additional land required for four (4) very small pieces of land to complete the acquisition of the access to the MST site. Section 2.2.12 describes the footprint change and provides a map. There are two additional PAPs with no physically displaced PAHs and no changes to the other displacement impacts in the mtaa. In Putini mtaa over two thirds (>67%) of the PAHs are identified as potentially vulnerable. This is a high rate relative to the average across the pipeline affected communities.

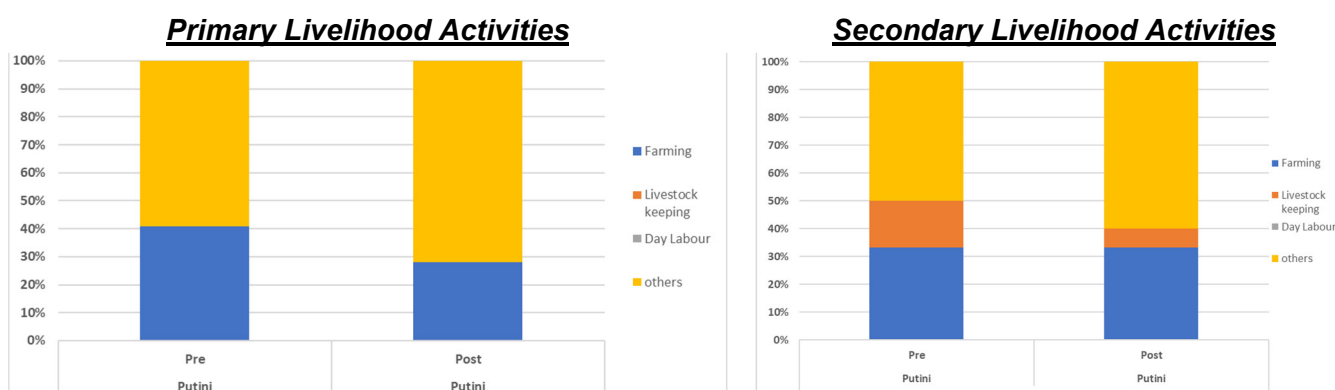
Population & Household Characteristics: (see Table 5-3)

The main ethnic group of PAHs in Putini mtaa is Digo (> 90% of the PAHs). The Digo are one of the main ethnic groups in the Tanga Region and in Tanga City. No PAHs within Putini mtaa identified as one of the Vulnerable Ethnic Groups who self-identify as Indigenous People (see Section 5.5 below).

Livelihood Activities:

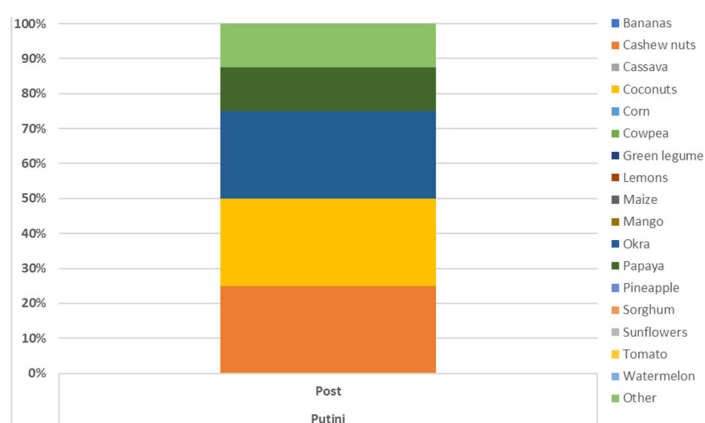
Farming is a reducing primary livelihood activity in Putini mtaa with less than 30% of PAHs reporting it as their primary livelihood activity in 2022 compared to 40% in 2018. This is a lower % then in villages across the pipeline. Secondary livelihoods activities are more diverse with livestock keeping reported in small numbers. The type of livestock kept by PAHs includes chickens and goats. Other primary livelihood activities include fishing and self-employment for some PAHs. Other secondary livelihood activities include small trading for some PAHs.

Figure 5-23 Primary & Secondary Livelihood Activities



Crops:

Crop farming whilst essential to the PAHs' livelihoods, both for food and income security, farming is reducing due to the lack of available land along with PAPs livelihood strategies being diverse. Figure 5-24 depicts the types of crops grown by PAHs (grouped per village). The main crops recorded during the surveys in 2022 in Putini included cashew nuts, coconuts, okra and papaya.

Figure 5-24 Summary of Crops Cultivated by PAHs

5.4 Overview of Vulnerable Households

The criteria used to identify potentially vulnerable households affected by the land acquisition process is described in detail in the Vulnerable People's Plan of each Regional RAP. The analysis recognizes that vulnerability is not an absolute but a graded scale between destitute and carrying degrees of "at risk". Three categories of vulnerability have been adopted which recognize varying degrees of vulnerability:

- Category 1 PAHs will be placed on the Vulnerable Household Register and will qualify for in-kind assistance and livelihood support in addition to appropriate support corresponding to their specific vulnerability.
- Category 2 PAHs will qualify for in-kind assistance and livelihood support but will require further verification before being placed on the Vulnerable Household Register.
- Category 3 PAHs are considered "at risk" and will be monitored. They are not currently classified as vulnerable as far as in-kind replacement are concerned but will qualify for livelihood support.

PAHs within categories 1 and 2 are regarded as potentially vulnerable households, i.e. 538 of 1,327 PAHs are regarded as potentially vulnerable in the villages affected by the footprint changes. During RAP implementation, the 276 PAHs in category 3 will be monitored and if warranted, moved to category 1 or 2.

Table 5-16: Summary of Vulnerable PAHs for Villages affected by footprint changes

Footprint change	Village/Mtaa	Revised Footprint			
		Pot. Vulnerable PAHs			Cat. 3
		Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Total (Cat.1 & Cat.2)	
Minziro Nature Forest Re-route	Igayaza	8	7	15	3
	Mabuye	14	13	27	13
PS 3 Footprint & Access Road	Kikagate	11	27	38	11
	Milanda	14	17	31	10
	Kiteme	69	115	184	107
PS4 Footprint & Access Road	Lubeho	7	8	15	19
PS5 Footprint & Access Road	Igogo	9	13	22	10
	Kamando	1	8	9	8
	Buyumba	8	10	18	5
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Mwamayoka	6	5	11	4

Footprint change	Village/Mtaa	Revised Footprint			
		Pot. Vulnerable PAHs			Cat. 3
		Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Total (Cat.1 & Cat.2)	
PS6 Footprint & Access Road	Misinko	6	13	19	20
	Igauri	2	11	13	20
	Ntonge	1	0	1	0
Pipeline Re-route KP 1061	Kelema Balai	2	4	6	4
	Kelema Mashariki	6	11	17	7
PRS1 Access Road	Kimana	24	23	47	11
PRS2 Access Road	Sindeni	16	17	33	13
MLBV75	Ndumi	13	11	24	8
MST Access route	Putini	2	6	8	3
Totals: Revised Footprint (Post-FPC) (Total PAPs 1,327)		219 (17%)	319 (24%)	538 (41%)	276 (21%)
<i>Totals : Original Footprint (Pre-FPC) (Total PAPs 934)</i>		<i>142</i> (15%)	<i>188</i> (20%)	<i>330</i> (35%)	<i>154</i> (16%)

When comparing the total number of Vulnerable PAHs from before and after the changes to the project footprint, there is increase in the percentage of PAHs who are identified as potentially vulnerable (35% to 41%). This is mainly due to a significant increase in the number of PAPs at PS 3 in Muleba District who are identified as potentially vulnerable. The additional PAHs affected by the revised PS3 access road in Kiteme village have a higher level of pre-existing vulnerability factors which has largely contributed to this increase.

5.5 Overview of Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Affected by the Footprint Changes

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People are defined as a group of people who are native to an area and who have distinct social and cultural characteristics. They self-identify as being a member of a distinct cultural group as well as being identifiable by others as belonging to a specific group. These Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People have a collective attachment to an area and its natural resources and practice cultural, economic, social and political customs that are separate from the dominant society. Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People, which may include pastoralists and hunter-gatherer groups who may be nomadic or semi-nomadic, often have a strong attachment to and reliance upon the local environment for food (e.g. hunting or trapping animals and gathering plants to eat).

Due to their higher commitment to and reliance on the natural resources and / or physical features of the land required by the Project, these Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-Identifying as Indigenous People may have greater difficulty dealing with physical and/or economic relocation than other impacted individuals and households⁸. As with other potentially vulnerable groups, Vulnerable

⁸ IFC Environmental and Social Development Department. Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan.

Ethnic Groups self-Identifying as Indigenous People may require additional or specialized resettlement assistance to cope with resettlement-related impacts.

Through engagement and during the land acquisition process, the Project has identified that the land acquisition specifically impacts the Maasai, Akie, Barbaig and Taturu communities mainly living within 29 Project Affected Communities. Focused and meaningful engagement undertaken with traditional leaders and affected community members over several years has led to the signing of the EACOP Plan for Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-Identifying as Indigenous People setting out the Project's commitments to engagement, impact identification and management and ensuring access to Project benefits. In addition, the Project has signed a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) agreements with the Akie community and the Taturu community.

Of the 19 villages affected by the footprint changes, three villages - Mwamayoka, in Igunga District, Kimana Village in Kiteto District and Sindeni Village in Handeni District Council - are home to communities of Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Self-Identifying as Indigenous People. In addition, there is one (1) PAH within Buyumba village who is identified as Barbaig. See the table below.

The PAHs affected by the reroute at KP 836.5 in Mwamayoka village are from the Taturu community; the reroute being undertaken at their request to avoid their sensitive burial sites of their elders (Bung'eda). The PRS 1 site and its access road in Napilikunya hamlet of Kimana village affected 88 PAPs in the original design and 87 PAPs in the revised footprint. Nine (9) of these PAPs are from the Akie community in the hamlet and 26 PAPs in the Kimana village from the Maasai community; there is little change in the impacts compared to the original footprint. In Sindeni village, there is an increase from 47 PAPs to 68 PAPs due to the revised access road footprint. Twelve of these PAPs are from the Maasai community.

Table 5-17 Vulnerable Ethnic Groups FPC Villages Summary

FPC	District	Ward	Village	No. PAPs.			
				Maasai	Akie	Barbaig	Taturu
PS5 Footprint & ERU	Igunga	Igunga	Buyumba			1	
Pipeline Re-route/Narrowing KP 836.5	Igunga	Igunga	Mwamayoka			3	3
PRS1 Access Road	Kiteto	Partimbo	Kimana	26	9		
PRS2 Access Road	Handeni DC	Sinden	Sinden	12			
Totals				38	9	4	3

For the three villages which are home to Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-Identifying as Indigenous People which are affected by the footprint changes (Mwamayoka, Kimana and Sindeni) the table below summarizes the land affected.

Table 5-18 Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Affected Land

FPC	Village	Total affected PAPs	PAPs from Vulnerable Ethnic Groups				Acres of land affected for PAPs from Vulnerable Ethnic Groups	Total Land Affected in Village Valued for Compensation (Acres)
			Maasai	Akie	Barbaig	Taturu		
Pipeline Corridor Re-route/ Narrowing KP836.5	Mwamayoka	18	0	0	3	3	18	62
PRS1 Access Road	Kimana	87	26	9	0	0	112	259
PRS2 Access Road	Sindeni	68	12	0	0	0	17	102
Totals		423	38	9	3	3	147	423

5.6 Protected Areas Revised Displacement Impacts

Summarized below are the altered displacement impacts to Reserved Land and forest resources with the revised Project footprint in the Protected Areas of Minziro Nature Forest Reserve, Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park.

5.6.1 Minziro Nature Forest Reserve

The re-route of the pipeline in Minziro Nature Forest Reserve is summarized in Section 2.2.1 and Figure 2.4. The re-route of the pipeline was from a forested area of Minziro Nature Forest Reserve to an area of cultivated land.

The original Pipeline route ran for 240 m through the Minziro Nature Forest Reserve affecting 1.903 acres of Reserved Land. The total tree volume recorded as affected during the valuation for the original pipeline corridor in Minziro NFR was 25.11 m³.

No Reserved Land or forest resources (i.e. trees) within the Minziro Nature Forest Reserve are now affected by the land acquisition for the Project.

5.6.2 Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park

The seven (7) short re-routes and/or narrowing of the pipeline corridor within the Ruiga River Forest Reserve and Burigi-Chato National Park are summarized in Section 2.2.3 and Figure 2.10.

It is intended that the 30 m pipeline corridor will still be acquired and converted to General Land forming part of the leased land to the Project along the re-routed pipeline in the Forest Reserve and National Park. The sections which are narrowed though will not be disturbed or handed over to the Contractor. The affected tree volume within the Forest Reserve (FR) and National Park (NP) have been established in line within the requirements in the Forest Act (2002), Forest Regulations (2003) and the Forest (Amendment) Regulations (2022), see Chapter 6.

As described in Section 5-1, following construction for the areas which were Reserved Land they will be managed in order to restore the land cover and achieve equivalent pre-project biological capacity as a minimum. Provision will be made for safe crossing of the corridor by wildlife.

Engagement and appropriate agreements for the management of the corridor in these areas will be undertaken with the relevant Government agencies, for example TANAPA.

Table 5-19 Summary of Displacement Impacts – Ruiga River FR and Burigi-Chato NP

Region	Districts	Wards	Reserves/ Protected Areas	Responsible Government Agency	Affected Reserved Land (acres)	Affected Total Tree Volume m ³
Kagera	Muleba	Kyebitembe	Ruiga River Forest Reserve	Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS)	59.497	48.645 m ³
Kagera	Muleba	Kyebitembe	Burigi-Chato National Park	Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA)	257.720	3,248.224 m ³
Kagera	Biharamulo	Nyarubungo				
Geita	Chato	Bwongera				
		Ichwankima				

5.7 EACOP Tanzania Land Acquisition Impacts

The Project land acquisition metrics have been updated to reflect the metrics of the revised Project footprint. Table 5-20 summarizes the updated metrics.

As set out in the Regional RAPs, the land area affected but not being compensated for is generally Government owned land which is not being acquired (e.g., pipeline corridor traverses existing infrastructure crossings such as roads, rivers etc.). However, eligible land interests and assets on this land will be compensated. Reflecting the predominantly linear nature of the Project, the majority of impacts on land holdings will affect only small proportions of PAP land parcels.

Project Footprint Affected Land: The total Project footprint in Tanzania following the footprint changes is 10,106 acres, comprising 680 acres for the construction facilities and 9,426 acres for the operational facilities without the MST. With the MST facilities the total Project footprint is 10,308 acres. *The original Project footprint in Tanzania without the MST was 9,903 acres and with the MST was 10,081 acres. The revised Project footprint results in an overall increase of 227 acres, an approximate 2% increase.*

Number of Affected Villages/Mitaa: In Tanzania, the pipeline route and the AGIs traverse or affect land in eight (8) regions, 27 Districts Councils and Town/City Councils and 233 villages/mitaa. *This is an increase of 2 villages, one additional village in Singida is affected by the PS6 access road and another affected village has been identified due to altered administrative boundaries.*

Number of PAPs: In Tanzania there is a total of 9,898 PAPs affected by Project land acquisition plus an additional 123 PAPs who were affected by the TPA land acquisition at Chongoleani for the MST. Giving a total number of PAPs of 10,021. *Prior to the footprint changes 9,513 PAPs were affected by the Project land acquisition, the 503 increase comprises of 417 new PAPs from the footprint changes, a reduction of 24 PAPs who are no longer affected by the project footprint due*

to the footprint changes, a reduction of 8 PAPs from the merging of valuations and supplementary valuations and 123 PAPs affected by the TPA land acquisition at Chongoleani for the MST facilities.

Number of Physically Displaced PAHs: The number of physically displaced PAHs affected by the Project following the footprint changes is 344 PAHs. *With the original Project footprint 331 PAHs were physically displaced as their dwelling structures were affected. This increase of 13 physically displaced PAHs comprises of: 16 new physically displaced PAHs due to the footprint changes; 1 additional PAH (not in a FPC affected village/mtaa) has been offered on a discretionary basis a replacement house due to the impact of the original Project footprint on the majority of the structures in her homestead; and 4 PAHs who were physically displaced by the original Project footprint but are no longer with the footprint changes.*

Affected dwelling structures: The revised footprint causes the physical displacement of 344 PAPs affecting 402 dwelling structures.

Economic Displacement: Considering that most affected households use land for livelihood activities, the majority of PAPs (> 90%) will experience some level of economic displacement and the majority own land, crops and/or economic trees.

Vulnerable PAPs: In Tanzania, 4,087 PAPs have been identified as vulnerable or potentially vulnerable from consideration of pre-existing vulnerability factors and potential project-induced vulnerability factors.

Vulnerable Ethnic Groups Self-identifying as Indigenous Peoples: Four ethnic groups that meet international definitions for indigenous peoples and recognized by international organizations and experts are directly impacted by the Project's land requirements. A total of 302 PAHs are from these groups – Maasai, Akie, Barbaig and Taturu - living predominantly in 29 villages (85% of these PAHs) that have been identified as home to Vulnerable Ethnic Groups. Approximately 15% of these PAHs reside in other villages (~20) across the pipeline in very small numbers.

Graves: A total of 1,100 graves lie within the revised Project footprint, an increase of 49 graves. *The additional graves comprise: 5 graves valued as supplementary valuations prior to the footprint changes; an increase of 17 graves from the footprint changes, includes 31 new graves with a reduction of 14 graves who were avoided by the footprint changes (e.g. 2 graves at PS5, 4 graves at KP 835 re-route and 8 graves at KP 1061 re-route); and the implementation of grave relocation process for the pipeline commenced in 2022, an additional 27 graves have been identified and supplementary valuations are being undertaken.*

Table 5-20 Updated Metrics for the Total Project Land Acquisition Impacts in Tanzania

Regions : Pipeline & Priority Areas	No. of Villages/ Mtaa:	Land Area Affected (acres)	Land Area being Compensated for (acres)	Number of PAPs	PAPs losing Land (land holders)	Physically Displaced PAPs	Replacement Houses (Maximum)	Graves	Vulnerable & Potentially Vulnerable PAPs
Kagera (including MCPY5, MCPY6 and PS 3)	31	1,621	1,395	2,401	2,013	128	136	198	1,069
Geita (including MCPY7, MCPY8 and PS 4)	37	1,447	1,237	1,530	1,321	45	50	79	503
Shinyanga	16	417	409	618	515	12	14	27	206
Tabora (including Coating Yard, MCPY 9 & 10, PS 5)	30	1,404	1,399	1,007	885	28	42	82	496
Singida (including MCPY11 and PS 6)	33	1,244	1,210	1,325	1,188	33	48	257	402
Dodoma (including MCPY12)	23	874	849	825	767	20	25	138	359
Manyara (including MC13, PY13 and PRS 1)	13	1,256	1,258	493	410	24	28	4	227
Tanga (including MCPY 14, 15, 16 and PRS 2)	50	1,843	1,760	1,699	1,213	54	59	315	825
Totals - Revised Project Footprint (without MST)	233	10,106	9,517	9,898	8,312	344	402	1,100	4,087
<i>Totals - Original Project Footprint (without MST)</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>9,903</i>	<i>9,306</i>	<i>9,513</i>	<i>8,036</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>1,051</i>	<i>3,624</i>
Tanga – Marine Storage Terminal (MST)		202 ⁹		123 ⁹					
Totals - Revised Project Footprint & PAPs (with MST)	233	10,308		10,021					

⁹ The Project is leasing upto 82 hectares (~202 acres) from Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) for the Marine Storage Terminal (72 hectares/178 acres) and a spoil soil storage area as well as pieces of land for access and the pipeline into the MST site. This land at Chongoleani was acquired by TPA in 2017. The Project have identified 123 PAPs were affected by the acquisition of the 82 hectares/202 acres of land. Additional to the PAPs affected by the TPA land acquisition are those whose marine based livelihood activities will be affected from the construction of the marine facilities. The Project has prepared and disclosed a Supplementary RAP and LRP for the Chongoleani Peninsula.

6 Footprint Changes Eligibility, Entitlements & Compensation Framework

6.1 Introduction

Eligibility criteria, entitlements and the compensation framework are presented in Chapter 6 of the Regional RAPs, **this is applicable to the PAPs affected by the footprint changes**. The entitlements for PAHs to replacement housing and land for physically displaced PAHs and livelihood restoration for eligible PAHs is as referred to in the Regional RAPs (Chapter 6, 7 and 8). The replacement housing designs and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) are not repeated in this Addendum.

This Addendum presents:

- A summary of PAPs eligibility, entitlements and the compensation framework.
- Updates to compensation and entitlements applicable to the footprint changes. This includes updates to rates to make sure compensation packages meet the IFC PS5 requirement of replacement cost and Tanzanian legal requirement for application of interest due to delays in payment of compensation. Discretionary payments due to PAPs original valuations being affected by the footprint changes are described in Chapter 4.
- Project updates on the replacement house designs, replacement land strategy and livelihood restoration entitlements are summarized in this chapter.

6.2 Compensation Approach & Entitlement Framework

The compensation approach for loss of land (i.e. monetary compensation and/or replacement land), shelter (i.e. physical displacement) and other immovable assets (e.g. crops, trees, other structures, graves etc.) and other in-kind entitlements for livelihood restoration, relocation/resettlement assistance and transitional support is based on:

- Significance of impact (e.g. physical displacement; primarily a linear Project footprint so many PAHs lose small pieces of land and have remaining land etc.);
- Vulnerability (pre-existing and project-induced from Project displacement impacts from land acquisition); and
- Feasibility of compensation measures.

6.2.1 Eligibility Criteria

The eligibility criteria identify 'who' is eligible to receive compensation and assistance based on the requirements of national legislation and IFC PS5. The three categories of displaced people who are eligible for compensation under IFC PS5 are covered by the Project eligibility criteria in the valuations:

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

Cut-off Dates: Only landholdings and assets present prior to the cut-off date are eligible for compensation. In Tanzania the cut-off date is legally prescribed as the commencement of the valuation surveys. At the commencement of the surveys the cut-off dates were established for each footprint change survey, see Chapter 4.

Validity of Valuations: In accordance with Section 52(3) of the Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, Valuation Reports (VRs) must be endorsed by the Chief Valuer (CV) within six months from the date of "...valuation of the interest in property of the last person". The VRs are valid for a further two-year period from the date of approval by the CV. The dates of approval of the FPC Valuation Reports are presented in Table 4-5 above.

6.2.2 Entitlement Framework

The findings of the socio-economic and asset valuation surveys together with the eligibility criteria and compensation approach have been used to develop an Entitlement Framework, this is contained in the Regional RAPs. A summary of the Entitlement Framework content is provided below in Table 6-1. The full Entitlement Framework should be consulted for details of entitlements (([EACOP RAP Tanzania – EACOP –](#))).

The Entitlement Framework define what type of compensation (e.g. monetary and in-kind compensation options (e.g. replacement housing)) and resettlement assistance each category of affected eligible person is entitled to depending on the extent of their impact/loss (i.e. displacement impact) from the Project land acquisition as described in Table 5-1 above. The framework covers:

- All groups of affected people, including land holders, tenant, informal users, grazers/pastoralists and other natural resource users, communities (e.g. communal village land in Tanzania), institutions and vulnerable PAPs/groups;
- All types of impact/loss associated with each group, including loss of land, loss of dwellings/shelter, loss of assets (immoveable), loss of livelihoods, loss/ impacts on public utilities & community facilities, loss of forests and other natural resources, and loss of cultural heritage resources; and
- All types of compensation (e.g. monetary and in-kind) and assistance to which each eligible group is entitled.

In Tanzania under the national law PAPs must be offered the monetary compensation option, so some eligible PAPs will select between a monetary compensation option or the in-kind compensation option (e.g. physically displaced PAPs are offered replacement housing and replacement land). During the entitlement briefings, compensation options for each PAP (and their spouses) are explained (see Chapter 8), including the benefits of certain in-kind compensation options.

Table 6-1 Summary of Content of Entitlement Framework

Impact	Effect	Entitled Persons	Entitlement	
			In-kind and / or cash	Livelihood Restoration
Land				
Seven categories of land loss considered (residential and agricultural).	Permanent loss.	Legal and customary holders, institutional owners, acknowledged users.	Mix of replacement and cash measures. Combinations vary across categories dependent on significance of impact.	Mix of livelihood restoration options (including group and individual programs). Combination varies across categories dependent on significance of impact.
Loss of Residence by Owner				
Considers loss of residence and other structures (i.e. dwellings, ancillary structures).	Permanent loss (all or part).	Owners (structures and infrastructure, resident and non-resident), government agencies as owners.	Mix of replacement and cash measures. Combinations vary across categories.	Mix of livelihood restoration options (including group and individual programs). Not applicable in all categories.
Loss of resources providing income in cash or kind				
Loss of community accessed resources such as forests, wetlands and non-economic trees.	Permanent and temporary loss (in some community resource cases).	Resource users or persons losing income streams.	Mix of access retention and support measures. Cash measures for loss of communal land and assets.	-
Loss of Communal or Institutionally owned structures or land				
Five categories of loss considered (including pasture land, roads, pathways, drainage and electricity mains).	Permanent and temporary loss.	Village owners, institutions (e.g. religious organizations), district and Local Government, utility company.	Mix of cash, support and access / replacement measures. Combinations vary across categories.	-
Trees and Crops				
Seven categories of loss considered (including loss of crops, trees and agricultural assets).	Permanent loss, or loss / restriction of access.	Land and crop / tree owners, tree users, tenant farmers, village owners, informal owners.	Mix of cash compensation, allowances and support measures. Combinations vary across categories.	Mix of livelihood restoration options physically and economically displaced PAPs.
Cultural Assets				
Graves	Permanent loss.	Individuals or groups laying claim to graves.	Formal grave removal and relocation process. Cash compensation in line with legal requirements.	None.

6.3 Valuation Process

The valuation process defines how impacted land and assets have been valued for compensation. The Project Valuer prepared a valuation methodology to meet both national legal requirements for approval by the Chief Valuer and IFC PS5 requirements.

As described in Section 3.2 Tanzanian valuations do not fully meet replacement cost characteristics as required under IFC PS5. The Project valuations have been structured therefore to achieve IFC PS5 including replacement cost comprising:

- Part I: Valuation Report & Compensation Schedules for Tanzanian Legal Requirements (*approved by Chief Valuer*).

- Part II: Valuation Report & Compensation Schedules for Additional Entitlements for International Financing Standards (IFS) (*shared with the Chief Valuer for information*). Part II valuations include the transaction costs for land, inflation uplift on crops and trees, in-kind compensation options (e.g. replacement housing, replacement land etc.) and livelihood restoration entitlements. Part II valuation approach affords an opportunity to apply uplifts for delays, deal with villages/PAPs within Protected Areas/Reserves, resolve informal user entitlements etc. and other additional entitlements under IFS as described in the RAPs.

Table 6-2 summarizes the items compensated in the Project valuations under Tanzanian legislation and additional entitlements under IFS, along with commitments within the RAP.

Table 6-2 Project Valuations

(Part I) Valuation for Compensation under Tanzanian Legislation	(Part II) Valuation for Additional Entitlements under IFS & RAP
Land (informed by Market Research pegged on indicative base land rates from Chief Valuer)	Transaction Costs on Land (to achieve replacement value 10% percent was added to land rates for transaction costs)
Buildings & Structures (replacement cost of building or structure, depreciation not taken into account)	Increases in Land and Building/Structures Rates from updated Market Research.
Crops & Economic Trees (market value based on type, growth rate quantity and age using Government 2012 and 2018 Crop Rates for the relevant Zone).	Inflation Adjustment for 2012 & 2018 Crop & Economic Tree Rates (Government approved crop and tree rates were for 2012 and 2018 so inflation % applied up to date of valuation)
Disturbance Allowance (based on Fixed Deposit Rates from commercial banks and benchmarked with other major projects)	Disturbance Allowance (Disturbance allowance applied also to additional entitlements under IFS)
Accommodation Allowance (36 months rental where dwelling on affected land and is in use at the time of valuation)	In-kind Compensation Options for eligible PAPs: Replacement Land (for eligible PAPs depending on significance of impact and vulnerability) & Replacement Housing (for eligible physically displaced PAHs)
Transport Costs (Cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road within 20km from place of displacement)	Livelihood Restoration Entitlements (livelihood support depending on significance of impact and vulnerability e.g. agricultural improvement programs)
Loss of Profit (Net profit per month evidenced by audited accounts for 36 months for eligible affected businesses)	Transitional Support (part of LRP and includes provision of food baskets to eligible PAPs post displacement up to harvest, period depends on impacts and vulnerability etc.)
Graves (full exhumation costs, costs for placatory and expiratory rites, transportation and re-interment costs)	Assistance to Vulnerable Persons and Households (additional in-kind support for vulnerable persons and households)
Orphaned Land (offered for compensation where remainder of land is less than 0.5 acres (outside city, municipality or township)	Assets within Road Reserves/Powerline Wayleaves (Compensation for extension to these not previously compensated by authorities. Compensation for assets within these present at cut-off and not speculative)
	Informal Users (Compensation for affected assets present at cut-off)
	Orphaned Land (offered for compensation where remainder of land is 20% or less of a PAP's land holding).

The valuation for compensation for PAPs in the FPC affected villages/mitaa differ depending on how they were affected by the footprint changes, as described in Chapter 4. The discretionary payment approach and PAPs in receipt of the discretionary payment are summarized in Chapter 4.

6.4 Updating Values and Application of Interest

The land acquisition program for the pipeline and AGIs commenced in 2018 with Project Valuations being prepared in 2019. The Project has committed to re-assessment of compensation amounts due to the delay of payment since the valuation and cut-off date to ensure replacement cost requirements are met and to acknowledge the disturbance from the delay. The re-assessment includes:

- the addition of interest to compensation amounts as prescribed under the Tanzanian legal framework and in order to meet IFS standards (see Section 6.4.1); and
- additional uplifts to achieve replacement cost characteristics, for example updated land and building/structures rates and additional inflation for crops and trees (see Sections 6.4.2 and 6.4.3).

For all pipeline and AGI original valuations, interest and uplifts has been applied to the original compensation values and Valuation Reports prepared for the additional interest and uplifts. The Tanzanian report for approval by the CV contained the interest as prescribed under the legal framework, with the additional interest and uplifts for replacement cost being applied in the IFS interest and uplifts Valuation Report.

For valuations within the FPC villages/mitaa unaffected by the footprint changes these have applied interest (Section 6.4.1) and additional uplifts to achieve replacement cost (Sections 6.4.2 and 6.4.3) in their compensation schedules. For additional and new valuations due to the footprint changes as there was no delay to payment of the compensation associated with these valuations no interest for delay is applied. Relevant uplifts are included in the IFS compensation schedule to ensure replacement cost is achieved. For extracted valuations interest was paid, as described in Chapter 4.

6.4.1 Application of Interest

Pursuant to the requirements of The Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016, Project Valuers obtained data on interest rates on 24 months' fixed deposits with major commercial banks in Tanzania and submitted a report to the Chief Valuer of the Government to approve an applicable interest rate. The CV approved an interest rate of 8 percent per annum, to be applied to the principal sum on a compounding basis.

The total interest which is due for Pipeline valuations (except for the Tanga City valuations), for the 13.5 months from the earliest date of approval of the Tanzanian valuation report of 16th April, 2021 to Quarter IV of the year 2022 when compensation payment was expected to be effected, is 9.04 per cent. The accrued interest of 9.04 per cent accounts for the compounding effect on the annual interest rate of 8 percent. The 13.5 months exclude the legally permitted interest-free-period or grace period of 6 months from the date of approval of the valuation report, during which time compensation is payable without interest. For Tanga City, the valuation report was approved at a later date compared with the rest of the Pipeline corridor valuation reports. Hence, for Tanga City, as the valuation report was approved on 12th

November, 2021, total interest which is due for the 6.5 months (excluding the 6 months' grace period) is 4.26 per cent.

For Priority Area PAPs, interest was paid for a period of 18 months and total accrued interest over the 18 months at 8% per annum is 12.24 per cent. To obtain parity with interest payments which had been effected to Priority Area PAPs, the difference from the 18 months compound interest of 12.24% is payable on the Tanzanian compensation amounts under IFS, based on a Project decision to this effect.

For delayed compensation payments, total additional interest is 12.24% applied to total compensation amounts. For pipeline valuations with the exception of Tanga City: 9.04% is applied to the Tanzanian compensation schedule; and in the IFS compensation schedule 12.24% is applied to the IFS compensation amounts plus the additional 3.2% interest on the Tanzanian compensation amounts. For Tanga City: 4.26% is applied to the Tanzanian compensation schedule; and in the IFS compensation schedule 12.24% is applied to the IFS compensation amounts plus the additional 7.98% interest on the Tanzanian compensation amounts.

6.4.2 Inflation Updates to the Value of Crops and Trees

When the pipeline and footprint change valuations were prepared, the Tanzanian crop and tree rates were those approved in 2012¹⁰. In order to provide replacement cost under IFC PS5 for loss of crops and trees, the 2012 Crop Compensation Schedule values have been increased using compounded inflation rates. In the original pipeline valuations and from 2013 to October 2018. The compounded or cumulative inflation rate for the years 2013 to October 2018 was **45.44%**.

As payment for the pipeline and AGI valuations was not until the fourth quarter of 2022 generally further updating of the 2018 crops and trees compensation by an inflation rate of **15.18%** has been applied. Disturbance allowance at 7% is also payable on the extra crop and tree inflation updates.

6.4.3 Updated Land, Buildings and Structure Values

In order to ascertain current market values for pipeline and AGI valuations which were initially conducted in 2018, Land Market Research was carried out by the Project Valuers in November and December 2021. This was with the intention to obtain current market rates for land, buildings and structures. The research was conducted in all the 23 districts which are traversed by the pipeline corridor. Following conclusion of the Land Market Research fieldwork, the Project Valuers were able to analyze the data and obtain results showing change in some of the asset values over time.

The magnitude of the change varied across the pipeline corridor depending on the asset type and geographical location of the assets. The key finding was that while there have been some increases in land rates in a few locations, in general, resilience in the land sub-markets was observed across the pipeline. There are a few exceptions, however, for example in Geita

¹⁰ The Office of the Chief Valuer (CV) of the Government released in March 2023 new indicative land values and compensation rates for crops and trees. Based on instructions received from the CV, the effective date for the indicative land rates and new crop/tree rates is 1st April, 2023.

Region and in Zongomera (Kahama District) where notable land rate increases were recorded in planned urban areas. These are dynamic areas of the pipeline route and the findings accord with the researchers' expectations.

For buildings and structures, some construction rate increases were recorded and these have been occasioned by increases in building material and labor costs. In conformity with prevailing valuation practice in Tanzania, results of the land market study inform the updating of IFS values only and not valuations carried out under Tanzanian law. Accordingly, where there have been increases in land and building/structure rates, the incremental land and building value is captured under the IFS valuations.

6.5 Replacement Housing, Replacement Land and Livelihood Restoration

Project updates on the replacement house designs, replacement land strategy and livelihood restoration entitlements are summarized below. Reference is also provided to the Vulnerable Persons Plan. The PAPs entitled to replacement housing and within the livelihood restoration groups for the footprint changes villages/mitaa are also summarized.

6.5.1 Replacement Housing

Entitlements – RAP Commitments

Physically displaced Project Affected Households (PD PAHs) are eligible to choose from either replacement housing or cash compensation. The type of replacement house that a PAP is entitled to depends on the size of the residential dwelling(s) it replaces (see table below). Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines and separate kitchen structures are also constructed.

Replacement House Types

Eight replacement houses of different sizes have been designed by a Tanzanian architect in consultation with affected communities. The smallest houses are 25 m³ (Type A) and the largest 145 m³ (Type H). The replacement houses provided are generally larger than the affected PAPs original dwelling structures. Households can select from some internal layout options for the smaller house types (A-D) and are involved selecting how the house will be situated in the land parcel.

Table 6-3 Replacement House Types

Rep. House Type	Eligibility Criteria ¹¹	Floor Area of Rep. House Type (m ²)	Sub-Type	No. Rooms	No. Rep. House Type in FPC Villages / Mitaa
A	All residential dwellings less than or equal to 25 m ² , will be replaced by a Type A house. If the combined footprint of any two houses of a PAP is less than or equal to 25 m ² , the PAP would be offered for these two houses one replacement Type A house and cash compensation for the smallest house.	25 m ²	A1	2	44
			A2	3	
			A3	3	
B	Type B (33 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 25 m ² but less than or equal to 33 m ² .	33 m ²	B1	3	12
			B2	4	
C	Type C (39 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 33 m ² but less than or equal to 39 m ² .	39 m ²	C1	3	2
			C2	4	
D	Type D (47 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 39 m ² but less than or equal to 47 m ² .	47 m ²	D1	4	0
			D2	5	
E	Type E (58 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 47 m ² but less than or equal to 58 m ² .	58 m ²	E	5	1
F	Type F (75 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 58 m ² but less than or equal to 75 m ² .	75 m ²	F	5	3
G	Type G (105 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 75 m ² but less than or equal to 105 m ² .	105 m ²	G	6	1
H	Type H (145 m ²) will replace all residential dwellings greater than 105 m ² but less than or equal to 145 m ² .	145 m ²	H	8	0
Total					63

Ancillary Structures

For each replacement house, a PAP will be provided with a standard single improved latrine and a covered kitchen shelter. Where a PAP is eligible for more than one replacement house structure, they may elect for either:

- [Type A] A standard single VIP latrine and a covered kitchen shelter per replacement house; OR
- [Type B] One VIP latrine combined with ablution structure and a covered kitchen shelter plus store per homestead.

The Project provided latrine and kitchen structures with replacement housing are offered to meet the objectives and requirements within IFC PS5 relating to improving the standards of living of displaced persons. Entitlement is not linked to the existing PAP ancillary structures which will be lost but provided per replacement house / homestead.

¹¹ Notes: Floor areas exclude external living spaces / verandas. At the cut-off date residential dwellings must have been completed buildings, in regular use and not abandoned by the PAP for them to be eligible for the replacement housing option.

Example Completed Replacement Housing

The majority of the replacement houses for the villages/mitaa affected by the footprint changes and across the pipeline are Type A. An example of a completed EACOP Replacement House Type A is shown below in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1 Example Completed Replacement Housing (Type A)



Materials & Construction

The PAHs existing affected dwelling structures are constructed from materials such as grass thatch or corrugated sheet metal roofs, with mud and wattle walls, and earth floors. With a few of the dwelling structures being more permanent constructions with burnt brick walls, cement screed floors and corrugated sheet roofs.

All replacement houses are built using modern materials and comply with Tanzanian building regulations and standards. For the house, kitchen and latrine structures the main materials, surface finishes and facilities provided are summarized as follows:

- Floor Slabs : reinforced concrete raft slab.
- Walls: reinforced mortar walls using a Formwork System. (*Originally walls of all replacement structures were proposed to be constructed from concrete blocks with sand-cement plaster on both sides*).
- Roof structure: corrugated iron sheets.
- Doors/windows with locks, windows with burglar bars and mosquito/insect screens.

- Interior finishes: plastered walls with undercoat and two coats of paint. A mortar screed finish floor for durability.
- Outdoor kitchen with two hobs for cooking, preparation counter and storage for firewood.
- VIP (Ventilated Improved Pit) latrine with 3.6 m³ holding tank, designed to act as a soakaway with weepholes for percolation containment without no percolation should be between 10-15 years before holding tank requires evacuation of waste solids
- Houses are electrified with one (1) electrical socket and one (1) LED light in each room. Roof top mounted 400 watt solar array 200 ampere hour battery system with inverter.
- Rain harvesting system (gutters and downpipe) connected to 5,000 litre water tank.

The houses are built on plots of land secured by the Project or land provided by the affected household. A detailed explanation of the features of the house is provided at the time of handover to the PAH, as well as a care and maintenance manual written in Swahili. Each house is under warranty for one year during which time the Project will monitor the condition of the house and correct any major defects immediately. This ongoing process is formally followed up by a one year full and final inspection and review where any remaining cosmetic repairs and new defects are catalogued and corrected.

6.5.2 Replacement Land Strategy

In developing the compensation strategy for replacement land (residential and agricultural) the Project has considered:

- Significance of impact: as this is a linear pipeline many PAPs lose very small pieces of land which may not be feasible to replace and be productive. Due to linear land take the majority of PAPs lose a small fraction of land and/or have remaining land : 69% of PAPs lose < 1 acre; 44% lose < 0.5 acres; 25% (a quarter) lose < 0.25 acres; and 5% lose > 3.5 acres (Institutional/Large Commercial Farms).
- Vulnerability of a household (i.e. pre-existing and project-induced factors); and
- Feasibility of offering replacement land (i.e. availability of productive land, ability of Project to secure replacement land, PAHs preferences, economic viability, local land markets and potential disruption to local/traditional/customary land allocation practices and markets).

Within the additional entitlements for IFS some PAPs are offered replacement land, either for the Project to secure (physically displaced PAPs) or support provided to eligible economically displaced PAPs to secure additional agricultural land with their compensation. Compensation approach for agricultural replacement land for the Pipeline & AGIs:

- PAP loses < Acre Equivalent (AE) (~< 1 acre) in a District are difficult to replace, fragmented from other landholding so unlikely to support livelihood restoration. These PAPs are offered monetary compensation and livelihood restoration, with additional livelihood restoration programs where the households are potentially vulnerable;
- PAH loses > AE (~>1 acre) in a District < Average Farm Size (AFS) in a District are small holder farmers and households (~26% of PAHs) who may require additional land or additional support to restore livelihoods. These PAPs are offered monetary compensation option and support to secure replacement land, both options include livelihood restoration, with additional livelihood restoration programs where they are vulnerable; and

- PAH losses > AFS in a District are predominantly from commercial scale farmers or institutional organisations who are offered monetary compensation and livelihoods programs (where relevant).

Guidance refers that land-for-land replacement can be achieved by two options, (i) by individual households securing their own replacement land, with the project/ local authorities in a facilitating role. This option can be less disruptive and is considered applicable to the Tanzanian Project context; or (ii) by the project securing replacement land. For the Pipeline and AGIs the updated replacement land strategy is:

- Residential plots and agricultural land for Physically Displaced PAHs are secured by the Project. The Project has established and is operating a mechanism in Tanzania with TPDC to secure replacement land where required into a Replacement Land Trust.
- For other eligible PAHs (not physically displaced) Project will offer facilitation and support to PAPs to secure additional agricultural land rather than intervening directly. Support is included within a PAPs compensation agreement if requested: e.g. surveying, engagement support, purchase agreements, support for tenure security (e.g. registering / village land book etc) or soils testing as part of the LRP (i.e. to increase productivity of remaining/alternative land). Very vulnerable PAHs may be provided with more intervention (e.g. via Replacement Land Trust) on a case-by-case basis.

6.5.3 Livelihood Restoration

The majority of PAHs for the pipeline and AGIs, including within the footprint changes affected villages/mitaa, are reliant on land-based livelihood activities. The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance depending on the significance of impacts on the livelihood of a PAH and their resilience to restore livelihoods. Chapter 8 of the Regional RAPs presents the Project's approach to livelihood restoration in the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). The plan considers eligibility for livelihood restoration, the regional context of livelihood strategies, existing livelihood-related programs, eligibility for livelihood support and livelihood options offered. The PAHs within the villages/mitaa affected by the footprint changes are covered by the LRPs delivered under the Regional RAPs.

Reflecting the socio-economic context of PAHs and the fact that agricultural livelihoods predominate in affected areas, as well as preferences expressed by PAHs, key themes in livelihood restoration include activities to enhance Food Security through: Agricultural Improvement Programs; Enterprise Development Programs and Financial Literacy & Money Management Training.

Delivery of the LRP involves phasing interventions:

- Transitional support - Food baskets for eligible households for periods of typically 6 to 12 months depending on needs and financial literacy training to support the immediate food security needs for eligible affected households.
- Immediate Livelihood Restoration and support, focusing on the immediate restoration of directly impacted livelihoods and the enhancement of food security.
- Additional Livelihood Enhancement in the longer term, involving other agricultural improvement programs, enterprise development and vocational training.

PAHs/PAPs have been grouped depending on the significance of impacts and their vulnerability. Entitlement to livelihood restoration and transitional support packages, along with resettlement assistance, is linked to the Livelihood Restoration Group into which PAHs/PAPs fall. The grouping reflecting factors such as percentage of land parcel lost, PAH vulnerability and whether they will be physically displaced. Table 6-4 summarizes the LR Groups, the number of PAHs in the FPC villages/mitaa, as well as the main transitional support entitlements (i.e. food baskets) of each group.

Livelihood Restoration Options & Activities (LRAs)

Livelihood restoration options available through the LRP are the following:

- LRA 1 - Land preparation and planting of replacement and alternative agricultural land;
- LRA 2 - Maize and rice/main crop improvement program;
- LRA 3 - Crop diversification program;
- LRA 4 - Poultry production program;
- LRA 5 - Livestock improved husbandry program;
- LRA 6 - Improved beekeeping practices;
- LRA 7 - Enterprise development; and
- LRA 8 - Household budgeting and money management training.

LR Group PAH entitlements are summarized in Table 6-5. This has been updated with the findings of the Priority Areas LRP implementation with LRA 3 crop diversification being delivered as an integrated process with LRA 2 main crop improvement program and LRA 1 being extended to cover eligible PAHs alternative land.

Table 6-4 Livelihood Restoration (LR) Groups for FPC Affected Villages/Mitaa & Transitional Support Entitlement

LR Group	Summarized Criteria	Type of Livelihood Restoration Support	Minziro NFR Re-route	PS3 Site & Access Road	PS4 Site & Access Road	PS5 Site & Access Road	KP836.5 Re-route/ Nar.	PS6 Site & Access Road	KP1061 Re-route	PRS 1 Access Road	PRS2 Access Road	MLBV 75	MST Access Road	Totals	Transitional Support – Food Baskets ¹²
G1	PAP will permanently lose access to his / her residential dwelling(s).	Land or non-land-based group level livelihood restoration program. Individual level livelihood restoration program.	9	27	0	3	0	7	0	6	4	1	0	57	Up to 12 months or end of first harvest, post displacement then re-assessed.
G2	PAP will permanently lose access to his / her land (<AE) and is identified as vulnerable.	Group level land-based and non-land-based livelihood restoration program(s); and Individual level livelihood restoration program(s) (appropriate to vulnerability).	32	166	17	26	2	21	20	10	10	4	0	308	Up to six (6) months and/or to end of first harvest, post displacement.
G3	PAP loses > AE (acre equivalent of land) but < AFS (average farm size) for the District and is identified as vulnerable.	A group level livelihood program; and An individual level livelihood program.	8	6	0	17	9	8	2	17	18	18	7	110	Up to 12 months or end of first harvest, post displacement then re-assessed.
G4	PAP will permanently lose access to his / her land in part or whole.	Group level land-based and non-land-based livelihood restoration program(s).	47	196	72	37	5	98	27	35	27	14	4	562	Up to six (6) months and/or to end of first harvest, post displacement.
G5	Tenant PAP will lose > AE of crops and / or trees, but not compensated for land.	Land-based & non-land-based group level livelihood restoration programs (i.e. Enterprise Develop.); and Group level livelihood program – where tenant PAPs have lost > AE and have self-identified & secured alternative land.	0	2	3	11	0	1	0	7	0	2	0	26	<i>LR Group 5 (Tenants) will be assessed for eligibility, if determined to be vulnerable may be given access to transitional support for up to 6 months.</i>
G6	PAPs compensated for crops, trees and other assets including non-residential structures) valued at T.Shs. 100,000 or more. (Tenants)	Non-land-based or non-crop-based livelihood restoration programs; and Livelihood program will be commensurate to assets lost.	15	68	14	19	0	10	0	11	2	1	1	141	-
G7	Total cash value of compensation is less than T.Shs. 100 000.	<u>Not eligible for livelihood restoration programs.</u>	11	50	4	0	0	16	3	0	6	0	0	90	-

¹² Food baskets for eligible household are sized to supplement household food not provide it all during the period post-displacement. They are sized ~ 50% of the World Food Program levels.

Table 6-5 Livelihood Restoration Options & Entitlements

Livelihoods Restoration Options – Groups 1; 2; 3 & 4	
(Group 1, 2 & 3 PAPs will be given access to some individual and additional targeted support to access these programs and help restore livelihoods).	
Phase 1 Implementation	
Core (Groups 1; 2; 3 & 4) – all eligible households entitled to:	Replacement Land (for those who are eligible) – commensurate to land lost.
	Land Preparation and Planting of Replacement and Alternative Agricultural Land (LRA1). <i>(Group 1 and Group 3 only)</i>
	Maize or Rice/Other Main Crop Improvement program (LRA2).
	Crop Diversification (LRA3). <i>(Delivered as part of LRA 2)</i>
	Household Budgeting & Money Management Training (LRA8).
Phase 2 Implementation	
Optional Groups 1, 2 3 & 4 – each household is entitled to one (1) option.	Option 1: Poultry Production Program (LRA4).
	Option 2: Livestock Improved Husbandry Program (LRA5).
	Option 3: Improved Beekeeping Practices (LRA6).
	Enterprise Development (LRA7) ¹³ (Each eligible household eligible to access one (1) support package).
Livelihood Restoration Options – Group 5 & 6 (i.e. agricultural tenants).	
Phase 1 Implementation	
Core (Group 5 & 6) – all eligible households entitled to:	Enterprise Development (LRA7) (Each eligible household eligible to access one (1) support package).
	Household Budgeting and Money Management Training (LRA8)
Phase 2 Implementation	
Optional (Group 5 & 6) – each household is entitled to one (1) option:	Option A: Poultry Production Program (LRA4).
	Option B: Improved Beekeeping Practices (LRA6)
Core (Group 7)	Not eligible for livelihood restoration programs.

6.5.4 Vulnerable Peoples Plan

The Vulnerable Peoples Plan (VPP) in the Regional RAPs applies to the PAHs affected by the footprint changes and should be referred to. The VPP is not repeated in this Addendum. The assessment of vulnerability and approach to vulnerable ethnic groups self-identifying as Indigenous People for the footprint changes is as presented in the VPP in the Regional RAPs.

Chapter 5 of this Addendum presents the vulnerable/potentially vulnerable PAHs per village/mtaa affected by the footprint changes. For footprint changes located in areas which affect Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People, namely PRS 1, PRS 2 and the pipeline re-route at KP 836, this matter is covered in the relevant section of Chapter 5 of the Addendum.

¹³ Within the livelihood restoration activities training and capacity building is built-in. The Project will consider also supporting PAPs to access vocational training opportunities.

7 Footprint Changes Consultation & Disclosure

7.1 Introduction

The approaches used and commitments to consultation and disclosure in the Chapter 10 of the Regional RAPs apply to the footprint changes. The Project's Grievance Management procedure is described in the Regional RAPs and PAPs in all project affected villages are informed regarding this mechanism.

An overview of the consultation and disclosure made in support of the resettlement process for footprint changes is provided in this Addendum. Stakeholder involvement was an essential aspect of the RAP amendment planning process given the risk of confusion and concerns these changes could generate among existing PAPs and potentially new PAPs.

Consultation and engagement gives impacted and/or interested parties the option to offer input on the RAP process for the revised project footprint and enabled modifications to be made to planned changes as explained in Chapter 2. Engagement with affected PAPs and their households continues to be critical during the ongoing RAP Implementation process.

7.2 Stakeholder Identification

The stakeholders for each FPC was identified for the land acquisition process as follows:

- The existing/original PAPs impacted by the footprint changes (partially or fully extracted).
- New PAPs that the new footprint will have an impact on.

Existing PAPs affected by the footprint changes: These PAPs were identified in surveys for pipeline corridors and AGIs conducted in 2018. For the original footprint of the pipeline corridor and AGIs, the list of affected PAPs was identified. The PAPs affected by the FPCs fall into three groups:

- No land affected by the FPCs;
- Entire land parcel not affected by Project and to be returned to PAP; and
- A portion of land parcel to remain within footprint and a portion of land parcel not longer affected by the Project.

New PAPs who will be impacted by the revised footprint: These PAPs are new whose land or other assets are affected as identified following the land delineation of the revised Project footprint on the ground.

7.3 Stakeholder Engagement Team

An engagement lead for stakeholders was appointed by the RAP consultant during the resettlement planning operations for this amendment. Teams for the survey, validation, and disclosure included stakeholder engagement specialists. The survey teams' stakeholder engagement specialists provided support for field-based sensitization meeting, asset inspection, land delineation, and socioeconomic surveys.

These engagement activities were undertaken in consultation with the Project CRCs and District Focal Persons (DFP's). The primary responsibilities of the RAP Planning Consultant's Stakeholder Engagement team were to:

- Liaise with the Project CRCs and DFPs to arrange and conduct meetings at district, ward and village level such as sensitization, verification, and disclosure;
- Ensure PAPs are informed and understand the aim of the re-survey of the facilities and the procedure which will be used and discretionary payments made for the PAPs who will be extracted due to the changes;
- For new PAPs, the sensitization meetings were focused on the land acquisition process, the displacement impacts on their households and their entitlements and eligibility for compensation;
- Ensure engagement methods are adapted to the PAPs and that any identified vulnerable PAPs receive additional engagement as necessary;
- Ensure that women/spouses participate during the land acquisition process including being present during land delineation, surveys and initial disclosure;
- Maintain clear and concise engagement records particularly in the case of vulnerable groups and transfer these to the EACOP Project team for their follow up; and
- Assist in informing PAPs about the Project's Grievance Management procedure. Inform CRC/EACOP on the issues, concerns and grievance raised by PAPs.

7.4 Engagement Methods

7.4.1 Community Engagement

During survey the engagement were categorized into two groups;

Engagement with existing/original PAPs affected by the footprint changes

The team paid a courtesy call with village leaders and informed them of the footprint changes required by the Project and the reasons behind them. Village leaders were requested to call a meeting with all PAPs who would be potentially impacted by the changes. The stakeholder engagement team informed those PAPs impacted by the footprint changes during the meeting and informed them of their entitlements and the approach project will take for those households impacted. They also reassured those PAPs not affected by the changes to ensure clear understanding within each community.

PAPs impacted by both partial and complete extraction were engaged and questions responded to and clarifications were given particularly relating to discretionary payments given concerns raised.

PAPs were requested to submit all valuation related forms which were issued during 2018 surveys to the RAP team. PAPs were informed that they may keep using the land that had been extracted for their livelihood.

Engagement with New PAPs

The meeting with new PAPs was undertaken mainly to inform the PAPs on the Project FPCs and how they would now be impacted by the Project. The detailed information on the land acquisition process, the displacement impacts on their households and their rights to

compensation were explained. PAPs were given the opportunity to ask questions and receive responses.

The engagement was undertaken on several occasions during field work for the land and asset surveys, validation process and disclosure of valuations. During engagement meeting PAPs were informed about the Project grievance management procedure and how to raise a grievance.

Discretionary Payments Disclosure Engagement:

Extracted PAPs (both fully and partially) were active throughout the disclosure process. Their entitlements and eligibility for discretionary payments were explained and any clarifications needed were provided for these PAPs. PAPs were asked if willing to sign a form to confirm what had been disclosed to them after making sure they had understood.

Valuation Disclosure Engagement:

Compensation schedules were disclosed to PAPs in line with the valuation regulatory framework. Each PAP's concerns and problems were taken into consideration during the disclosure to PAPs and submitted to EACOP in accordance with valuation requirements. Following the engagement, PAPs were asked to sign the disclosure form.

7.4.2 Engagement Language and Materials

Language : The official languages in Tanzania are Kiswahili and English. Engagement materials for the Project were developed and shared in both Kiswahili and English. Where the understanding of Kiswahili and English is limited (for example for the Sukuma people), the RAP consultants team ensured information was available in the preferred language through the use of local interpreters.

Materials: To enhance engagement initiatives relating to resettlement during the footprint changes, particularly with community stakeholders, supporting materials were prepared. Presentations, storyboards, and frequently asked questions (FAQs) are a few examples of engagement materials that have been created. To make sure the right messages are conveyed to PAPs, the information was distributed to all team members.

7.5 Stakeholder Consultation During FPC Survey

This part describes the land acquisition and resettlement related engagement activities for PAPs during the FPC survey, including PAPs with fully extracted or partially extracted valuations, original PAPs affected by the FPCs, as well as for new PAPs.

7.5.1 Engagement at District, Ward and Village Levels

During survey of the land and assets impacted by the FPC, engagement was held at district, ward and village levels, as follows:

Sensitization meetings at all three (3) levels to:

- Provide information on the changes, the land and asset survey process and discussion of the need for GoT oversight and support during the surveys;
- Provide notice to complete asset registration and delineation of lands to be extracted for existing/original PAPs or to be added for new PAPs;

- Inform stakeholders of assets to be recorded and the recording mechanism;
- Inform stakeholders of the purpose of valuation process, the procedures involved, duration of the valuation exercise, applicable compensation rates and legal rights and obligations of PAPs;
- Inform landholders of their need to be present during the revised surveys accompanied by their spouses;
- Explain the process of resurvey for extraction of existing PAPs assets;
- Announce and explain the purpose and meaning of the cut-off date for new PAPs; and
- Disclose and discuss Project's Grievance Management procedure for all of those being fully or partially extracted as well as new PAPs.

During the sensitization meetings, announcements were made through village leaders and public announcements. The village leaders supported with informing the PAPs who were identified as potential beneficiaries or those who may be affected by the footprint changes of the project. Some PAPs were unable to attend the main meetings, citing various reasons such as the farming season being in progress and their busy schedules, as well as expressing some frustration that the Project had taken a long time with no compensation being paid.

To address this issue and ensure that all affected PAPs were reached, the stakeholder team devised a nuanced approach. They conducted one-on-one engagements during the survey process. PAPs were called for asset inspection, and before proceeding with allowing PAPs to show the boundary of their land parcels and assets, individual engagements were conducted with each PAP. During these engagements sensitization was done, covering the purpose of the activity, the process to be followed and the procedure for asset inspection. This approach was undertaken to ensure that all PAPs were reached, and awareness was raised regarding the Project activity. In total, a significant number of PAPs were engaged in this mode, as a proactive effort to ensure that all stakeholders were informed and involved in the Project. In total, a more than 500 PAPs were engaged in this mode, as a proactive effort to ensure that all PAPs were informed and involved in the survey activities. PAPs engaged then participated well in the survey activity.

Survey processes (Land delineation, asset inventory and socio-economic household survey), involving one-on-one discussions with PAHs / PAPs. Whenever possible spouses have been encouraged to be present and if necessary, surveys have been delayed until the spouse was present. The land and assets of PAPs to be fully or partially extracted also required re-survey. The process included:

- Disclosure of the specific cut-off date for each village at sensitization meetings;
- Undertaking of a land delineation survey to map the Project affected area and identify PAPs whose land and assets are to be extracted or affected by the changes in the mapped area;
- Asset inventory to record where the type and number of assets (e.g. structures, land, crops, etc.) are located on land earmarked for the Project. This was then reflected on Valuation Form No. 3, signed by the PAP, valuer, and village leader (one (1) copy of the document remains with the PAP); and
- Socio-economic household survey to assist the study team in assessing how the loss of land, crops and / or structural assets will affect each new PAH and how livelihood restoration can be effectively implemented.

Public disclosure of land and assets records compiled during the survey: After land delineation asset inspection PAPs whose valuations had been extracted as well as new PAPs were served with Valuation Form No.3. After the land and assets recorded (Asset Valuation Schedule) were posted on the village notice board without disclosure of individual compensation values. PAPs were required to confirm the content of the asset inventory appearing in their Valuation Form No. 3 against this schedule, which was subsequently used to determine compensation.

Validation of land and assets: Each village was visited again inform PAPs about any modification to land requirements resulting from the internal assessment of provisional survey findings (if any) and grievances/queries received to date, and (b) determine if any additional queries or grievances had been lodged in respect of the information that was recorded.

The purpose of the validation process was to ensure that all technical issues identified during the data cleaning process had been addressed. This included addressing any concerns, issues, or grievances raised by the PAPs during the survey, as well as locating PAPs who were not available during the initial survey or did not collect forms.

The stakeholder engagement team called for a meeting with the PAPs to inform them of the purpose of the disclosure process. However, the attendance at the meeting was low, which may be attributed to the fact that most PAPs did not have any issues or complaints regarding the survey and were satisfied with the process. There were some PAPs who had concerns during survey, these PAPs did raise their concern and the survey team attended to those concerns during the initial survey process.

The validation process aimed to ensure that all concerns and issues were addressed and that the data collected was accurate and reliable. It served as a final check to verify that all technical issues had been resolved and that the PAPs were satisfied with the survey process. It was an important step in ensuring that the project was carried out in a transparent and inclusive manner, with all stakeholders' concerns and grievances appropriately addressed.

Disclosure of Compensation Schedules to PAPs: During the disclosure meeting, the stakeholder engagement team arranged the meeting with PAPs through village leaders. The village leaders were requested to inform the PAPs about the purpose of the meeting. However, there was a low turnout of PAPs during the meeting. Some PAPs claimed that it was the farming season and they were busy with farming activities. Additionally, some of the previous survey PAPs mentioned that they were already familiar with the process and would prefer to be informed only when the disclosure activity was about to commence, so they could come and review their compensation schedules.

To address the low turnout issue, the stakeholder engagement team devised a strategy in consultation with the village leaders to conduct one-on-one engagements with the PAPs. This approach aimed to ensure that all PAPs were reached and informed about the disclosure process. When the PAPs appeared for disclosure of their compensation schedule, the one-on-one engagement was conducted with the PAP prior disclosure of the compensation schedule. As a result of this approach, a total of 581 PAPs were engaged, and they signed the disclosure forms compared to the number of PAPs attended the meeting as shown in Table 7-1.

This strategy of conducting one-on-one engagements with the help of village leaders who were helping to find these PAPs was effective in ensuring that PAPs were individually informed and engaged in the disclosure process. It helped to address the concerns of PAPs who were busy with farming activities and those who preferred to be informed closer to the actual disclosure activity. It was a proactive approach to ensure maximum participation and understanding among the PAPs regarding the project's disclosure process.

Table 7-1: Number of Attendees at RAP Planning engagements

Meeting Type	Sensitization Meeting	Validation Meeting	Disclosure Related Meeting	TOTAL
District Level Attendees	89	69	50	208
Ward leaders Level Attendees	69	44	37	150
Village leaders Attendees	114	77	41	232
Village PAP Attendees	320	64	67	451
TOTAL	592	254	195	1041

8 Implementation of the Footprint Changes RAP Addendum

The overall RAP implementation process, including roles and responsibilities, for the footprint changes is as set out in Chapter 11 of the Regional RAPs.

This Addendum presents a summary of the implementation of the footprint changes land acquisition and resettlement, as well as the updated high-level schedule. The budget components as presented in the Regional RAPs are applicable to the footprint changes, with an additional item being the discretionary payments to PAPs for original valuations affected by the footprint changes.

8.1 Summary of RAP Implementation

The EACOP land acquisition and resettlement process is presented in Chapter 4 of this Addendum along with the valuation and RAP planning process for the footprint changes. The implementation of the footprint changes land acquisition and resettlement follows the same process as undertaken for the original Project footprint, described in the Regional RAPs.

The EACOP Project Company is managing the land acquisition process in compliance with the national legal requirements and international financing standards (e.g. IFC PS5) working in collaboration with the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) and other relevant Government Authorities.

The RAP implementation phase focuses on the drafting and signing of the individual household compensation agreements and the subsequent implementation of their requirements, including payment of compensation, construction of replacement housing and relocation and transitional support. Project support activities are part of this phase including the various livelihood restoration activities as described in the LRP, as well as the implementation of the monitoring and evaluation program (as described in Chapter 9). Stakeholder engagement and grievance management continue throughout RAP implementation.

The main steps of the RAP implementation and roles and responsibilities are summarized in Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1 Summary of RAP Implementation

Activity	EACOP / Project Role	Government of Tanzania Role
Gazettement of Land, Related Notices & Land Conversion Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information & coordinates for Gazettement, including for notices, and conversion of land. • Provide any land documents from PAPs for transfers, re-issue of titles & return to PAPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepares, issues and publishes necessary orders and / or notices in Gazette required under the LAA. • Undertakes all necessary steps and actions to meet the provisions of the LAA, including for the gazettement and acquisition of land (i.e. cadastral survey), and for the conversion of certain land to General Land as agreed with the Project.

Activity	EACOP / Project Role	Government of Tanzania Role
Entitlement Briefings & Compensation Agreements (CAs) (Tripartite – EACOP/TPDC/PAP) includes spousal consent)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open bank accounts (including joint PAP & spouse), provide money management training to PAHs. Draft CAs, prepare any land forms & pre-approvals. Lead Entitlement Briefings (PAPs and Spouses). Party to Tripartite CAs (signing). Identify cases where further compulsory powers may need to be engaged and facilitate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve CAs template. Attend Entitlement Briefings and CA signing. Party to Tripartite CAs (signing). Undertake other actions under Tanzanian Land Acquisition Act (LAA) for cases only where requested by Project.
Payment & Provision of Compensation, Relocation & Implementation of Livelihood Restoration & Assistance Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment of monetary compensation. Delivering notice to vacate to PAHs. Provision of in-kind compensation – including construction of replacement housing and securing replacement land. Relocation of PAPs, provision of PAP support and implement Vulnerable Peoples Plan. Transitional support delivery (food baskets). Livelihood Restoration Plan implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signing and oversight of notice to vacate, compensation payments and relocation process.
Granting of Land Rights & Lease to Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sign lease(s). Prepare crossing agreements / applications for permits and other user rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities for land rights (i.e. Right of Occupancy (ROO)) transfer to State. Provision of lease(s) and other user rights / crossing agreements to Project.

8.2 Updated Budget

The budget components as presented in the Regional RAPs are applicable to the footprint changes, with an additional item being the discretionary payments to PAPs for original valuations affected by the footprint changes. These are described in Chapters 4 and 6 of this Addendum.

The RAP budget has been updated to include the additional compensation for the additional affected land and assets (i.e. structures, crops, trees and graves) from the footprint changes. The budget has been updated to include the costs associated with replacement housing and land for the additional physically displaced PAHs. The LRP and transitional support budget items have been updated to include for the additional new FPC PAPs.













8.3 Updated Implementation Schedule

The updated high-level RAP implementation schedule for the pipeline corridor and AGIs is indicated in Table 8-2 below.

The entitlement briefings and compensation agreement signing along with payment of compensation has been completed for the majority of PAHs (~98% by end of quarter 1 2023). The land access for the AGI sites and the access road is planned during May 2023 and for the main pipeline corridor from August 2023 on a rolling basis up to start of quarter 4 2023. The 3-months Notice to Vacate for the AGI sites and access road was issued during Feb 2023 with the pipeline corridor Notice to Vacate planned in May 2023.

Physically displaced PAHs who have selected replacement housing are not required to relocate until their replacement house is completed and handed over to them. The Project will provide support to PAHs for their relocation as was undertaken for the PAs.

Table 8-2 High-Level Land Acquisition & Resettlement Schedule (Pipeline & AGIs)

Activity	2022				2023			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Entitlement Briefing & Compensation Agreement Signing								
Replacement Land Identification & Purchasing								
Compensation Payment								
Replacement House Construction								
Notice to Vacate								
Relocation of PAHs, Transitional Support Commences and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LR) Implementation: <i>The livelihood restoration programs are expected to run for at least 2 to 3 years after relocation until all PAH livelihoods are restored.</i>								
Cadastral/Conversion of Land/Lease Agreement								
Land Access								

9 Monitoring & Evaluation Activities

Chapter 13 of the Regional RAPs sets out the monitoring and evaluation process during RAP implementation and can be referred to for further details.

The PAPs and PAHs affected by the revised Project footprint were integrated into the main RAP implementation program following the completion of RAP planning during the preparation of this RAP Addendum. Therefore, for the purposes of RAP Implementation monitoring, they will not be monitored separately from the overall monitoring and evaluation program. Specific attention will be paid throughout the monitoring and evaluation process to vulnerable households including those from Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous People.

As explained in Chapters 4 and 6, it was agreed that those PAPs affected by the footprint changes whose valuations were completely extracted from the revised footprint (i.e. PAPs who became ex-PAPs) would be eligible for discretionary payments. These payments were planned and paid according to the methodology described in previous Chapters. Monitoring of the discretionary payments will be an additional indicator specific to the footprint changes.

The key objectives of the M&E process include:

- Confirming the legal compliance of the RAP implementation;
- Verifying that the implementation of livelihood restoration programs are adequate and appropriate for re-establishing prior levels of livelihoods;
- Ensuring the ongoing management and redress of resettlement related grievances;
- Identify problems and successes early to allow timely corrective actions;
- Ensuring that correct procedures are followed; and
- Assess the quality, progress and impact of RAP implementation.

In particular, the program will track progress with physical resettlement, compensation payments, livelihood restoration and status of vulnerable households including PAPs from Vulnerable Ethnic Groups self-identifying as Indigenous Peoples.

9.1 Purpose of Monitoring

The purposes of resettlement monitoring are to verify that:

- Actions and commitments described in the RAP are implemented fully and on time;
- Eligible people receive their full compensation within agreed timeframes;
- Eligible ex-PAPs receive their discretionary payments within agreed timeframes – *This is an additional aspect related to the footprint changes;*
- PAPs who are physically displaced and / or require specific transitional support, especially where replacement housing and / or land is not available at the point of displacement, will be individually monitored until settled into their replacement house (where this option is selected). This will include the monitoring of their restoration of livelihoods;

- Commitment to livelihood restoration / improvement is recognized, monitored, and documented;
- RAP actions and compensation measures are effective in enhancing or restoring livelihoods (both in the form of living standards and income levels);
- Every effort is made to ensure that PAPs identified as vulnerable can attend meetings or be consulted separately if required and provided with additional assistance (as per their vulnerability) in re-establishing their livelihoods;
- Community-level impacts are recognized, and mitigation measures are implemented;
- Changes in RAP procedures are made during implementation (so that compensation measures are effective in restoring livelihoods);
- Construction activities are closely followed and all additional land acquisition, crop compensation and construction damage issues are identified and addressed; and
- Complaints and grievances lodged by PAPs are followed-up and appropriate corrective actions are implemented.

9.2 Purpose of Evaluation

The purpose of evaluation programs, in contrast to monitoring, is to provide focused, independent assessment of the overall success of the land acquisition, at regular intervals. The systematic and objective evaluation of the RAP implementation and results will be guided by the five Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Evaluation Criteria summarized in **Error! Reference source not found.9-1**.

Table 9-1 OECD Evaluation Criteria

Relevance	Are we doing the right thing? How important is the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities?
Efficiency	Are the objectives being achieved economically by the development intervention? How big is the efficiency or utilization ratio of the resources used?
Effectiveness	Are the objectives of development interventions being achieved? How big is the effectiveness or impact of the project compared to the objectives planned?
Impact	Does the development intervention contribute to reaching the overall objective? What is the impact or effect of the intervention in proportion to the overall situation of the target group or those affected?
Sustainability	Are the positive effects or impacts sustainable? How is the sustainability or permanence of the intervention and its effects to be assessed?

9.3 Types of Monitoring and Evaluation

Four (4) types of M&E will be conducted as part of the RAP implementation, consisting of:

- Process monitoring and evaluation;
- Compliance monitoring and evaluation;
- Completion audit; and

- Ex-post evaluation.

The associated activities are described in detail in Chapter 13 of the regional RAPs.

9.4 Reporting

Monitoring reports will be prepared and are likely to include, but not be limited to, (per monitoring type):

- **Process monitoring:** Monthly internal reports on project progress and issues.
- **Compliance monitoring:** An independent monitor will review the performance of the RAP implementation bi-annually for up to two (2) years following resettlement, after which it should be undertaken at least annually, with a key compliance audit to be done after three (3) years.
- **Completion audit:** This will be completed post-implementation (approximately three (3) years after relocation of PAPs). A suitably experienced, independent third party will conduct this audit.
- **Ex-post evaluation (or post-project evaluation):** A third-party audit to be completed approximately three (3) years following the Completion Audit.

In terms of ongoing monitoring, the project team will arrange for all necessary provisions to assure stakeholder engagement during the monitoring phase. Thereby, the Project will endeavor to involve independent third parties or to facilitate the community to participate in monitoring, where practical and acceptable by the communities concerned.

In terms of reporting, the Project will establish regular communication and reporting channels back to the communities and individuals impacted and concerned, whether through non-technical summaries of progress updates, engagement activities, public meetings, or targeted issue-based hearings.

Appendix A : Summary of Updated Market Research (Dec 2021)

Land Market Research Results for 23 PPL Districts

PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR MISSENYI DISTRICT, KAGERA REGION, NOVEMBER, 2021

LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Mutukula	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,800,000	1,800,000
Nsunga	One Acre (1 Acre)	800,000	800,000
Kassambya	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,000,000	1,200,000
Kyaka	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,100,000	1,100,000
Kilimilile	One Acre (1 Acre)	700,000	700,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/MSY/NYA/047/T1	VAL/MSY/NYA/047/T1/S1	472,000	472,000
2	VAL/MSY/MAB/040/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/040/L/S1	350,000	374,000
3	VAL/MSY/KAS/002/L	VAL/MSY/KAS/002/L/S1	350,000	374,000
4	VAL/MSY/KAS/007/L	VAL/MSY/KAS/007/L/S1	193,000	221,000
5	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L/S1	321,000	343,000
6	VAL/MSY/NYA/072/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/072/L/S2	280,000	299,000
7	VAL/MSY/NYA/023/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/023/L/S1	321,000	343,000
8	VAL/MSY/IGA/031/L	VAL/MSY/IGA/031/L/S1	96,000	115,000
9	VAL/MSY/MAB/040/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/040/L/S2	120,000	144,000
10	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L/S2	108,000	129,000
11	VAL/MSY/MAB/011/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/011/L/S1	120,000	144,000
12	VAL/MSY/MAB/026/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/026/L/S1	120,000	144,000
13	VAL/MSY/MAB/045/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/045/L/S1	72,000	86,000
14	VAL/MSY/NYA/026/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/026/L/S1	108,000	129,000
15	VAL/MSY/NYA/044/T1	VAL/MSY/NYA/044/T1/S1	120,000	144,000
16	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L/S1	120,000	144,000
17	VAL/MSY/NYA/005/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/005/L/S1	139,000	166,000
18	VAL/MSY/NYA/015/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/015/L/S1	120,000	144,000
19	VAL/MSY/KIL/017/L	VAL/MSY/KIL/017/L/S1	120,000	144,000
20	VAL/MSY/MTL/042/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/042/L/S1	120,000	144,000
21	VAL/MSY/MTL/048/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/048/L/S1	120,000	144,000
22	VAL/MSY/NYA/021/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/021/L/S1	120,000	144,000
23	VAL/MSY/MAB/037/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/037/L/S1	120,000	144,000

24	VAL/MSY/IGA/036/L	VAL/MSY/IGA/036/L/S1	60,000	69,000
25	VAL/MSY/NYA/037/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/037/L/S1	60,000	69,000
26	VAL/MSY/NYA/005/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/005/L/S2	60,000	69,000
27	VAL/MSY/KIL/040/L	VAL/MSY/KIL/040/L/S1	60,000	69,000
28	VAL/MSY/KIL/046/L	VAL/MSY/KIL/046/L/S1	60,000	69,000
29	VAL/MSY/MTL/051/T1	VAL/MSY/MTL/051/T1/S1	60,000	69,000
30	VAL/MSY/BLF/024/L(O)	VAL/MSY/BLF/024/L(O)/S1	60,000	69,000
31	VAL/MSY/MTL/037/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/037/L/S1	48,000	55,000
32	VAL/MSY/MAB/035/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/035/L/S1	65,000	74,000
33	VAL/MSY/MAB/008/E	VAL/MSY/MAB/008/E/S1	36,000	39,000
34	VAL/MSY/NYA/054/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/054/L/S1	82,000	94,000
35	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L/S3	60,000	69,000
36	VAL/MSY/MAB/024/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/024/L/S1	60,000	65,000
37	VAL/MSY/KAS/015/L	VAL/MSY/KAS/015/L/S1	60,000	65,000
38	VAL/MSY/MTL/051/T1	VAL/MSY/MTL/051/T1/S2	60,000	69,000
39	VAL/MSY/MTL/051/T1	VAL/MSY/MTL/051/T1/S3	60,000	69,000

S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (PER UNIT/ STRUCTURE) (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
40	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/060/L/S4	300,000	327,000
41	VAL/MSY/IGA/031/L	VAL/MSY/IGA/031/L/S2	60,000	66,000
42	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L/S3	60,000	66,000
43	VAL/MSY/MAB/026/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/026/L/S2	120,000	132,000
44	VAL/MSY/NYA/047/T1	VAL/MSY/NYA/047/T1/S2	120,000	132,000
45	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L/S4	120,000	132,000
46	VAL/MSY/KAS/002/L	VAL/MSY/KAS/002/L/S2	84,000	92,000
47	VAL/MSY/NYA/072/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/072/L/S1	951,000	1,046,000
48	VAL/MSY/MAB/040/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/040/L/S3	300,000	330,000
49	VAL/MSY/NYA/065/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/065/L/S1	450,000	495,000
50	VAL/MSY/NYA/022/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/022/L/S1	450,000	495,000
51	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/057/L/S2	270,000	288,000
52	VAL/MSY/MTL/042/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/042/L/S2	450,000	472,000
53	VAL/MSY/MTL/004/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/004/L/S1	60,000	60,000
54	VAL/MSY/MAB/030/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/030/L/S1	300,000	330,000
55	VAL/MSY/NYA/065/L	VAL/MSY/NYA/065/L/S2	380,000	421,000
56	VAL/MSY/MAB/039/L	VAL/MSY/MAB/039/L/S1	500,000	555,000
57	VAL/MSY/MTL/003/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/003/L/S1	500,000	500,000
58	VAL/MSY/MTL/003/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/003/L/S3	500,000	500,000
59	VAL/MSY/MTL/003/L	VAL/MSY/MTL/003/L/S2	450,000	450,000

- Red highlighted inputs are the rates which have changed as per DV and RV suggestion

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR BUKOBA DISTRICT, KAGERA REGION,
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE				
S/N	LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Kyamulaile	One Acre (1 Acre)	700,000	700,000
2	Mugajwale	One Acre (1 Acre)	650,000	650,000
3	Kyaitoke	One Acre (1 Acre)	650,000	650,000
4	Izimbya	One Acre (1 Acre)	650,000	800,000
5	Rukoma	One Acre (1 Acre)	700,000	700,000
6	Kibirizi	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/BKB/KTK/072/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/072/L/S1	350,000	374,000
2	VAL/BKB/KTK/123/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/123/L/S1	350,000	374,000
3	VAL/BKB/KOB/038/L	VAL/BKB/KOB/038/L/S1	321,000	369,000
4	VAL/BKB/MGL/015/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/015/L/S1	321,000	343,000
5	VAL/BKB/MGL/029/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/029/L/S1	321,000	343,000
6	VAL/BKB/MGL/028/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/028/L/S1	321,000	343,000
7	VAL/BKB/MGL/023/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/023/L/S2	321,000	343,000
8	VAL/BKB/KTK/053/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/053/L/S1	321,000	343,000
9	VAL/BKB/KTK/030/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/030/L/S1	321,000	343,000
10	VAL/BKB/MGL/049/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/049/L/S1	272,900	300,000
11	VAL/BKB/KTK/094/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/094/L/S1	218,000	239,000
12	VAL/BKB/KTK/014/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/014/L/S1	218,000	239,000
13	VAL/BKB/KOB/069/L	VAL/BKB/KOB/069/L/S1	167,000	178,000
14	VAL/BKB/MGL/060/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/060/L/S1	167,000	178,000
15	VAL/BKB/MGL/060/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/060/L/S3	167,000	178,000
16	VAL/BKB/KTK/059/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/059/L/S1	167,000	178,000
17	VAL/BKB/KYA/001/L	VAL/BKB/KYA/001/L/S1	120,000	144,000
18	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L/S1	120,000	144,000
19	VAL/BKB/MGL/013/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/013/L/S1	120,000	144,000
20	VAL/BKB/KTK/124/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/124/L/S1	120,000	144,000
21	VAL/BKB/KTK/078/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/078/L/S1	120,000	144,000
22	VAL/BKB/KYA/005/L	VAL/BKB/KYA/005/L/S1	60,000	69,000
23	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L/S2	60,000	69,000
24	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L/S3	60,000	69,000
25	VAL/BKB/KOB/004/L	VAL/BKB/KOB/004/L/S1	60,000	69,000
26	VAL/BKB/KOB/024/L	VAL/BKB/KOB/024/L/S1	60,000	69,000
27	VAL/BKB/MGL/060/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/060/L/S2	60,000	69,000
28	VAL/BKB/MUG/017/L	VAL/BKB/MUG/017/L/S1	60,000	69,000
29	VAL/BKB/MGL/015/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/015/L/S2	60,000	69,000
30	VAL/BKB/KTK/053/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/053/L/S2	60,000	69,000
31	VAL/BKB/KTK/094/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/094/L/S2	60,000	69,000
32	VAL/BKB/KTK/130/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/130/L/S1	60,000	69,000
33	VAL/BKB/KTK/115/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/115/L/S1	60,000	66,000
34	VAL/BKB/RGZ/002/L	VAL/BKB/RGZ/002/L/S1	60,000	69,000
35	VAL/BKB/KML/037/L	VAL/BKB/KML/037/L/S1	60,000	69,000
36	VAL/BKB/KML/016/L	VAL/BKB/KML/016/L/S1	60,000	69,000
37	VAL/BKB/KTK/094/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/094/L/S3	71,100	71,100

38	VAL/BKB/KTK/039/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/039/L/S2	50,400	53,000
39	VAL/BKB/KTK/101/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/101/L/S1	137,300	157,000
40	VAL/BKB/MUG/017/L	VAL/BKB/MUG/017/L/S2	120,000	128,000
41	VAL/BKB/KTK/061/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/061/L/S1	98,300	105,000
42	VAL/BKB/KTK/120/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/120/L/S1	72,200	83,000
43	VAL/BKB/KTK/104/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/104/L/S2	63,000	69,000
44	VAL/BKB/KTK/104/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/104/L/S1	65,800	75,000
45	VAL/BKB/KTK/122/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/122/L/S1	60,000	62,000
46	VAL/BKB/KTK/039/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/039/L/S1	196,200	196,200
47	VAL/BKB/KTK/067/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/067/L/S1	196,200	215,820
48	VAL/BKB/MGL/079/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/079/L/S1	350,000	350,000
49	VAL/BKB/KTK/071/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/071/L/S1	380,000	380,000

S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (PER UNIT/ STRUCTURE) (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
50	VAL/BKB/KTK/072/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/072/L/S2	450,000	499,000
51	VAL/BKB/KTK/072/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/072/L/S3	350,000	388,000
52	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L	VAL/BKB/KYA/002/L/S4	270,000	297,000
53	VAL/BKB/MGL/049/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/049/L/S2	300,000	300,000
54	VAL/BKB/MGL/068/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/068/L/S1	300,000	300,000
55	VAL/BKB/MGL/041/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/041/L/S1	450,000	499,000
56	VAL/BKB/MGL/023/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/023/L/S1	270,000	297,000
57	VAL/BKB/KTK/053/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/053/L/S3	270,000	297,000
58	VAL/BKB/KTK/127/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/127/L/S2	450,000	499,000
59	VAL/BKB/KTK/030/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/030/L/S2	400,000	444,000
60	VAL/BKB/KML/016/L	VAL/BKB/KML/016/L/S2	270,000	297,000
61	VAL/BKB/KTK/132/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/132/L/S1	60,000	60,000
62	VAL/BKB/KTK/135/T1	VAL/BKB/KTK/135/T1/S1	700,000	700,000
63	VAL/BKB/KTK/127/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/127/L/S1	200,000	220,000
64	VAL/BKB/MGL/015/L	VAL/BKB/MGL/015/L/S3	150,000	165,000
65	VAL/BKB/KTK/030/L	VAL/BKB/KTK/030/L/S3	130,000	130,000

- Red highlighted inputs are the rates which have changed as per DV and RV suggestion

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR MULEBA DISTRICT, KAGERA REGION,
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE				
S/N	LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Ngenge	One Acre (1 Acre)	600,000	600,000
2	Burungura	One Acre (1 Acre)	600,000	600,000
3	Mubunda	One Acre (1 Acre)	650,000	650,000
4	Bisheke	One Acre (1 Acre)	650,000	650,000
5	Kasharunga	One Acre (1 Acre)	900,000	900,000
6	Karambi	One Acre (1 Acre)	900,000	900,000
7	Kyebitembe	One Acre (1 Acre)	750,000	750,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L/S1	350,000	374,000
2	VAL/MLB/MLD/035/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/035/L/S1	321,000	343,000
3	VAL/MLB/KTM/033/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/033/L/S1	321,000	343,000
4	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L/S1	321,000	343,000
5	VAL/MLB/KGZ/106/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/106/L/S1	321,000	343,000
6	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L/S2	96,930	100,000
7	VAL/MLB/RGB/046/L	VAL/MLB/RGB/046/L/S2	218,000	233,000
8	VAL/MLB/KTM/195/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/195/L/S1	218,000	233,000
9	VAL/MLB/MLD/014/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/014/L/S3	152,600	157,000
10	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L/S1	152,600	157,000
11	VAL/MLB/NKS/067/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/067/L/S3	167,000	167,000
12	VAL/MLB/NGN/100/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/100/L/S1	167,000	167,000
13	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L/S2	141,950	146,000
14	VAL/MLB/RKD/018/L	VAL/MLB/RKD/018/L/S1	139,000	148,000
15	VAL/MLB/NKS/039/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/039/L/S1	120,000	138,000
16	VAL/MLB/NKS/079/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/079/L/S1	120,000	138,000
17	VAL/MLB/NKS/067/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/067/L/S1	120,000	138,000
18	VAL/MLB/NKS/057/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/057/L/S1	125,000	143,000
19	VAL/MLB/NKS/026/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/026/L/S1	120,000	138,000
20	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L/S2	120,000	138,000
21	VAL/MLB/NKS/034/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/034/L/S1	120,000	138,000
22	VAL/MLB/NGN/002/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/002/L/S1	120,000	138,000

23	VAL/MLB/NGN/103/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/103/L/S1	120,000	138,000
24	VAL/MLB/NGN/036/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/036/L/S1	120,000	138,000
25	VAL/MLB/NGN/067/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/067/L/S1	120,000	138,000
26	VAL/MLB/KSR/043/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/043/L/S1	120,000	138,000
27	VAL/MLB/KSR/073/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/073/L/S1	120,000	138,000
28	VAL/MLB/KSR/071/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/071/L/S1	120,000	138,000
29	VAL/MLB/KSR/052/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/052/L/S1	120,000	138,000
30	VAL/MLB/KKM/075/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/075/L/S1	120,000	138,000
31	VAL/MLB/KKM/086/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/086/L/S1	120,000	138,000
32	VAL/MLB/KKM/089/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/089/L/S1	120,000	138,000
33	VAL/MLB/KKM/113/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/113/L/S1	120,000	132,000
34	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/T1	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/T1/S1	96,000	110,000
35	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L(O1)	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L(O1)/S1	96,000	110,000
36	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L(O1)	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L(O1)/S2	120,000	138,000
37	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L/S1	120,000	138,000
38	VAL/MLB/KTM/034/T1	VAL/MLB/KTM/034/T1/S1	96,000	110,000
39	VAL/MLB/KTM/052/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/052/L/S1	120,000	138,000
40	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L/S1	120,000	138,000
41	VAL/MLB/KGZ/002/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/002/L/S1	120,000	138,000
42	VAL/MLB/KGZ/106/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/106/L/S2	120,000	138,000
43	VAL/MLB/KGZ/098/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/098/L/S1	120,000	138,000
44	VAL/MLB/KGZ/115/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/115/L/S1	120,000	138,000
45	VAL/MLB/KGZ/059/T1	VAL/MLB/KGZ/059/T1/S1	120,000	138,000
46	VAL/MLB/KYM/025/L	VAL/MLB/KYM/025/L/S1	108,000	124,000
47	VAL/MLB/NKS/051/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/051/L/S1	60,000	66,000
48	VAL/MLB/NKS/055/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/055/L/S1	60,000	66,000
49	VAL/MLB/NKS/057/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/057/L/S2	60,000	66,000
50	VAL/MLB/NKS/043/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/043/L/S1	60,000	66,000
51	VAL/MLB/RKD/056/L	VAL/MLB/RKD/056/L/S1	60,000	66,000
52	VAL/MLB/RGB/046/L	VAL/MLB/RGB/046/L/S1	60,000	66,000
53	VAL/MLB/NKS/079/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/079/L/S2	36,000	39,000
54	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L/S1	60,000	66,000
55	VAL/MLB/NGN/034/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/034/L/S1	60,000	66,000
56	VAL/MLB/KSR/074/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/074/L/S1	60,000	66,000
57	VAL/MLB/KSR/043/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/043/L/S2	42,000	46,000
58	VAL/MLB/KSR/017/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/017/L/S1	60,000	66,000
59	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L/S2	60,000	66,000
60	VAL/MLB/KKM/003/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/003/L/S1	60,000	66,000
61	VAL/MLB/KKM/040/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/040/L/S1	60,000	66,000
62	VAL/MLB/KKM/129/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/129/L/S1	60,000	66,000
63	VAL/MLB/KKM/045/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/045/L/S1	60,000	66,000

64	VAL/MLB/KKM/114/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/114/L/S1	60,000	66,000
65	VAL/MLB/KGT/050/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/050/L/S1	60,000	66,000
66	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/L/S1	60,000	66,000
67	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/L/S2	60,000	66,000
68	VAL/MLB/KTM/042/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/042/L/S1	60,000	66,000
69	VAL/MLB/KGT/008/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/008/L/S1	60,000	66,000
70	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L/S1	60,000	66,000
71	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L/S2	60,000	66,000
72	VAL/MLB/KGT/018/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/018/L/S1	60,000	66,000
73	VAL/MLB/MLD/014/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/014/L/S1	60,000	66,000
74	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L/S2	60,000	66,000
75	VAL/MLB/KGZ/008/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/008/L/S1	60,000	66,000
76	VAL/MLB/KGZ/089/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/089/L/S1	60,000	66,000
77	VAL/MLB/KGZ/006/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/006/L/S1	60,000	66,000
78	VAL/MLB/KRM/028/L	VAL/MLB/KRM/028/L/S1	60,000	66,000
79	VAL/MLB/RGB/018/L	VAL/MLB/RGB/018/L/S1	23,000	25,000
80	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L/S3	18,400	20,000
81	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L/S3	18,000	19,000
82	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L	VAL/MLB/RKD/031/L/S4	18,000	19,000
83	VAL/MLB/KGT/038/T1	VAL/MLB/KGT/038/T1/S1	23,000	25,000
84	VAL/MLB/KSG/013/L	VAL/MLB/KSG/013/L/S1	9,200	10,000
85	VAL/MLB/KGZ/115/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/115/L/S2	36,000	39,000
86	VAL/MLB/KSR/074/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/074/L/S2	30,000	33,000
87	VAL/MLB/NGN/067/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/067/L/S2	36,000	39,000
88	VAL/MLB/MLD/017/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/017/L/S1	36,000	39,000
89	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/T1	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/T1/S2	42,000	43,000
91	VAL/MLB/NGN/036/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/036/L/S2	42,000	46,000
92	VAL/MLB/KGT/008/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/008/L/S2	60,000	60,000
93	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L/S2	42,000	42,000

S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (PER UNIT/ STRUCTURE) (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
94	VAL/MLB/KSR/102/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/102/L/S2	60,000	60,000
95	VAL/MLB/KSR/018/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/018/L/S1	320,000	320,000
96	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/T1	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/T1/S2	30,000	30,000
97	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L/S4	36,000	36,000
98	VAL/MLB/KTM/052/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/052/L/S3	48,000	48,000
99	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L/S4	42,000	42,000

100	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L/S3	42,000	42,000
101	VAL/MLB/KGZ/106/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/106/L/S3	30,000	30,000
102	VAL/MLB/KGZ/115/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/115/L/S3	60,000	60,000
103	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L/S3	80,000	80,000
104	VAL/MLB/NKS/067/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/067/L/S2	250,000	250,000
105	VAL/MLB/MLD/017/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/017/L/S2	320,000	320,000
106	VAL/MLB/NKS/026/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/026/L/S2	120,000	138,000
107	VAL/MLB/NGN/103/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/103/L/S2	120,000	138,000
108	VAL/MLB/KSR/017/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/017/L/S2	150,000	172,000
109	VAL/MLB/KSR/073/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/073/L/S2	52,000	59,000
110	VAL/MLB/KSR/071/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/071/L/S2	120,000	138,000
111	VAL/MLB/KGT/038/T2	VAL/MLB/KGT/038/T2/S1	120,000	138,000
112	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L/S3	120,000	138,000
113	VAL/MLB/KTM/052/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/052/L/S2	120,000	138,000
114	VAL/MLB/KGZ/059/T1	VAL/MLB/KGZ/059/T1/S2	120,000	138,000
115	VAL/MLB/RGB/047/L	VAL/MLB/RGB/047/L/S1	216,000	216,000
116	VAL/MLB/KKM/101/L	VAL/MLB/KKM/101/L/S1	240,000	240,000
117	VAL/MLB/NKS/079/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/079/L/S3	270,000	270,000
118	VAL/MLB/NKS/057/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/057/L/S3	270,000	270,000
119	VAL/MLB/NKS/043/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/043/L/S2	270,000	270,000
120	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L/S5	189,000	189,000
121	VAL/MLB/KSR/102/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/102/L/S1	270,000	270,000
122	VAL/MLB/KSR/095/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/095/L/S1	270,000	270,000
123	VAL/MLB/KSR/019/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/019/L/S1	320,000	320,000
124	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L/S5	300,000	300,000
125	VAL/MLB/KTM/145/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/145/L/S1	360,000	360,000
126	VAL/MLB/KGZ/059/T1	VAL/MLB/KGZ/059/T1/S3	300,000	300,000
127	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L/S3	270,000	270,000
128	VAL/MLB/KRM/039/L	VAL/MLB/KRM/039/L/S1	300,000	300,000
129	VAL/MLB/NKS/054/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/054/L/S3	240,000	240,000
130	VAL/MLB/NKS/026/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/026/L/S3	195,000	195,000
131	VAL/MLB/KTM/033/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/033/L/S3	240,000	240,000
132	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/156/L/S4	180,000	180,000
133	VAL/MLB/KYM/018/L	VAL/MLB/KYM/018/L/S1	210,000	210,000
134	VAL/MLB/KTM/123/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/123/L/S1	30,000	30,000
135	VAL/MLB/KTM/033/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/033/L/S2	30,000	30,000
136	VAL/MLB/KTM/116/T1	VAL/MLB/KTM/116/T1/S1	30,000	30,000
137	VAL/MLB/KTM/118/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/118/L/S1	30,000	30,000
138	VAL/MLB/KGZ/120/L	VAL/MLB/KGZ/120/L/S1	30,000	30,000
139	VAL/MLB/KSR/036/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/036/L/S1	150,000	150,000
140	VAL/MLB/KSR/063/V	VAL/MLB/KSR/063/V/S1	75,000	75,000
141	VAL/MLB/KSR/036/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/036/L/S2	225,000	225,000

142	VAL/MLB/NKS/054/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/054/L/S1	63,000	63,000
143	VAL/MLB/NKS/054/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/054/L/S2	95,000	95,000
144	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/020/L/S4	130,000	130,000
145	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/056/L/S4	50,000	50,000
146	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/034/L/S4	200,000	200,000
147	VAL/MLB/NGN/002/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/002/L/S2	200,000	200,000
148	VAL/MLB/KSR/073/L	VAL/MLB/KSR/073/L/S3	250,000	250,000
149	VAL/MLB/KGT/008/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/008/L/S3	250,000	250,000
150	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L/S1	200,000	200,000
151	VAL/MLB/KGT/018/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/018/L/S2	150,000	150,000
152	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/184/L/S3	150,000	150,000
153	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/T1	VAL/MLB/KGT/055/T1/S1	20,000	20,000
154	VAL/MLB/KTM/042/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/042/L/S2	45,000	45,000
155	VAL/MLB/KYM/025/L	VAL/MLB/KYM/025/L/S2	48,000	48,000
156	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L/S2	130,000	130,000
157	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L	VAL/MLB/KGT/009/L/S3	130,000	130,000
158	VAL/MLB/MLD/014/L	VAL/MLB/MLD/014/L/S4	200,000	200,000
159	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L/S5	100,000	100,000
160	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L	VAL/MLB/KTM/007/L/S6	130,000	130,000
163	VAL/MLB/KYM/006/L	VAL/MLB/KYM/006/L/S1	25,000	25,000
164	VAL/MLB/KYM/042/L	VAL/MLB/KYM/042/L/S1	130,000	130,000
165	VAL/MLB/KYM/029/T1	VAL/MLB/KYM/029/T1/S1	72,000	90,000
166	VAL/MLB/NGN/128/L	VAL/MLB/NGN/128/L/S1	63,000	63,000
167	VAL/MLB/NKS/028/L	VAL/MLB/NKS/028/L/S1	143,000	143,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR BIHARAMULO DISTRICT, KAGERA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE				
S/N	LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Nyamigogo	One Acre (1 Acre)	800,000	800,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T1	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T1/S1	43,600	48,000
2	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T2	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T2/S1	167,000	167,000
3	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T2	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T2/S3	60,000	66,000
4	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T2	VAL/BML/KBY/013/T2/S2	24,000	26,000

- Red highlighted inputs are the rates which have changed as per DV and RV suggestion

PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR CHATO DISTRICT, GEITA REGION NOVEMBER 2021				
	B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/CHT/MKT/057/T	VAL/CHT/MKT/057/T1/S1	256,800	256,800
2	VAL/CHT/MKT/046/T	VAL/CHT/MKT/046/T/S1	272,850	272,850
3	VAL/CHT/KTD/002/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/002/L/S2	78,300	78,300
4	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S1	185,300	185,300
5	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S3	196,200	196,200
6	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S6	174,400	174,400
7	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S8	185,300	185,300
8	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/T	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/T/S1	187,000	187,000
9	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/T	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/T/S2	185,300	185,300
10	VAL/CHT/BSL/008/L	VAL/CHT/BSL/008/L/S1	174,400	174,400
11	VAL/CHT/MBH/020/T2	VAL/CHT/MBH/020/T2/S1	185,300	185,300
12	VAL/CHT/MKS/008/L	VAL/CHT/MKS/008/L/S1	185,300	185,300
13	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S2	167,000	167,000
14	VAL/CHT/MSS/033/L	VAL/CHT/MSS/033/L/S1	150,300	150,300
15	VAL/CHT/MBH/002/T2	VAL/CHT/MBH/002/T2/S2	54,000	54,000
16	VAL/CHT/MKG/028/L	VAL/CHT/MKG/028/L/S1	54,000	54,000
17	VAL/CHT/KSL/026/T	VAL/CHT/KSL/026/T/S1	96,000	96,000
18	VAL/CHT/MBH/002/T2	VAL/CHT/MBH/002/T2/S1	218,000	218,000
19	VAL/CHT/KTD/002/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/002/L/S1	106,250	106,250
20	VAL/CHT/ILL/008/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/008/L/S1	60,000	60,000
21	VAL/CHT/ILL/013/T	VAL/CHT/ILL/013/T/S1	48,000	48,000
22	VAL/CHT/KTD/001/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/001/L/S2	54,000	54,000
23	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S4	54,000	54,000
	FLAT RATE STRUCTURE			
24	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S7	500,000	500,000
25	VAL/CHT/ILL/014/T	VAL/CHT/ILL/014/T/S1	270,000	270,000
26	VAL/CHT/MKS/008/L	VAL/CHT/MKS/008/L/S2	270,000	270,000
27	VAL/CHT/MSS/033/L	VAL/CHT/MSS/033/L/S2	300,000	300,000
28	VAL/CHT/ILL/015/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/015/L/S1	130,000	130,000
29	VAL/CHT/IBN/007/L	VAL/CHT/IBN/007/L/S1	130,000	130,000
30	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/S5	130,000	130,000
31	VAL/CHT/MKT/046/T	VAL/CHT/MKT/046/T/S2	130,000	130,000
32	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/T	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/L/T/S3	120,000	120,000
33	VAL/CHT/BSL/008/L	VAL/CHT/BSL/008/L/S2	130,000	130,000
34	VAL/CHT/BSL/023/L	VAL/CHT/BSL/023/L/S1	63,000	63,000
35	VAL/CHT/ILM/003/L	VAL/CHT/ILM/003/L/S1	200,000	200,000
36	VAL/CHT/KTD/006/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/006/L/S1	300,000	300,000

37	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L/S1	300,000	300,000
38	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L/S2	300,000	300,000
39	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L/S3	300,000	300,000
40	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L	VAL/CHT/KTD/005/L/S4	300,000	300,000
41	VAL/CHT/KSL/016/L	VAL/CHT/KSL/016/L/S1	60,000	60,000
42	VAL/CHT/MSS/030/V	VAL/CHT/MSS/030/V/S1	150,000	150,000

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Ichwankima	One Acre (1 Acre)	483,000	483,000
Nyamirembe	One Acre (1 Acre)	435,000	435,000
Ilemela	One Acre (1 Acre)	435,000	435,000
Katende	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
Bukome	One Acre (1 Acre)	454,000	500,000
Makurugusi	One Acre (1 Acre)	411,000	411,000
Bwanga/Minkoto	One Acre (1 Acre)	604,000	700,000
Butengorumasa	One Acre (1 Acre)	386,000	386,000
Iparamasa	One Acre (1 Acre)	459,000	459,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR GEITA DISTRICT, GEITA REGION,
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Magenge	One Acre (1 Acre)	700,000	700,000
B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Residential Structure			
VAL/GTA/IGN/001/L	VAL/GTA/IGN/001/L/S1	174,000	174,000
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES			
VAL/GTA/IGN/025/L	VAL/GTA/IGN/025/L/S1	270,000	270,000

PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR BUKOMBE DISTRICT, GEITA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Bukombe	One Acre (1 Acre)	850,000	850,000
Lyambamgongo	One Acre (1 Acre)	650,000	650,000
B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/BKM/ILW/012/T	VAL/BKM/ILW/012/T/S1	174,400	174,400
VAL/BKM/ILW/005/L	VAL/BKM/ILW/005/L/S1	261,000	261,000
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES			
VAL/BKM/KDT/013/L	VAL/BKM/KDT/013/L/S1	200,000	200,000
VAL/BKM/BKM/006/L	VAL/BKM/BKM/006/L/S1	200,000	200,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR MBOGWE DISTRICT, GEITA REGION,
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Lulembela	Land (Agricultural) One Acre (1 Acre)	1,300,000	2,000,000
Ikunguigazi	Land (Agricultural) One Acre (1 Acre)	1,000,000	2,000,000
Ikobe	Land (Agricultural) One Acre (1 Acre)	900,000	900,000
Nyakafulu	Lubebo Village Land (Agricultural) One Acre (1.00 Acre)	1,600,000	2,500,000 agricultural land
	Shinyanga A and Shinyanga B Residential parcel (Planned)		5,000 per sq.m.
Bukandwe		1,000,000	1,000,000
Nhomolwa	Land (Agricultural)	1,000,000	1,000,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Residential Structure			
VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L	VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L	VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L/S2	257,000	257,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/026/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/026/L/S3	209,000	209,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/003/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/003/L/S3	321,000	321,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/001/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/001/L/S1	315,000	315,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/027/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/027/L/S1	262,500	262,500
VAL/MBG/IBL/007/L	VAL/MBG/IBL/007/L/S2	257,000	257,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L/S4	350,000	350,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/001/E	VAL/MBG/SHA/001/E/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/045/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/045/L/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/039/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/039/L/S2	350,000	350,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/046/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/046/L/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/MBG/KBG/019/L	VAL/MBG/KBG/019/L/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(0)	VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(0)/S1	321,000	321,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/039/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/039/L/S1	321,000	321,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/018/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/018/L/S1	321,000	321,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/020/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/020/L/S1	321,000	321,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/013/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/013/L/S1	321,000	321,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/005/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/005/L/S1	321,000	321,000

VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L/S1	262,500	262,500
VAL/MBG/SHB/053/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/053/L/S1	272,850	272,850
VAL/MBG/SHA/016/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/016/L/S1	297,500	297,500
VAL/MBG/SHA/063/T	VAL/MBG/SHA/063/T/S1	297,500	297,500
VAL/MBG/SHA/038/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/038/L/S1	272,850	272,850
VAL/MBG/SHA/057/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/057/L/S1	261,000	261,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/026/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/026/L/S2	174,400	174,400
VAL/MBG/IGZ/003/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/003/L/S2	165,300	165,300
VAL/MBG/IGZ/001/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/001/L/S2	193,000	193,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/052/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/052/L/S1	185,300	185,300
VAL/MBG/BKN/013/L	VAL/MBG/BKN/013/L/S1	153,000	153,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/050/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/050/L/S1	174,000	174,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/026/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/026/L/S1	261,000	261,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/004/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/004/L/S1	167,000	167,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/006/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/006/L/S1	117,000	117,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/006/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/006/L/S2	134,000	134,000
VAL/MBG/LBH/024/L	VAL/MBG/LBH/024/L/S1	160,500	160,500
VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L	VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L/S1	125,000	125,000
VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L	VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L/S2	196,000	196,000
VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L	VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L/S3	196,000	196,000
VAL/MBG/IBL/007/L	VAL/MBG/IBL/007/L/S1	117,000	117,000
VAL/MBG/KBG/013/L	VAL/MBG/KBG/013/L/S1	167,000	167,000
VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L	VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L/S3	51,000	51,000
VAL/MBG/KGG/005/L	VAL/MBG/KGG/005/L/S1	42,000	42,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L/S1	175,000	175,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/068/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/068/L/S1	96,300	96,300
VAL/MBG/KBG/013/L	VAL/MBG/KBG/013/L/S2	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L	VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L/S4	48,000	48,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L/S2	23,000	23,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/050/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/050/L/S2	36,000	36,000
VAL/MBG/SBH/038/L	VAL/MBG/SBH/038/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SBH/045/L	VAL/MBG/SBH/045/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SBH/081/L	VAL/MBG/SBH/081/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SBH/061/L	VAL/MBG/SBH/061/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L/S2	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/056/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/056/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/015/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/015/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/063/T	VAL/MBG/SHA/063/T/S3	40,000	40,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/037/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/037/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/014/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/014/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/044/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/044/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/021/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/021/L/S1	60,000	60,000

VAL/MBG/SHA/019/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/019/L/S1	20,000	20,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/045/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/045/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/061/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/061/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(O)	VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(O)/S1	321,000	321,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/038/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/038/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/081/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/081/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/014/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/014/L/S2	250,000	250,000
FLAT RATE STRUCTURE			
VAL/MBG/LBH/017/L/E	VAL/MBG/LBH/017/L/E/S1	5,122,000	5,122,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(O)	VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(O)/S2	500,000	500,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/053/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/053/L/S2	400,000	400,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/045/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/045/L/S2	400,000	400,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/016/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/016/L/S2	400,000	400,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/032/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/032/L/S1	400,000	400,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/063/L/T	VAL/MBG/SHA/063/L/T/S2	400,000	400,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/093/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/093/L/S1	400,000	400,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/008/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/008/L/S1	380,000	380,000
VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L	VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L/S4	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L/S3	120,000	120,000
VAL/MBG/KBG/018/L	VAL/MBG/KBG/018/L/S1	30,000	30,000
VAL/MBG/KBG/019/L	VAL/MBG/KBG/019/L/S2	250,000	250,000
VAL/MBG/NKG/028/T	VAL/MBG/NKG/028/T/S1	160,000	160,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/085/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/085/L/S3	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L	VAL/MBG/KGG/009/L/S5	160,000	160,000
VAL/MBG/NKG/028/T	VAL/MBG/NKG/028/T/S2	200,000	200,000
VAL/MBG/IGZ/003/L	VAL/MBG/IGZ/003/L/S1	190,000	190,000
VAL/CHT/ILL/017/T	VAL/CHT/ILL/017/T/S3	120,000	120,000
VAL/MBG/NKG/003/L	VAL/MBG/NKG/003/L/S1	63,000	120,000
VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L	VAL/MBG/NKG/042/L/S5	63,000	63,000
VAL/MBG/KHL/007/L	VAL/MBG/KHL/007/L/S1	63,000	63,000
VAL/MBG/IBL/007/L	VAL/MBG/IBL/007/L/S3	63,000	63,000
VAL/MBG/IGV/044/L	VAL/MBG/IGV/044/L/S1	63,000	63,000
VAL/MBG/KBG/013/L	VAL/MBG/KBG/013/L/S3	63,000	63,000
VAL/MBG/KGG/005/L	VAL/MBG/KGG/005/L/S2	130,000	130,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/049/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/049/L/S1	130,000	130,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/085/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/085/L/S1	75,000	75,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/085/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/085/L/S2	75,000	75,000
VAL/MBG/KNR/032/L	VAL/MBG/KNR/032/L/S1	270,000	270,000
VAL/MBG/LBH/013/L	VAL/MBG/LBH/013/L/S1	200,000	200,000
VAL/MBG/LBH/013/L	VAL/MBG/LBH/013/L/S2	200,000	200,000

VAL/MBG/KHL/016/L	VAL/MBG/KHL/016/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/MBG/IBL/017/L	VAL/MBG/IBL/017/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/MBG/IBL/017/T	VAL/MBG/IBL/017/T/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/MBG/LBH/050/L	VAL/MBG/LBH/050/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/MBG/IBL/001/L	VAL/MBG/IBL/001/L/S1	500,000	500,000
VAL/MBG/KHL/009/V	VAL/MBG/KHL/009/V/S1	3,000,000	3,000,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/016/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/016/L/S3	3,616,000	3,616,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/049/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/049/L/S1	424,000	424,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/073/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/073/L/S1	673,000	673,000
VAL/MBG/IKB/013/T	VAL/MBG/IKB/013/T/S1	100,000	100,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/015/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/015/L/S2	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/IGV/056/L(O)	VAL/MBG/IGV/056/L(O)S1	150,000	150,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L	VAL/MBG/SHB/033/L/S5	150,000	150,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/001/E	VAL/MBG/SHA/001/E/S2	150,000	150,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/046/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/046/L/S2	150,000	150,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/044/L	VAL/MBG/SHA/044/L/S2	60,000	60,000
VAL/MBG/LBH/017/E	VAL/MBG/LBH/017/E/S1	5,122,000	5,122,000
VAL/MBG/SHA/063/T	VAL/MBG/SHA/063/T/S2	400,000	400,000
VAL/MBG/IGV/056/L(O)	VAL/MBG/IGV/056/L(O)/S1	150,000	150,000
VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(O)	VAL/MBG/SHB/065/L(O)/S2	500,000	500,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR KAHAMA DISTRICT, SHINYANGA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Wendele	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,000,000	1,500,000
Ngogwa	Land (Agricultural)	1,200,000	1,600,000
Busoka	Land (Agricultural)	1,300,000	5,000 per sq.m. (Planned area, valued on a rate per square metre basis)
Zongomera (Seeke and Ilindi Mtaa)	Land (Agricultural)	1,500,000	1,500,000 per acre in Seeke and Ilindi Mtaa
Zongomera (Zongomera Mtaa)	Planned residential		10,000 per sq.m.
Zongomera	Industrial Park	1,500 per sq.m.	9,500 per sq.m.
Mwendakulima	Land (Agricultural)	1,600,000	1,600,000
Mhungula	Land (Agricultural)	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mondo	Land (Agricultural)	1,400,000	1,400,000
Isagehe	Land (Agricultural)	950,000	950,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/KHM/TMN/044/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/044/L/S1	218,000	218,000
VAL/KHM/BMT/016/L	VAL/KHM/BMT/016/L/S1	218,000	218,000
VAL/KHM/BMT/016/L	VAL/KHM/BMT/016/L/S2	218,000	218,000
VAL/KHM/SEK/021/L	VAL/KHM/SEK/021/L/S1	218,000	218,000
VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L	VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L/S4	218,000	218,000
VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L	VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L/S1	139,000	139,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/044/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/044/L/S2	23,000	23,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/020/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/020/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/026/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/026/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/015/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/015/L/S1	192,000	192,000
VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L/	VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L/S3	65,000	120,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/014/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/014/L/S1	84,000	84,000
VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L	VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L/S2	60,000	60,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L/S1	120,000	120,000

VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L/S2	60,000	60,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/022/V	VAL/KHM/TMN/022/V/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/KHM/BMT/016/L	VAL/KHM/BMT/016/L/S3	167,000	167,000
VAL/KHM/MPR/031/L	VAL/KHM/MPR/031/L/S2	167,000	167,000
VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L	VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L/S3	167,000	167,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/021/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/021/L/S1	472,000	472,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/008/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/008/L/S1	472,000	472,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/007/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/007/L/S2	472,000	472,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L/S1	472,000	472,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L/S3	472,000	472,000
VAL/KHM/ILN/055/L	VAL/KHM/ILN/055/L/S1	472,000	472,000
VAL/KHM/INY/010/L	VAL/KHM/INY/010/L/S1	472,000	472,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T3	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T3/S1	364,000	364,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T8	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T8/S1	404,000	404,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/008/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/008/L/S2	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/007/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/007/L/S1	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/007/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/007/L/S3	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T11	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T11/S1	18,000	18,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/023/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/023/L/S1	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/020/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/020/L/S1	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T6	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T6/S1	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L/S2	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T11	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T11/S2	38,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T9	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T9/S2	20,000	20,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T9	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T9/S1	34,000	34,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T9	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T9/S3	20,000	20,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/005/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/005/L/S1	120,000	120,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T4	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T4/S1	120,000	120,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/010/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/010/L/S1	60,000	120,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/004/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/004/L/S1	50,000	120,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T10	VAL/KHM/ZNG/001/T10/S1	11,000	11,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/002/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/002/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/003/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/003/L/S1	45,000	45,000
VAL/KHM/WDL/022/L	VAL/KHM/WDL/022/L/S1	50,000	150,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/006/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/006/L/S1	60,000	120,000
VAL/KHM/NGW/037/L	VAL/KHM/NGW/037/L/S1	26,500	30,000
VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L	VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L/S1	100,000	100,000
VAL/KHM/ILN/055/L	VAL/KHM/ILN/055/L/S2	10,000	10,000
VAL/KHM/BMT/021/E	VAL/KHM/BMT/021/E/S1	15,000	15,000
VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L	VAL/KHM/ZNG/017/L/S4	44,000	44,000
VAL/KHM/BKN/001/L	VAL/KHM/BKN/001/L/S2	195,000	195,000
VAL/KHM/BKN/006/L	VAL/KHM/BKN/006/L/S1	261,000	261,000

VAL/KHM/BKN/007/L	VAL/KHM/BKN/007/L/S1	261,000	261,000
VAL/KHM/BKN/002/L	VAL/KHM/BKN/002/L/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/KHM/BKN/001/L(O)	VAL/KHM/BKN/001/L(O)/S1	350,000	350,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L(O)	VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L(O)/S1	218,000	218,000
FLAT RATE STRUCTURE			
VAL/KHM/TMN/017/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/017/L/S1	130,000	130,000
VAL/KHM/SEK/030/L	VAL/KHM/SEK/030/L/S1	130,000	130,000
VAL/KHM/BMT/028/L	VAL/KHM/BMT/028/L/S1	200,000	200,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/044/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/044/L/S3	60,000	60,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L/S3	60,000	60,000
VAL/KHM/BKN/001/L	VAL/KHM/BKN/001/L/S1	160,000	160,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/KHM/MPR/031/L	VAL/KHM/MPR/031/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/KHM/BMT/015/T1	VAL/KHM/BMT/015/T1/S1	400,000	400,000
VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L	VAL/KHM/MPR/024/L/S2	500,000	500,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L	VAL/KHM/TMN/035/L/S4	250,000	250,000
VAL/KHM/BMT/029/L	VAL/KHM/BMT/029/L/S1	150,000	150,000
VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L	VAL/KHM/ILN/010/L/S4	150,000	150,000
VAL/KHM/WDL/011/L	VAL/KHM/WDL/011/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/KHM/WDL/011/L	VAL/KHM/WDL/011/L/S2	300,000	300,000
VAL/KHM/MPR/065/L	VAL/KHM/MPR/065/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L(O)	VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L(O)/S2	120,000	120,000
VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L(O)	VAL/KHM/TMN/011/L(O)/S3	160,000	160,000

- Red highlighted inputs are the rates which have changed as per DV and RV suggestion

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S PROPERTY MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR NZEGA DISTRICT, TABORA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Description of the Land	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Igusule	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	850,000	850,000
Mwamala	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	950,000	950,000
Kasela	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	850,000	850,000
Mwangoye	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	950,000	950,000
Ijanija	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Uchama	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	1,800,000	1,800,000
Mbogwe	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	950,000	950,000
Miguwa	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	900,000	900,000
Iduguta	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	900,000	900,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
Residential Structure			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS RATE PER M2)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/NZG/IGL/018/L	VAL/NZG/IGL/018/L/S1	395,920	395,920
VAL/NTC/BTD/030/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/030/L/S1	203,640	203,640
VAL/NTC/UCH/015/L	VAL/NTC/UCH/015/L/S1	203,640	203,640
VAL/NTC/UCH/035/L	VAL/NTC/UCH/035/L/S1	317,790	317,790
VAL/NTC/UCH/023/L	VAL/NTC/UCH/023/L/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/NTC/IDL/021/T3	VAL/NTC/IDL/021/T3/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/023/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/023/L/S2	203,640	203,640
VAL/NZG/BDB/008/L	VAL/NZG/BDB/008/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/023/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/023/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/055/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/055/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/020/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/020/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/020/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/020/L/S2	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/035/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/035/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/077/T1	VAL/NZG/SGD/077/T1/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T	VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T/S5	157,000	157,000
VAL/NTC/BTD/013/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/013/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NTC/BTD/034/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/034/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NTC/IDL/037/T	VAL/NTC/IDL/037/T/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NTC/IDL/037/T	VAL/NTC/IDL/037/T/S2	157,000	157,000
VAL/NTC/IDL/021/T1	VAL/NTC/IDL/021/T1/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NTC/MGW/044/T	VAL/NTC/MGW/044/T/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NTC/UCH/019/L	VAL/NTC/UCH/019/L/S1	157,000	157,000
VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T	VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T/S1	165,330	165,330
VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T	VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T/S2	165,330	165,330
VAL/NTC/MGW/044/T	VAL/NTC/MGW/044/T/S2	55,000	55,000
VAL/NTC/IDG/018/L	VAL/NTC/IDG/018/L/S3	143,000	143,000
VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T	VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T/S3	157,000	157,000

FLAT RATE STRUCTURES	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS. RATE PER UNIT)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VA/NZG/NDO/028/L	VA/NZG/NDO/028/L/S2	383,500	383,500
VAL/NZG/SGD/023/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/023/L/S3	370,000	370,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/020/L	VAL/NZG/SGD/020/L/S3	370,000	370,000
VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T	VAL/NZG/IGL/019/T/S4	370,000	370,000
VAL/NTC/UCH/005/L	VAL/NTC/UCH/005/L/S1	370,000	370,000
VAL/NZG/NDO/017/L	VAL/NZG/NDO/017/L/S1	126,000	126,000
VAL/NZG/NDO/017/L	VAL/NZG/NDO/017/L/S2	180,000	180,000
VAL/NZG/BDB/021/L	VAL/NZG/BDB/021/L/S1	700,000	700,000
VAL/NZG/IGL/018/L	VAL/NZG/IGL/018/L/S2	300,000	300,000
VAL/NTC/BTD/023/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/023/L/S2	300,000	300,000
VAL/NTC/BTD/024/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/024/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/NTC/MBG/022/L	VAL/NTC/MBG/022/L/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/NTC/BTD/023/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/023/L/S1	500,000	500,000
VAL/NTC/BTD/021/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/021/L/S1	500,000	500,000
VAL/NTC/MGW/042/L	VAL/NTC/MGW/042/L/S1	500,000	500,000
VAL/NZG/WLII/030/L	VAL/NZG/WLII/030/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/NZG/WLII/031/L	VAL/NZG/WLII/031/L/S1	150,000	150,000
VAL/NTC/BTD/007/L	VAL/NTC/BTD/007/L/S1	150,000	150,000
VAL/NZG/SGD/002/T	VAL/NZG/SGD/002/T/S1	250,000	250,000
VAL/NTC/IDG/018/L	VAL/NTC/IDG/018/L/S1	200,000	200,000
VAL/NZG/NDO/028/L	VAL/NZG/NDO/028/L/S2	383,500	383,500

MARKET RESULTS FOR IMPACTED ASSETS AT IGUNGA DISTRICT, TABORA REGION, DECEMBER 2021

A. LAND VALUE				
S/N	LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Ziba	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,500,000	1,500,000
2	Ibologero	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,200,000	1,200,000
3	Nyandekwa	One Acre (1 Acre)	850,000	850,000
4	Itunduru	One Acre (1 Acre)	850,000	850,000
5	Nanga	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,100,000	1,100,000
6	Igunga	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,800,000	1,800,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/IGU/IGO/008/L	VAL/IGU/IGO/008/L/S1	122,000.	122,000
2	VAL/IGU/IGO/038/L	VAL/IGU/IGO/038/L/S1	71,000	71,000
3	VAL/IGU/BUY/032/L	VAL/IGU/BUY/032/L/S2	94,000	94,000
4	VAL/IGU/IGO/018/L	VAL/IGU/IGO/018/L/S1	115,000	115,000

S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS. PER UNIT/ STRUCTURE)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
5	VAL/IGU/NDK/015/L	VAL/IGU/NDK/015/L/S1	500,000	500,000
6	VAL/IGU/NDK/023/T1	VAL/IGU/NDK/023/T1/S1	500,000	500,000
7	VAL/IGU/NDK/023/L	VAL/IGU/NDK/023/L/S1	60,000	60,000
8	VAL/IGU/NDK/023/L	VAL/IGU/NDK/023/L/S2	60,000	60,000

MARKET RESULTS FOR IMPACTED ASSETS AT IRAMBA DISTRICT, SINGIDA REGION, DECEMBER 2021

A. LAND VALUE				
S/N	LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Mgongo	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
2	Shelui	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
3	Mukulu	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
4	Maluga	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
5	Kyengege	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
6	Mtoa	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
7	Ulemo	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1/S1	122,200	122,200
2	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1/S2	56,900	56,900
3	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1/S3	101,800	101,800
4	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1/S4	56,900	56,900
5	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T1/S5	59,300	59,300
6	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T2	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T2/S1	53,800	53,800
7	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T2	VAL/IRA/MSE/038/T2/S2	53,800	53,800
8	VAL/IRA/MSE/003/L	VAL/IRA/MSE/003/L/S1	44,300	44,300
9	VAL/IRA/MSE/012/L	VAL/IRA/MSE/012/L/S1	44,300	44,300
10	VAL/IRA/MSE/003/L	VAL/IRA/MSE/003/L/S2	31,600	31,600
11	VAL/IRA/MSG/003/T	VAL/IRA/MSG/003/T/S1	63,240	63,240
12	VAL/IRA/MSG/003/T	VAL/IRA/MSG/003/T/S2	63,240	63,240
13	VAL/IRA/SBL/017/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/017/L/S2	79,000	79,000
14	VAL/IRA/SBL/002/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/002/L/S2	62,800	62,800
15	VAL/IRA/SBL/060/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/060/L/S1	63,240	63,240
16	VAL/IRA/MSG/002/L	VAL/IRA/MSG/002/L/S2	39,200	39,200
17	VAL/IRA/TYM/053/L	VAL/IRA/TYM/053/L/S1	336,000	336,000
18	VAL/IRA/TYM/049/L	VAL/IRA/TYM/049/L/S1	56,900	56,900
19	VAL/IRA/TYM/049/L	VAL/IRA/TYM/049/L/S2	63,200	63,200
20	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)/S1	336,000	336,000
21	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)/S2	336,000	336,000

22	VAL/IRA/SBL/002/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/002/L/S1	336,000	336,000
23	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L/S1	336,000	336,000
24	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)/S3	81,500	81,500
25	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)/S4	155,200	155,200
26	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)/S7	24,400	24,400
27	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L/S1	81,500	81,500
28	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L/S2	81,500	81,500
29	VAL/IRA/NGL/017/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/017/L/S4	81,500	81,500
30	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L/S3	13,820	13,820
31	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L/S5	118,220	118,220
32	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L/S6	66,670	66,670
33	VAL/IRA/SBL/002/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/002/L/S3	289,260	289,260
34	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L/S2	190,700	190,700
35	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L/S4	101,800	101,800
36	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L/S3	101,800	101,800
37	VAL/IRA/MKD/031/L	VAL/IRA/MKD/031/L/S2	50,600	50,600
38	VAL/IRA/MKD/033/L	VAL/IRA/MKD/033/L/S1	109,100	109,100
39	VAL/IRA/NGL/017/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/017/L/S4	81,500	81,500

S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (PER UNIT/ STRUCTURE) (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
40	VAL/IRA/MSG/002/L	VAL/IRA/MSG/002/L/S3	200,000	200,000
41	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)/S5	200,000	200,000
42	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/025/L/S4	130,000	130,000
43	VAL/IRA/NGL/006/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/006/L/S1	130,000	130,000
44	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/027/L/S5	200,000	200,000
45	VAL/IRA/TYM/049/L	VAL/IRA/TYM/049/L/S3	370,000	370,000
46	VAL/IRA/MKD/031/L	VAL/IRA/MKD/031/L/S4	380,000	380,000
47	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)	VAL/IRA/SBL/003/L(O)/S6	380,000	380,000
48	VAL/IRA/SBL/023/L	VAL/IRA/SBL/023/L/S1	150,000	150,000
49	VAL/IRA/NGL/017/L	VAL/IRA/NGL/017/L/S6	200,000	200,000

MARKET RESULTS FOR IMPACTED ASSETS AT MKALAMA DISTRICT, SINGIDA REGION, DECEMBER 2021

A. LAND VALUE				
S/N	LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Tumuli	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L/S1	51,000	51,000
2	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L/S2	51,000.	51,000
3	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/T	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/T/S1	213,600	213,600

S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (PER UNIT/ STRUCTURE) (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
4	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L/S3	234,000	234,000
5	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/T	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/T/S2	269,700	269,700
6	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L/S4	200,000	200,000
7	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L	VAL/MKL/MLD/059/L/S5	383,500	383,500

MARKET RESULTS FOR IMPACTED ASSETS AT SINGIDA DISTRICT, SINGIDA REGION, DECEMBER 2021

A. LAND VALUE				
S/N	LOCATION	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Msisi	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
2	Ughandi	One Acre (1 Acre)	400,000	400,000
3	Ntonge	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
4	Ilongero	One Acre (1 Acre)	800,000	800,000
5	Mrama	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
6	Kinyagigi	One Acre (1 Acre)	600,000	600,000
7	Merya	One Acre (1 Acre)	600,000	600,000
8	Itaja	One Acre (1 Acre)	550,000	550,000
9	Ngimu	One Acre (1 Acre)	450,000	450,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE				
S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	VAL/SDC/IFM/045/L	VAL/SDC/IFM/045/L/S1	448,400	448,400
2	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L/S1	336,000	336,000
3	VAL/SDC/IDS/012/L	VAL/SDC/IDS/012/L/S1	317,790	317,790
4	VAL/SDC/KND/035/L	VAL/SDC/KND/035/L/S1	317,790	317,790
5	VAL/SDC/KNG/044/V	VAL/SDC/KNG/044/V/S1	201,600	201,600
6	VAL/SDC/MSK/004/E	VAL/SDC/MSK/004/E/S1	183,300	183,300
7	VAL/SDC/MTL/020/L	VAL/SDC/MTL/020/L/S1	173,100	173,100
8	VAL/SDC/MSK/040/L	VAL/SDC/MSK/040/L/S1	157,000	157,000
9	VAL/SDC/NGM/048/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/048/L/S1	157,000	157,000
10	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L/S3	81,500	81,500
11	VAL/SDC/IFM/045/L	VAL/SDC/IFM/045/L/S2	63,240	63,240
12	VAL/SDC/MTL/020/L	VAL/SDC/MTL/020/L/S2	63,240	63,240
13	VAL/SDC/KNG/043/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/043/L/S1	63,240	63,240
14	VAL/SDC/NGM/009/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/009/L/S1	63,240	63,240
15	VAL/SDC/KNG/038/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/038/L/S1	56,900	56,900
16	VAL/SDC/MSK/076/L	VAL/SDC/MSK/076/L/S1	53,040	53,040
17	VAL/SDC/MSK/038/L	VAL/SDC/MSK/038/L/S1	53,040	53,040
18	VAL/SDC/MSK/038/L	VAL/SDC/MSK/038/L/S2	53,040	53,040
19	VAL/SDC/KNG/037/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/037/L/S1	53,040	53,040
20	VAL/SDC/KND/034/L	VAL/SDC/KND/034/L/S1	42,400	42,400
21	VAL/SDC/MSK/078/L	VAL/SDC/MSK/078/L/S1	47,740	47,740
22	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L/S2	47,400	47,400
23	VAL/SDC/NTD/043/L	VAL/SDC/NTD/043/L/S1	48,960	48,960

24	VAL/SDC/MRM/008/L	VAL/SDC/MRM/008/L/S1	25,300	25,300
25	VAL/SDC/MRM/028/L	VAL/SDC/MRM/028/L/S1	50,700	50,700
26	VAL/SDC/KNG/004/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/004/L/S1	50,600	50,600
27	VAL/SDC/IGR/001/L	VAL/SDC/IGR/001/L/S1	383,500	383,500
28	VAL/SDC/KMB/010/L	VAL/SDC/KMB/010/L/S1	500,000	500,000
29	VAL/SDC/KND/013/L	VAL/SDC/KND/013/L/S1	922,000	922,000
30	VAL/SDC/KNG/030/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/030/L/S1	383,500	383,500
31	VAL/SDC/KNG/038/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/038/L/S2	383,500	383,500
32	VAL/SDC/NGM/031/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/031/L/S1	150,000	150,000
33	VAL/SDC/NGM/035/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/035/L/S1	383,500	383,500
34	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L/S2	203,640	203,640
35	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L/S3	53,040	53,040
36	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/038/L/S4	450,000	450,000

S/N	VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (PER UNIT/ STRUCTURE) (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
37	VAL/SDC/IGR/001/L/	VAL/SDC/IGR/001/L/S1	383,500	383,500
38	VAL/SDC/IFM/044/L	VAL/SDC/IFM/044/L/S1	383,500	383,500
39	VAL/SDC/KNG/038/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/038/L/S2	383,500	383,500
40	VAL/SDC/KNG/037/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/037/L/S2	383,500	383,500
41	VAL/SDC/KNG/030/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/030/L/S1	383,500	383,500
42	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L/S1	383,500	383,500
43	VAL/SDC/NGM/035/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/035/L/S1	383,500	383,500
44	VAL/SDC/KND/013/L	VAL/SDC/KND/013/L/S1	922,000	922,000
45	VAL/SDC/IFM/042/L	VAL/SDC/IFM/042/L/S1	60,000	60,000
46	VAL/SDC/ILO/017/L	VAL/SDC/ILO/017/L/S1	60,000	60,000
47	VAL/SDC/MSS/020/L	VAL/SDC/MSS/020/L/S1	150,000	150,000
48	VAL/SDC/NGM/025/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/025/L/S1	150,000	150,000
49	VAL/SDC/NGM/026/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/026/L/S1	150,000	150,000
50	VAL/SDC/NGM/031/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/031/L/S1	150,000	150,000
51	VAL/SDC/KMB/010/L	VAL/SDC/KMB/010/L/S1	500,000	500,000
52	VAL/SDC/IFM/042/L	VAL/SDC/IFM/042/L/S1	60,000	60,000
53	VAL/SDC/IFM/044/L	VAL/SDC/IFM/044/L/S1	383,500	383,500
54	VAL/SDC/ILO/017/L	VAL/SDC/ILO/017/L/S1	60,000	60,000
55	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L	VAL/SDC/KND/008/L/S1	383,500	383,500
56	VAL/SDC/KNG/037/L	VAL/SDC/KNG/037/L/S2	383,500	383,500
57	VAL/SDC/MSS/020/L	VAL/SDC/MSS/020/L/S1	150,000	150,000
58	VAL/SDC/NGM/025/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/025/L/S1	150,000	150,000
59	VAL/SDC/NGM/026/L	VAL/SDC/NGM/026/L/S1	150,000	150,000

**MARKET RESULTS FOR PIPELINE AND AGI'S IMPACTED ASSETS AT CHEMBA DISTRICT,,DODOMA REGION,
DECEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
LOCATION (Ward)	Land	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1 Paranga	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
2 Goima	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	400,000	400,000
3 Songoro	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	300,000	300,000
4 Chandama	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	300,000	300,000
5 Mrijo	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L	VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L/S1	163,000	163,000
VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L	VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L/S5	207,000	207,000
VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L	VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L/S1	141,000	141,000
VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L(O)	VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L(O)/S1	132,000	132,000
VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L	VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L/S2	46,000	46,000
VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L	VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L/S3	94,000	94,000
VAL/CMB/CKB/050/L	VAL/CMB/CKB/050/L/S1	92,000	92,000
VAL/CMB/GOM/015/L	VAL/CMB/GOM/015/L/S1	36,720	36,720
VAL/CMB/NKL/013/L	VAL/CMB/NKL/013/L/S1	34,000	34,000
VAL/CMB/SGL/017/L	VAL/CMB/SGL/017/L/S2	34,000	34,000
VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L	VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L/S4	43,000	43,000
VAL/CMB/GOM/015/L	VAL/CMB/GOM/015/L/S3	48,000	48,000
VAL/CMB/KLM/010/V	VAL/CMB/KLM/010/V/S1	448,400	448,400
VAL/CMB/KLM/010/V	VAL/CMB/KLM/010/V/S2	216,300	216,300
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES			
VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L	VAL/CMB/NKL/064/L/S4	352,000	352,000
VAL/CMB/GOM/056/L	VAL/CMB/GOM/056/L/S1	180,000	180,000
VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L	VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L/S2	63,000	63,000
VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L	VAL/CMB/CKB/048/L/S3	200,000	200,000
VAL/CMB/GOM/015/L	VAL/CMB/GOM/015/L/S2	200,000	200,000
VAL/CMB/SGL/017/L	VAL/CMB/SGL/017/L/S1	200,000	200,000

**MARKET RESULTS FOR PIPELINE AND AGI'S IMPACTED ASSETS FOR KONDOA DISTRICT, DODOMA REGION,
DECEMBER 2021**

DECEMBER 2021				
A. LAND VALUE				
LOCATION (Ward)		Land	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, APRIL 2021 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
1	Hondomairo	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	450,000	450,000
2	Serya	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000
3	Kingale	Land (Agricultural)One Acre (1 Acre)	400,000	400,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/KND/KGL/026/T	VAL/KND/KGL/026/T/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/KND/MNG/007/L	VAL/KND/MNG/007/L/S1	190,674	190,674
VAL/KND/MNG/025/L	VAL/KND/MNG/025/L/S1	190,674	190,674
VAL/KND/SRY/032/L	VAL/KND/SRY/032/L/S1	190,674	190,674
VAL/KND/IYL/019/L	VAL/KND/IYL/019/L/S1	190,674	190,674
VAL/KND/MTR/001/L	VAL/KND/MTR/001/L/S1	122,184	122,184
VAL/KND/IYL/021/L	VAL/KND/IYL/021/L/S1	122,184	122,184
VAL/KND/MTR/001/L	VAL/KND/MTR/001/L/S2	48,960	48,960
VAL/KND/CHM/009/L	VAL/KND/CHM/009/L/S1	167,000	167,000
VAL/KND/MNG/055/T1	VAL/KND/MNG/055/T1/S1	63,240	63,240
VAL/KND/SRY/032/L	VAL/KND/SRY/032/L/S2	63,240	63,240
VAL/KND/SRY/049/T	VAL/KND/SRY/049/T/S1	63,240	63,240
VAL/KND/MTR/038/L	VAL/KND/MTR/038/L/S1	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/MTR/027/E	VAL/KND/MTR/027/E/S1	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/MTR/026/L	VAL/KND/MTR/026/L/S1	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/SRY/029/L	VAL/KND/SRY/029/L/S2	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/SRY/029/L	VAL/KND/SRY/029/L/S4	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/SRY/029/L	VAL/KND/SRY/029/L/S3	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/CHM/046/T	VAL/KND/CHM/046/T/S1	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/CHM/045/T	VAL/KND/CHM/045/T/S2	61,200	61,200
VAL/KND/MNG/025/L	VAL/KND/MNG/025/L/S2	31,842	31,842
VAL/KND/MSI/024/L	VAL/KND/MSI/024/L/S1	37,944	37,944
VAL/KND/CHM/009/L	VAL/KND/CHM/009/L/S2	36,700	36,700
VAL/KND/CDM/008/T1	VAL/KND/CDM/008/T1/S1	34,300	34,300

VAL/KND/CDM/022/L	VAL/KND/CDM/022/L/S1	29,400	29,400
VAL/KND/CDM/008/T1	VAL/KND/CDM/008/T1/S2	29,400	29,400
VAL/KND/SRY/029/L	VAL/KND/SRY/029/L/S2	61,200	61,200
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES			
VAL/KND/MSI/024/L	VAL/KND/MSI/024/L/S2	383,500	383,500
VAL/KND/MTR/038/L	VAL/KND/MTR/038/L/S3	216,000	216,000
VAL/KND/CDM/005/L	VAL/KND/CDM/005/L/S1	352,000	352,000
VAL/KND/CHM/045/T	VAL/KND/CHM/045/T/S1	270,000	270,000
VAL/KND/CHM/009/L	VAL/KND/CHM/009/L/S4	246,000	246,000
VAL/KND/MTR/038/L	VAL/KND/MTR/038/L/S2	200,000	200,000
VAL/KND/MNG/007/L	VAL/KND/MNG/007/L/S2	63,000	63,000
VAL/KND/SRY/032/L	VAL/KND/SRY/032/L/S3	130,000	130,000
VAL/KND/MSI/024/L	VAL/KND/MSI/024/L/S3	130,000	130,000
VAL/KND/MNG/025/T	VAL/KND/MNG/025/T/S1	200,000	200,000
VAL/KND/MNG/042/L	VAL/KND/MNG/042/L/S1	200,000	200,000
VAL/KND/SRY/029/L	VAL/KND/SRY/029/L/S1	200,000	200,000
VAL/KND/CHM/009/L	VAL/KND/CHM/009/L/S3	165,000	165,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S PROPERTY MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR HANANG DISTRICT, MANYARA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Lalaji	One Acre (1 Acre)	300,000	300,000
Gisambalang	One Acre (1 Acre)	400,000	400,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS RATE PER M2)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Residential Structure			
VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L/S1	135,000	135,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L/S2	157,000	157,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/041/T2	VAL/HNG/GRM/041/T2/S1	61,200	61,200
VAL/HNG/MSS/004/L	VAL/HNG/MSS/004/L/S2	90,000	90,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/039/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/039/L/S1	49,000	49,000
VAL/HNG/DLD/019/L	VAL/HNG/DLD/019/L/S1	55,600	55,600
VAL/HNG/DLD/019/L	VAL/HNG/DLD/019/L/S2	34,000	34,000
VAL/HNG/DLD/025/L	VAL/HNG/DLD/025/L/S1	34,000	34,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/001/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/001/L/S1	48,960	48,960
VAL/HNG/MSS/025/L	VAL/HNG/MSS/025/L/S1	48,960	48,960
VAL/HNG/GRM/041/T1	VAL/HNG/GRM/041/T1/S1	43,000	43,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/030/T1	VAL/HNG/GRM/030/T1/S1	44,000	44,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/040/T1	VAL/HNG/GRM/040/T1/S1	43,000	43,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/026/E	VAL/HNG/GRM/026/E/S1	27,000	27,000
VAL/HNG/MSS/025/L	VAL/HNG/MSS/025/L/S2	107,000	107,000

FLAT RATE STRUCTURES	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS RATE PER UNIT)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/HNG/DLD/012/L	VAL/HNG/DLD/012/L/S1	538,720	538,720
VAL/HNG/GSB/002/L	VAL/HNG/GSB/002/L/S1	330,480	330,480
VAL/HNG/DLD/010/L	VAL/HNG/DLD/010/L/S1	150,000	150,000
VAL/HNG/MSS/030/L	VAL/HNG/MSS/030/L/S1	90,000	90,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/008/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/008/L/S1	75,000	75,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L/S3	370,000	370,000
VAL/HNG/MSS/051/L	VAL/HNG/MSS/051/L/S1	370,000	370,000
VAL/HNG/MSS/004/L	VAL/HNG/MSS/004/L/S1	370,000	370,000
VAL/HNG/GSB/001/L	VAL/HNG/GSB/001/L/S1	130,000	130,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L/S4	63,000	63,000
VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L	VAL/HNG/GRM/012/L/S5	180,000	180,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR KITETO DISTRICT, MANYARA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Olboloti	One Acre (1 Acre)	850,000	850,000
Njoro	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Partimbo	One Acre (1 Acre)	1,200,000	1,200,000
Loolera	One Acre (1 Acre)	500,000	500,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS RATE PER M2)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Residential Structure			
VAL/KTT/OPP/013/T1	VAL/KTT/OPP/013/T1/S1	32,000	32,000
VAL/KTT/DLT/026/L	VAL/KTT/DLT/026/L/S1	15,000	15,000
VAL/KTT/DLT/023/T1	VAL/KTT/DLT/023/T1/S3	48,960	48,960
VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T4	VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T4/S1	61,200	61,200
VAL/KTT/OPP/013/T2	VAL/KTT/OPP/013/T2/S2	48,960	48,960
VAL/KTT/KMN/022/L	VAL/KTT/KMN/022/L/S1	30,600	30,600
VAL/KTT/KMN/022/L	VAL/KTT/KMN/022/L/S2	24,500	24,500
VAL/KTT/KMN/031/L	VAL/KTT/KMN/031/L/S2	23,000	23,000
VAL/KTT/OPP/013/T2	VAL/KTT/OPP/013/T2/S1	44,000	44,000
VAL/KTT/OPP/034/L	VAL/KTT/OPP/034/L/S1	32,000	32,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/062/T1	VAL/KTT/KMN/062/T1/S2	32,000	32,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T6	VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T6/S1	40,000	40,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/062/T1	VAL/KTT/KMN/062/T1/S1	28,000	28,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/031/L	VAL/KTT/KMN/031/L/S1	15,000	15,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/034/T1	VAL/KTT/KMN/034/T1/S1	20,000	20,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/062/T1	VAL/KTT/KMN/062/T1/S3	12,000	12,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/008/L	VAL/KTT/KMN/008/L/S1	29,400	29,400
VAL/KTT/KMN/008/L	VAL/KTT/KMN/008/L/S2	29,400	29,400
VAL/KTT/OPP/032/L	VAL/KTT/OPP/032/L/S1	12,000	12,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/031/L	VAL/KTT/KMN/031/L/S3	8,000	8,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T6	VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T6/S2	6,000	6,000
VAL/KTT/OPP/005/T2	VAL/KTT/OPP/005/T2/S1	27,000	27,000
VAL/KTT/OPP/017/L	VAL/KTT/OPP/017/L/S1	45,000	45,000
VAL/KTT/DLT/023/T1	VAL/KTT/DLT/023/T1/S1	19,000	19,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/056/T2	VAL/KTT/KMN/056/T2/S1	19,000	19,000

VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T6	VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T6/S3	42,000	42,000
VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L/S2	48,960	48,960
VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L/S4	39,000	39,000
VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L/S5	48,960	48,960
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS RATE PER UNIT)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/KTT/KMN/038/T1	VAL/KTT/KMN/038/T1/S1	130,000	130,000
VAL/KTT/DLT/023/T1	VAL/KTT/DLT/023/T1/S2	63,000	63,000
VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T4	VAL/KTT/KMN/001/T4/S2	126,000	126,000
VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L/S1	48,960	48,960
VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L/S3	126,000	126,000
VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/001/L/S6	164,000	164,000
VAL/KTT/LLR/003/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/003/L/S1	372,000	372,000
VAL/KTT/LLR/003/L	VAL/KTT/LLR/003/L/S2	421,000	421,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR KILINDI DISTRICT, TANGA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Ward	Land Description (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Kibirashi	One Acre (1 Acre)	350,000	350,000
Saunyi	One Acre (1 Acre)	220,000	220,000
Kisangasa	One Acre (1 Acre)	270,000	270,000
Mabalanga	One Acre (1 Acre)	250,000	250,000
Mkindi	One Acre (1 Acre)	220,000	220,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/KLD/JNG/003/L	VAL/KLD/JNG/003/L/S1	88,000	88,000
VAL/KLD/JNG/026/L	VAL/KLD/JNG/026/L/S1	88,000	88,000
VAL/KLD/JNG/046/L	VAL/KLD/JNG/046/L/S1	73,500	73,500
VAL/KLD/GTU/024/L	VAL/KLD/GTU/024/L/S1	35,200	35,200
VAL/KLD/GTU/026/L	VAL/KLD/GTU/026/L/S1	23,000	23,000
VAL/KLD/GTU/026/L	VAL/KLD/GTU/026/L/S2	23,000	23,000
VAL/KLD/LKT/005/T	VAL/KLD/LKT/005/T/S1	23,000	23,000
VAL/KLD/LKT/016/T	VAL/KLD/LKT/016/L/S1	35,200	35,200
VAL/KLD/JNG/008/L	VAL/KLD/JNG/008/L/S1	23,000	23,000
VAL/KLD/JNG/017/T	VAL/KLD/JNG/017/T/S1	35,200	35,200
VAL/KLD/KWB/002/L	VAL/KLD/KWB/002/L/S1	156,000	156,000
VAL/KLD/KWB/002/L	VAL/KLD/KWB/002/L/S2	48,000	48,000
VAL/KLD/KWB/002/L	VAL/KLD/KWB/002/L/S3	230,000	230,000
VAL/KLD/KWB/003/L	VAL/KLD/KWB/003/L/S1	147,000	147,000
VAL/KLD/KWB/033/T1	VAL/KLD/KWB/033/T1/S1	52,800	52,800
FLAT RATE STRUCTURE			
VAL/KLD/LKT/006/T	VAL/KLD/LKT/006/T/S1	285,279	285,279
VAL/KLD/JNG/026/L	VAL/KLD/JNG/026/L/S2	80,000	80,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR HANDENI DISTRICT, TANGA REGION,
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land Description	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Malezi	Agricultural. One acre (1.0 Acre)	410,000	410,000
Misima	Agricultural. One acre (1.0 Acre)	600,000	600,000
Mabanda	Agricultural. One acre (1.0 Acre)	800,000	800,000
Sinden	Agricultural. One acre (1.0 Acre)	550,000	550,000
Kwamatuku	Agricultural. One acre (1.0 Acre)	550,000	550,000
Segeera	Agricultural. One acre (1.0 Acre)	700,000	700,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/HDN/NKL/005/L	VAL/HDN/NKL/005/L/S1	401,100	401,100
VAL/HDN/CNB/013/L	VAL/HDN/CNB/013/L/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/HDN/CNB/014/L	VAL/HDN/CNB/014/L/S1	156,000	156,000
VAL/HDN/KGZ/011/L	VAL/HDN/KGZ/011/L/S1	147,000	147,000
VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L	VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L/S5	147,000	147,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/004/L	VAL/HDN/SDN/004/L/S1	147,000	147,000
VAL/HDN/KGZ/008/L	VAL/HDN/KGZ/008/L/S1	88,000	88,000
VAL/HDN/KDG/052/T1	VAL/HDN/KDG/052/T1/S1	88,000	88,000
VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L	VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L/S2	88,000	88,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1/S1	70,400	70,400
VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1/S2	70,400	70,400
VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1/S3	70,400	70,400
VAL/HDN/CNB/046/T1	VAL/HDN/CNB/046/T1/S1	70,400	70,400
VAL/HDN/SGR/002/T1	VAL/HDN/SGR/002/T1/S2	70,400	70,400
VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L/S1	117,600	117,600
VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L/S2	117,600	117,600
VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T1/S2	117,600	117,600
VAL/HDN/KSS/005/L	VAL/HDN/KSS/005/L/S1	117,600	117,600
VAL/HDN/KBY/022/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/022/L/S3	77,000	77,000
VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L/S3	77,000	77,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T1/S3	66,000	66,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1/S1	74,800	74,800
VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1/S2	70,400	70,400
VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/001/T1/S3	74,800	74,800

VAL/HDN/MST/019/T1	VAL/HDN/MST/019/T1/S1	23,000	23,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T3	VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T3/S1	52,800	52,800
VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T2	VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T2/S1	44,000	44,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/002/T1/S1	44,000	44,000
VAL/HDN/SGR/002/T1	VAL/HDN/SGR/002/T1/S1	44,000	44,000
VAL/HDN/NKL/048/L	VAL/HDN/NKL/048/L/S1	23,000	23,000
VAL/HDN/CNB/063/L	VAL/HDN/CNB/063/L/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/HDN/KBY/022/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/022/L/S1	117,600	117,600
VAL/HDN/KGZ/008/L	VAL/HDN/KGZ/008/L/S2	79,000	79,000
VAL/HDN/KML/003/T1	VAL/HDN/KML/003/T1/S1	70,000	70,000
VAL/HDN/KML/004/L	VAL/HDN/KML/004/L/S2	118,000	118,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/004/L	VAL/HDN/SDN/004/L/S1	147,000	147,000
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES			
VAL/HDN/CNB/034/L	VAL/HDN/CNB/034/L/S1	30,000	30,000
VAL/HDN/CNB/046/T1	VAL/HDN/CNB/046/T1/S2	30,000	30,000
VAL/HDN/SGR/017/L	VAL/HDN/SGR/017/L/S1	30,000	30,000
VAL/HDN/KBY/022/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/022/L/S2	150,000	150,000
VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L/S4	150,000	150,000
VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L	VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L/S4	200,000	200,000
VAL/HDN/KSS/005/L	VAL/HDN/KSS/005/L/S2	200,000	200,000
VAL/HDN/CNB/014/L	VAL/HDN/CNB/014/L/S2	500,000	500,000
VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L	VAL/HDN/KDG/050/L/S3	120,000	200,000
VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L	VAL/HDN/KBY/002/L/S5	216,000	216,000
VAL/HDN/CNB/014/L	VAL/HDN/CNB/014/L/S3	450,000	450,000
VAL/HDN/CNB/050/L	VAL/HDN/CNB/050/L/S1	270,000	270,000
VAL/HDN/SDN/016/T1	VAL/HDN/SDN/016/T1/S1	700,000	1,500 per cubic metre
VAL/HDN/MCN/012/T1	VAL/HDN/MCN/012/T1/S1	210,000	3,000 per cubic metre
VAL/HDN/KML/004/L	VAL/HDN/KML/004/L/S1	120,000	120,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR KOROGWE DISTRICT, TANGA REGION
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Hale	One Acre (1 Acre)	800,000	800,000
B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	APPROVED RATE PER M2 BY CV 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE PER M2 TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S1	2,022	2,022
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S10	3,367	3,367
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S2	2,023	2,023
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S3	3,986	3,986
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S4	2,378	2,378
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S5	2,722	2,722
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S6	1,288	1,288
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S7	1,281	1,281
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S8	1,444	1,444
VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E	VAL/KRG/NMN/002/E/S9	5,733	5,733
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	APPROVED RATE PER UNIT BY CV 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE PER UNIT TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
VAL/KRG/NMN/001/T1	VAL/KRG/NMN/001/T1/S1	30,000	50,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR MUHEZA DISTRICT, TANGA REGION,
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Makole	Makole	850,000	850,000
Bwembwera	Bwembwera	1,000,000	1,000,000
Kwakifua	Kwakifua	1,100,000	1,100,000
Tingeni	Tingeni	1,200,000	1,200,000
Kilulu	Kilulu	1,250,000	1,250,000
Lusanga	Lusanga	1,500,000	1,500,000
Ngomeni	Ngomeni	1,800,000	1,800,000
Mlingano	Mlingano	3,000,000	3,000,000

B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.) PER M2	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.) PER M2
VAL/MUZ/SNG/021/L	VAL/MUZ/SNG/021/L/S1	414,000	414,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T24	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T24/S1	414,000	414,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T46	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T46/S1	414,000	414,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8/S1	414,900	414,900
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T67	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T67/S1	414,000	414,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T69	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T69/S1	414,000	414,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T69	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T69/S2	414,000	414,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T68	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T68/S2	414,000	414,000
VAL/MUZ/SNG/016/L	VAL/MUZ/SNG/016/L/S1	382,000	382,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1/S1	461,000	461,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T68	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T68/S1	461,000	461,000
VAL/MUZ/MKL/001/T10	VAL/MUZ/MKL/001/T10/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L	VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/019/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/019/L/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L	VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L/S1	336,000	336,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/008/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/008/L/S1	382,000	382,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/007/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/007/L/S1	330,000	330,000
VAL/MUZ/MPK/017/L	VAL/MUZ/MPK/017/L/S1	235,000	235,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/024/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/024/L/S1	235,000	235,000

VAL/MUZ/LSC/023/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/023/L/S1	164,500	164,500
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5/S1	147,000	147,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T43	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T43/S1	156,000	156,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8/S4	156,000	156,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T53	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T53/S1	156,000	156,000
VAL/MUZ/MKG/027/L	VAL/MUZ/MKG/027/L/S1	117,600	117,600
VAL/MUZ/MKG/027/L	VAL/MUZ/MKI/017/L/S2	60,000	60,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T73	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T73/S1	60,000	60,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T60	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T60/S1	40,000	40,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8/S5	45,000	45,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8/S2	461,000	461,000
VAL/MUZ/MKL/001/T10	VAL/MUZ/MKL/001/T10/S2	97,000	97,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T4	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T4/S1	97,000	97,000
VAL/MUZ/MKL/017/L	VAL/MUZ/MKL/017/L/S1	97,000	97,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T6	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T6/S1	79,200	79,200
VAL/MUZ/SNG/003/T41	VAL/MUZ/SNG/003/T41/S1	76,000	76,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1/S3	60,000	60,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T7	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T7/S2	88,000	88,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/025/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/025/L/S1	88,000	88,000
VAL/MUZ/MKI/001/T3	VAL/MUZ/MKI/001/T3/S1	70,400	70,400
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T46	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T46/S2	60,000	60,000
FLAT RATE STRUCTURES			
VAL/MUZ/SNG/016/L	VAL/MUZ/SNG/016/L/S2	450,000	450,000
VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L	VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L/S3	300,000	300,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T43	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T43/S2	300,000	300,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T29	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T29/S1	300,000	300,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8/S6	320,000	320,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1/S2	500,000	500,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/007/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/007/L/S2	400,000	400,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/008/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/008/L/S2	450,000	450,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/013/E/S1	VAL/MUZ/LSC/013/E/S1	500,000	500,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T53	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T53/S3	500,000	500,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1/S4	320,000	320,000
VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L	VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L/S4	320,000	320,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T68	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T68/S3	320,000	320,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1/S5	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T1/S5	320,000	320,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T4	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T4/S2	60,000	60,000

VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5/S4	60,000	60,000
VAL/MUZ/SNG/016/L	VAL/MUZ/SNG/016/L/S3	250,000	250,000
VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L	VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L/S2	380,000	380,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T8/S3	500,000	500,000
VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L	VAL/MUZ/MPK/002/L/S4	63,000	63,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5/S5	30,000	30,000
VAL/MUZ/PNG/001/T1	VAL/MUZ/PNG/001/T1/S1	120,000	120,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5/S2	120,000	120,000
VAL/MUZ/MPK/017/L	VAL/MUZ/MPK/017/L/S2	120,000	120,000
VAL/MUZ/MKI/017/L	VAL/MUZ/MKI/017/L/S3	120,000	120,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T53	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T53/S2	120,000	120,000
VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5	VAL/MUZ/MBL/013/T5/S3	270,000	270,000
VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L	VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L/S3	208,000	208,000
VAL/MUZ/LSC/024/L	VAL/MUZ/LSC/024/L/S2	200,000	200,000
VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L	VAL/MUZ/MKG/011/L/S2	200,000	200,000
VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T28	VAL/MUZ/MNG/001/T28/S1	120,000	120,000
VAL/MUZ/SNG/003/T45	VAL/MUZ/SNG/003/T45/S1	5,800,000	5,800,000
VAL/MUZ/TAN/001/T16	VAL/MUZ/TAN/001/T16/S1	6,800,000	6,800,000

**PIPELINE AND AGI'S LAND MARKET RESEARCH RESULTS FOR TANGA CITY, TANGA REGION,
NOVEMBER 2021**

A. LAND VALUE			
Location (Ward)	Land (Agricultural)	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Maweni	One Acre (1 Acre)	3,380,000	3,380,000
Kiomoni	Land (Agricultural) One Acre (1 Acre)	3,000,000	3,200,000
Mabokweni	Land (Agricultural) One Acre (1 Acre)	3,000,000	3,500,000
chongoleani	Land (Agricultural) One Acre (1 Acre)	2,000,000	2,500,000
Mzizima	Land (Agricultural)	3,000,000	3,500,000
B. BUILDING/ STRUCTURE			
VALUATION NUMBER	STRUCTURE NUMBER	RATE APPROVED BY THE CV, 2019 (T.SHS.)	UPDATED RATE TO BE APPLIED (T.SHS.)
Residential Structure			
VAL/TAG/KBF/017/L	VAL/TAG/KBF/017/L/S1	235,000	235,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/014/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/014/L/S2	147,000	147,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/011/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/011/L/S1	147,000	147,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/022/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/022/L/S1	147,000	147,000
VAL/TAG/PND/017/L	VAL/TAG/PND/017/L/S1	147,000	147,000
VAL/TAG/PND/015/L	VAL/TAG/PND/015/L/S1	156,000	156,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/011/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/011/L/S2	73,500	73,500
VAL/TAG/PND/018/T1	VAL/TAG/PND/018/T1/S1	228,000	228,000
VAL/TAG/PND/029/L	VAL/TAG/PND/029/L/S1	44,000	44,000
VAL/TAG/NDM/008/L	VAL/TAG/NDM/008/L/S1	44,000	44,000
VAL/TAG/KBF/004/L	VAL/TAG/KBF/004/L/S1	88,000	88,000
VAL/TAG/MBK/032/L	VAL/TAG/MBK/001/T19/S1	97,000	97,000
VAL/TAG/NDM/032/L	VAL/TAG/NDM/032/L/S1	23,000	23,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/028/L(O)	VAL/TAG/MLN/028/L(O)/S1	147,000	147,000
FLAT RATE STRUCTURE			
VAL/TAG/MLN/014/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/014/L/S1	120,000	120,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/022/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/022/L/S3	250,000	250,000
VAL/TAG/PND/015/L	VAL/TAG/PND/015/L/S3	250,000	250,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/014/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/014/L/S3	270,000	270,000
VAL/TAG/PND/015/L	VAL/TAG/PND/015/L/S2	270,000	270,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/022/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/022/L/S2	270,000	270,000
VAL/TAG/KBF/017/L	VAL/TAG/KBF/017/L/S2	450,000	450,000
VAL/TAG/PND/017/L	VAL/TAG/PND/017/L/S2	300,000	300,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/028/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/028/L/S2	300,000	300,000
VAL/TAG/MLN/028/L	VAL/TAG/MLN/028/L/S1	30,000	30,000

Appendix B : Socio-Economic & Livelihoods Household Survey Form

Part A: Data collection information

- 1 Valuation/household number:
- 2 Other valuation numbers belonging to individuals residing in this household
- 3 Interviewer name and surname:
- 4 Date:
- 5 Ward
- 6 Village:
- 7 Hamlet
- 8 Name and surname of household head (HHH): ...
- 9 Nationality of HHH
- 10 Mobile number of HHH:
- 11 Name and surname of person interviewed (if not the HHH):
- 12 Relationship of person interviewed to HHH:

Part B: Household demographics

- 13 Is this household part of a polygamous household? Y / N
- 14 If yes, state the number of wives:
- 15 Household number of related polygamous households
- 16 Home language:
- 17 Ethnicity:
- 18 Religion:

Part C: Residency and tenants

- 19 Does the household have another home? Y/ N
- 20 If yes, where is this other home?
- 21 How much time do you spend on each home?

Part F: Household members

- 35 How many individuals does this household comprise (**excluding tenants**)?

- 22 How many rooms does the house have?
- 23 Are there tenants accommodated on the property? Y / N
- 24 If yes, number of tenants being accommodated? .
- 25 Are any of the tenants' migrant workers? Y / N
- 26 If yes, number of migrant workers accommodated?
- 27 Is the property used for business purposes? Y / N
- 28 If yes, specify type of business?

Part D: Dwellings and structures

- 29 How many structures does this household own? .
- 30 Indicate how many of each structure make up this homestead:

Structure	Number
Brick house	
Mud hut/traditional structure	
Batiments (square building with corrugated iron roof)	
Kitchen	
Livestock Kraal	
Poultry coup	
Parking garage	
Toilet	
Storage building	
Other (specify)	

Part E: Water, sanitation and energy

- 31 What type of sanitation facility does this household use on most days?
- 32 Does the household share this sanitation facility with another household? Y / N
- 33 Does this household have access to electricity? Y/N
- 34 What energy does the household mostly use for lighting?

36 Name	37 Valuation number	38 Age or Date of Birth	39 Relationship to household head	40 Marital status	41 Gender	42 Disability/serious illness	Only for persons 5 years and older			Only for persons 15 years and older		
							43 Attending school?	44 Highest education completed	45 Able to read?	46 Primary activity (if formal employment specify location)	47 Secondary activity	48 Employable skills
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A
					M / F		Y / N		Y / N	Y / N	Y / N	W / A

49 What social services are available close to the alternative land?

- School
- Church
- Hospital/health centre/dispensary
- Shops and Market
- Milling machines

50 How far are the services?

- School _____
- Church _____

c. Hospital/health Centre/dispensary _____

d. Shops and Market _____

e. Milling machines _____

51 Mention the social services that requires to cross the pipeline corridor?

Part G: Livestock

- 52 Are there any changes on your livestock keeping
for the past three years? Y/N
- 53 If yes, what are they? _____

Part H: Marketing of produce

54 Are there any changes on the selling of the produced crops for the past three years? Y/N

55 If yes, what are they? _____

Part I: Expenditure

Expenditure item	Rank the 5 most important items (1 most important – 5 least important)	Est. Amount during last month for entire household (TZS)
56 Food		
57 Clothes		
58 Water		
59 Household energy		
60 Education		
61 Furniture		
62 Medical expenses		
63 Livestock expenditure		
64 House payments (rent/mortgage)		
65 Vehicle payments		
66 Transport		
67 Entertainment		
68 Cigarettes and alcohol		
69 Personal care items (soap, shampoo etc)		
70 Newspapers/stationary, stamps		
71 Child care		

Part J: Moveable assets

Item	How many of this item does the household currently own that are in <u>working order</u> (write 0 if none)
72 Cell phone	
73 Radio	
74 DVD player	
75 Satellite dish	
76 Seeder	
77 Mortar gold panning	
78 Gold washing carpets	
79 Small manual mill	
80 Television	
81 Sewing Machine	
82 Refrigerator/freezer	
83 Motor cycle	
84 Car/Van	
85 Tractor	
86 Donkey cart	
87 Rickshaw	
88 Bicycle	
89 Firearm	
90 Canoe	
91 Wheelbarrow	
92 Fan	
93 Personal computer	
94 Kettle	
95 Solar Panel	
96 Electric/gas stove	
97 Washing machine	
98 Gas lamp	
99 Dish washer	
100 Bank account	
101 Hand grinder	
102 Coal/paraffin stove	
103 Bed	
104 Furnace	
105 Generator	
106 Plow drawn by oxen	
107 Table	
108 Chair, bench, stool	
109 Furnished living room	

Part K: Nutrition

110 Was there a shortage of food during the past three years? Y / N

111 If yes, circle the months: Jan / Feb / March / April / May / June / July / Aug / Sept / Oct / Nov / Dec

112 What was the most important reason for food shortage?

Part L: Health

113 Generally when members of this household get ill, where do they go for medical attention?

114 How long do household members need to travel to get to this facility (minutes)?

115 How many of the household members have experienced any of the following conditions in the last three years?

Health condition	Number affected (last 3 years)	Treatment method mostly used (Modern – M; Traditional – T; Both -B)
116 Cholera		M/ T/ B
117 Tuberculosis		M/ T/ B
118 Hepatitis B		M/ T/ B
119 Bilharzia		M/ T/ B
120 Diabetes		M/ T/ B
121 Respiratory illness/asthma		M/ T/ B
122 Heart disease		M/ T/ B
123 Typhoid		M/ T/ B
124 STDs (incl. HIV)		M/ T/ B
125 Hypertension		M/ T/ B
126 Liver sclerosis		M/ T/ B
127 Malaria		M/ T/ B
128 Diarrhoea		M/ T/ B
129 Intestinal worms		M/ T/ B
130 Joint diseases		M/ T/ B
131 Eye infection		M/ T/ B
132 Stomach ache		M/ T/ B
133 Diphtheria		M/ T/ B
134 Edema		M/ T/ B
135 COVID-19		M/ T/ B

136 Did any household members die in the past 3 years, due to one of the following conditions?

Health problem	Number
137 COVID-19	
138 Abdominal pain/vomiting	
139 Articular pain	
140 Coughs	
141 Diarrhoea	
142 Gun accident	
143 Jaundice	
144 Leprosy	
145 Malaria	
146 Meningitis	
147 Mining accident	
148 Malaria	
149 Pneumonia	
150 Phlebitis	
151 Unknown	

152 Did any of the household members experience any of the following problems with a pregnancy in the past 3 years?

Problem	Y/N
153 Stillborn	Y/N
154 Premature birth (more than 3 weeks)	Y/N
155 Baby died within 2 weeks of birth	Y/N
156 Baby born with serious abnormalities	Y/N

157 Does your youngest child have a vaccination card? Y / N

158 Have you ever heard of HIV/AIDS/COVID-19
Y / N

159 I don't want to know the result, but have you ever tested for HIV? Y / N

160 Are condoms available in your community?
Y / N

Part M: Needs analysis

Problem	Rating (Assign 1 to most urgent and 5 least urgent)
161 Employment problems	
162 Lack of skills	
163 Health care facilities	
164 Education / schools	
165 Crime / violence / vandalism	
166 Illegal land uses	
167 Eviction from land	
168 Bad roads/ bridges	
169 Access to markets for goods	
170 Problems with refuse / rubbish removal	
171 Electricity	
172 Diseases	
173 Conflict	
174 Housing	
175 Access to agricultural inputs	
176 Land for agriculture	
177 Recreational facilities	
178 Access to business centres / shops	
179 Transport problems	
180 Hunger / nutrition	
181 Drug abuse	
182 Alcohol abuse	
183 Water for drinking – availability	
184 Water for drinking - quality	
185 Water for irrigation	
186 Problems with sewerage	
187 Prostitution	

188 What are the five households' most urgent needs?

Need	Rating (Assign 1 to most urgent and 5 least urgent)
189 Bridge	
190 Foodstuffs	
191 Water	
192 Clinic	
193 Schools	
194 Agricultural equipment	

Need	Rating (Assign 1 to most urgent and 5 least urgent)
195ernity clinic	
196 Police station	
197 Skills training	
198 Employment	

199 Do you have a bank account? Y/N

200 If yes, which bank?

- a. CRDB
- b. NMB
- c. NBC
- d. Other (Specify)

201 If no, which bank do you prefer to open an account?

- a. CRDB
- b. NMB
- c. NBC
- d. Other (Specify.....)

Wards

xxx	1
xxx	2
Other (specify)	3

Villages/settlements

xxx	1
xxx	2
Other (specify)	3

Hamlet

xxx	1
xxx	2
Other (specify)	3

Relationship of person interviewed to HHH

Household head	1
Spouse of household head	2
Son/ daughter of household head	3
Parent or parent-in-law of household head	4
Other (specify)	5

Home language:

Kiswahili	1
Kimakua	2
Kimakonde	3
Kiyao	4
Kingereza	5
Other (specify)	6

Ethnicity:

Mwera	1
Makonde	2
Makua	3
Magingo	4
Yao	5
Ngindo	6
Other (specify)	10

Religion

Islam	1
Christian	2
Animism	3
Other (specify)	4

Nationality

Tanzanian	1
Malawian	2
Kenyan	3
Other (specify)	4

If yes, where is this other home:

Same village	1
Other Village in this District (specify Village)	2
Other District in this Region (specify District)	3
Other Region (Specify Region)	4
Other Country (specify Country)	5

Type of business

Petty trading	1
Mechanical Workshop	2
Salon	3
Other (Specify)	3

Where water is MOSTLY obtained from?

Communal well	1
Individual well	2
Government provided water (community tap/standpipe)	3
River, stream or creek	4
Borehole	5
Stream	6
Improved well or pump	7
Dam/pool/rain tank	8
Water vendor	9
Other (specify)	10

Sanitation facility

No sanitation facility	1
Pit latrine	2
Flush toilet	3
Other (specify)	4

Type of energy mostly

Generator	1
Solar panel	2
Public Electricity	3
Charcoal	4
Flashlight/Batteries	5
Kerozene	6
Butane Gas	7
Candles	8
Wood	9
Cow dung	10
Paraffin	11
Other (specify)	12

Relationship to household head

Household head	1
Spouse of household head	2
Son/ daughter of household head	3
Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law of household head	4
Grandchild of household head	5
Parent of household head	6
Parent-in-law of household head	7

Brother/ sister of household head.....	8
Cousin of household head	9
Grandparent of household head.....	10
Adopted/ foster/ step child of household head.....	11
Other relative	12
Not related but dependent.....	13
Other (specify)	14

Marital status

Married	1
Divorced	2
Widowed.....	3
Single	4
Living together	5
Child	6

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Lives here full time.....	1
Lives here part-time (more than 5 days per month)	2
Lives here irregularly (less than 5 days per month)	3

44. Highest education

None.....	1
Xxx	2
Xxx	3

Employable Skills

Driving	1
Operation of heavy equipment	2
Mechanical skills	3
Electrical skills	4
Electronic skills	5
Plumbing.....	6
Builder/ construction	7
Carpentry.....	8
Computer operating	9
Administrative/ clerical	10
Warehouse/ storekeeping	11
None of the above.....	12

No access to farming land

Not enough money to rent land	1
Not enough land available.....	2
No need for land	3
Other (specify)	4

Crops/plants

Cassava.....	1
Rice	2
Yam.....	3
Corn.....	4
White sorghum.....	5
Red sorghum	6
Peanuts/groundnuts.....	7
Cowpea	8
Cotton	9
Onion.....	10
Tomato	11
Lettuce.....	12
Carrots.....	13
Cotton.....	14
Coffee.....	15
Beans	16
Potato	17
Pumpkin.....	18
Maize.....	19
Pimento	20
Aubergine	21
Green legume.....	22
Watermelon	23
Melon.....	24
Okra.....	25
Mango	26
Banana	27
Orange.....	28
Citrus	29
Papaya	30

Other (specify).....	31
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If any fields were left uncultivated, why were they not cultivated?

Resting/ lying fallow.....	1
No rain	2
Late rain.....	3
No seeds to plant	4
No farming implements.....	5
Shortage of labour.....	6
Birds/ animals eat the crops	7
Pests/ crop disease	8
Other (specify).....	9

Main income provider

Head of household	1
Spouse of head of household	2
Someone related to the household head living in this homestead.....	3
Someone related to the household head not living in this homestead	4
Someone not related to the head of the household.....	5

Main income provider source of income

Farming.....	1
Fishing	2
Shepherding.....	3
Hunting	4
Driving.....	5
Apprentice.....	6
Mechanic.....	7
Shop owner.....	8
Military service	9
Livestock seller.....	10
Baker	11
Butcher	12
Carpenter	13
Gold Panning	14
Other (specify).....	15

What was the most important reason for food shortage?

Lack of income	1
Animals destroy crops	2
Drought	3
Lack of access to markets	4
Insufficient labour	5
Shortage of land.....	6
Lack of access to land.....	7
Sold food for cash	8
Bad luck/ witchcraft	9
Other (specify)	10

Health Facilities

Public hospital/clinic	1
Private hospital/clinic.....	2
Health centre.....	3
Private nurse	5
Traditional therapist/healer	6
Did not seek treatment	8
Other (specify)	9

Needs analysis

Not a problem.....	1
It is a problem, but does not influence my quality of life	2
It is a problem and it affects my quality of life.....	3