



East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP)

Supplementary Resettlement Action and Livelihood Restoration Plan

Consultancy Services for the Provision of a Supplementary Resettlement Action and Livelihood Restoration Plan - Chongoleani Peninsula

TZ 2040114

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RSK GENERAL NOTES

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EACOP

Livelihood Restoration Plan – Chongoleani Peninsula

TZ 2040114

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP; hereafter referred to as the 'Project') involves the construction and operation of a buried cross-border pipeline to transport crude oil from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to the east coast of Tanzania for export to international markets. The pipeline will run from Kabaale in Hoima district in Uganda to a marine storage terminal (MST) in Chongoleani ward, Tanga region of Tanzania. The length of the pipeline is nearly 1,443 kilometres (km), of which 1,147 km will be in Tanzania. Here, the pipeline will traverse eight (8) regions and the land administered by 27 administrative district/city councils.

This document is the supplementary resettlement action plan (SRAP) and livelihood restoration plan (LRP) for the Project's marine facilities at Chongoleani peninsula, which comprise the MST including a jetty and a load-out-facility (LOF), a soil storage site, and short sections of an access road to the site and the pipeline corridor.

Overview

For the construction of its marine infrastructure, the Project will lease approximately 82 ha of land. This land, jointly referred to as 'EACOP ha,' will be leased from Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA). In 2017, TPA acquired nearly 200 ha of land in Chongoleani ward (hereafter referred to as 'TPA 200 ha'). The 2017 land acquisition process followed Tanzanian statutory requirements.

The Project follows the laws of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Project standards as set out in the host government agreement (HGA), and the requirements of International Financial Institutions (IFI) including the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) performance standards (PSs). According to IFC PS5 on 'land acquisition and involuntary resettlement' paragraphs 30-32, the Project is required to identify and describe the government resettlement measures that took place during the 2017 TPA land acquisition process. Pertaining to this, in collaboration with TPA, two joint reviews have been conducted by the Project (EACOP, 2022a; 2022b). The findings of the joint reviews confirmed gaps in livelihood restoration (and other in-kind entitlements such as transitional support). Therefore, this SRAP and LRP includes the supplemental measures that will be undertaken by the Project to achieve the requirements of IFC PS 5 in a way that is 'permitted by the responsible agency and implementation time schedule' (IFC, 2012, page 39).

In addition to the persons affected by the 2017 land take, all persons affected by the Project's marine footprint are covered in the final SRAP and its LRP. The SRAP and its LRP is prepared and disclosed in two-stages:

- The draft SRAP and LRP (presented in this report) considers the Project's terrestrial land acquisition and livelihood impacts associated with the 2017 TPA land acquisition.
- The final SRAP and LRP covers all terrestrial and marine livelihood impacts and associated livelihood restoration options.

Purpose and scope of the SRAP and LRP

The overarching purpose of the SRAP and its LRP is to set out the supplemental measures that the Project will take to provide livelihood restoration support to persons/households who are affected by the Project.

More specifically, the scope of the SRAP and LRP is to establish and describe:

- The Project-affected communities (PACs), households (PAHs), and persons (PAPs)
- Eligibility criteria and livelihood restoration entitlements
- The process used to identify Project-affected vulnerable individuals and households
- Measures to restore, or where possible enhance, livelihoods of affected persons and households
- The Project's approach to SRAP and LRP implementation, consultation and disclosure, and monitoring and evaluation.

The SRAP and LRP has been prepared on behalf of the Project by the SRAP consulting team, which comprises the environmental and social consulting firms RSK International Project Group and RSK East Africa.

The SRAP and LRP has 12 chapters, each addressing a key component of the supplementary resettlement planning process. The sequence of chapters is shown in Figure ES 1.

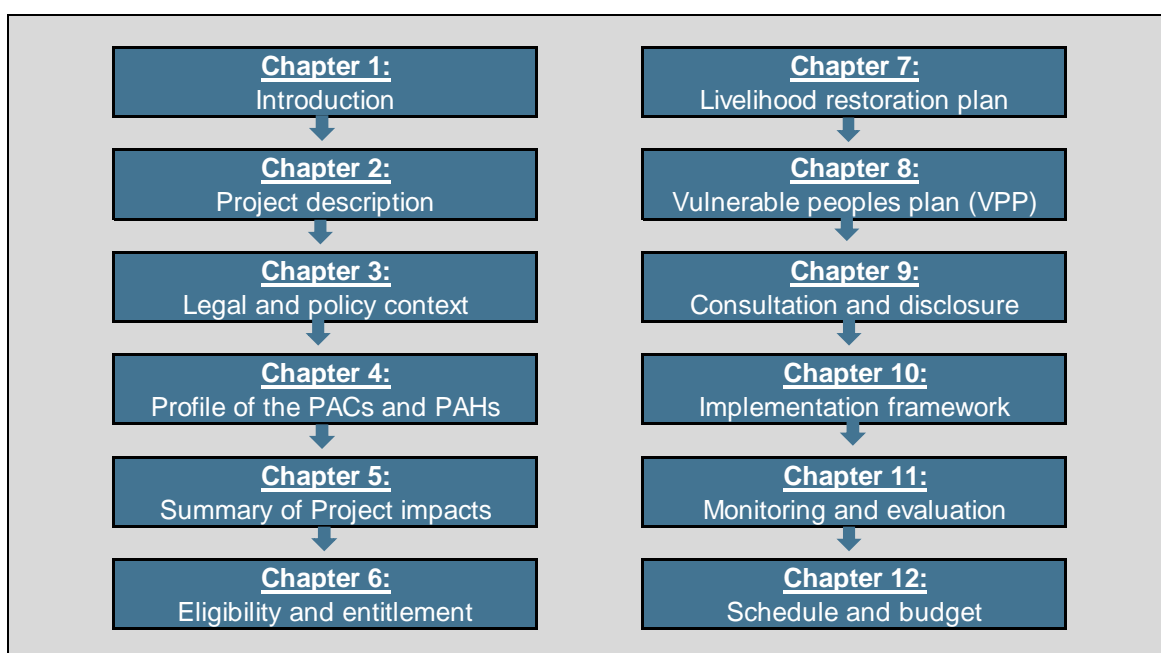


Figure ES 1: SRAP and LRP chapters

Project description

The Project entails the construction and operation of a 24-inch in diameter insulated, electrically trace heated, buried pipeline to transport crude oil from the Hoima district in Uganda to the mentioned MST export facility in Chongoleani ward located in Tanga region of Tanzania. Crude oil will be stored at the MST before it is moved to the offshore LOF from where it will be transported to export markets. The MST area includes the construction of the following facilities:

- **MST:** consisting of floating roof tanks, discharge pumps and associated support systems, and a trestle with transfer lines that connects the MST to the LOF
- **LOF:** including a jetty, to transfer crude oil to vessels (i.e. ships) at a sheltered deep-water site offshore
- **Jetty (trestle):** A jetty of approximately 2 km in length will connect the MST with the LOF.

The MST will be used to store the crude oil before it is discharged through pipelines to the offshore LOF. Its footprint will be approximately 1,037 by 533 m. The MST will be designed with a 2 km jetty trestle to provide access to the offshore LOF located in Tanga Bay.

The land take needed for the construction of the Project's marine facilities comprises approximately 82 ha of land located within the TPA 200 ha and a short section of the EACOP pipeline corridor, and an access road to the MST site, which also fall within the TPA 200 ha boundaries. For additional access roads to the installations existing routes will be used. There will be some very limited upgrade to the existing road outside the TPA 200 ha. This has formed part of the Project-led land acquisition process and is covered within the commitments contained in the EACOP Tanga Region RAP.

As mentioned, TPA acquired 200 ha of land in 2017. The MST and associated facilities will be located within this land and TPA will provide a lease to the Project. Both the Right Of Occupancy (ROO) to TPA and the lease will comply with the principles stated in the EACOP Resettlement Policy Framework (EACOP, 2021) and the signed host government agreement (HGA).

Access restrictions to Project land during construction and operation will be determined on the basis of health and safety considerations. The MST site will be fenced and access strictly controlled by the Project. There will be a marine exclusion zone (EZ) of 500 m radius around the jetty, with an additional area adjoining the loading terminal for manoeuvring. The construction and operation of the marine facilities including scenarios for fishers and/or fish gleaners' access under the jetty is pending further studies. The under jetty access scenarios and associated mitigation measures are included in the final SRAP and LRP.

Legal and policy context

The Project is required to meet Tanzanian legislative requirements for land acquisition, compensation and resettlement and has committed to meet the relevant International Financing Standards (IFS) captured in the Equator Principles (EP) IV (2020) and the IFC PSs.

Background

As mentioned, in 2017 TPA acquired approximately 200 ha land at Chongoleani peninsula. As the land to be used for the marine facilities is Project Required Land, IFC PS 5 paragraph 30 requires that the Project identifies and describes government resettlement measures. Pertaining to this, two joint reviews by the Project and TPA have been conducted (see EACOP 2022a; 2022b). The joint reviews performed:

- Identification of EACOP Project-affected persons (PAPs) and displacement impacts
- Gap analysis of the land acquisition and valuation process (EACOP versus TPA 200 ha land acquisition at Chongoleani).

The joint review has identified differences with the Project's valuations along the pipeline corridor in Tanzania, including the identification of compliance gaps with the IFC PSs. Pertaining to this, supplemental measures to achieve the requirements of IPC PS5 are required. The supplemental measures are detailed in the SRAP's Livelihood Restoration Plan presented in Chapter 7. Next, the relevant Tanzanian and international regulatory framework is summarised.

Summary of Tanzania's regulatory framework

Tanzania has a range of laws and policies related to categories of land, land tenure, land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. All land in Tanzania remains vested in the President as trustee for and on behalf of all citizens of Tanzania. Land is divided into three administrative categories as summarised below:

- **Reserved land:** land set aside for wildlife, forests, marine parks, road reserves and similar. Specific legal regimes govern these lands under the laws used to establish the various forms of reserved land
- **General land:** land that is neither reserved land nor village land and is therefore managed by the Commissioner for Lands
- **Village land:** includes all land inside the boundaries of registered villages, where the village development committees (VDCs) and village assemblies are given powers to manage land.

The three categories of land translate into three main forms of tenure rights:

- Rights of occupancy (for general land)
- Customary rights of occupancy (for village land)
- Reserved land (for conservation and other areas).

Legislation and policy underpinning land acquisition and compensation practice in Tanzania falls into three broad groups:

- **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
- **Relevant policies:** including policies informing urban planning, marine parks and reserves act, and water resource management.

Corporate policies and standards

While the Project has specific standards it predominantly uses selected TOTAL SE standards including:

- Code of conduct
- Health, safety and environment (HSE) policy
- Security philosophy
- Human rights policy.

Host government agreement (HGA)

The HGA between the Upstream Partners and the Government of Tanzania was signed in May 2021. As part of the HGA, the Project has agreed to address EHSS and human rights standards at national and international levels, guided by international good practice in general including the United Nations guiding principles (UNGP) on business and human rights (UN, 2011). The SRAP and LRP has adopted the HGA principles, ensuring compliance with these in processes.

International guidance and standards

In the context of international standards and guidance, the Project and the SRAP and LRP align with the provisions of the Equator Principles IV and the IFC PSs:

- The Equator Principles 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 Equator Principles financial institutions, Equator Principles guidance on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is relevant and applicable
- The IFC PS provide standards and guidance on the management of project-related social and environmental risks and impacts and the enhancement of development opportunities.

Among the eight (8) IFC PS, two (2) are directly relevant to the SRAP and LRP in particular:

- PS1 Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts: the PS advises among other things on the effective management of social impacts, risks and opportunities
- PS5 Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement: the PS provides systematic guidance on the planning and implementation of activities to minimise resettlement and displacement impacts and to restore or improve livelihoods and standards of living.

Gap analysis

A gap Analysis between the TPA 2017 land acquisition process which followed Tanzanian legislative requirements and IFC standards has been undertaken. Material discrepancies have been identified in the context of socio-economic surveys, livelihood restoration, and vulnerable people. The gaps will be addressed as part of this Project LRP.

Summary of Project-affected households

This chapter provide a summary of the socio-economic and livelihoods context of Tanga city council (CC) and the Project-affected communities (PACs)¹ and households (PAHs).

For this SRAP and LRP, the PACs are Chongoleani, Putini, and Ndaoya² mitaa all located within Chongoleani ward. A map of Chongoleani ward, the PACs, and Project's main components is shown in Figure ES 4-1. While chapter 4 presents an overview of the socio-economic and livelihood context of the PACs and EACOP PAHs, for brevity the executive summary focuses on the latter group. First the collected data that underpins the analysis is described.

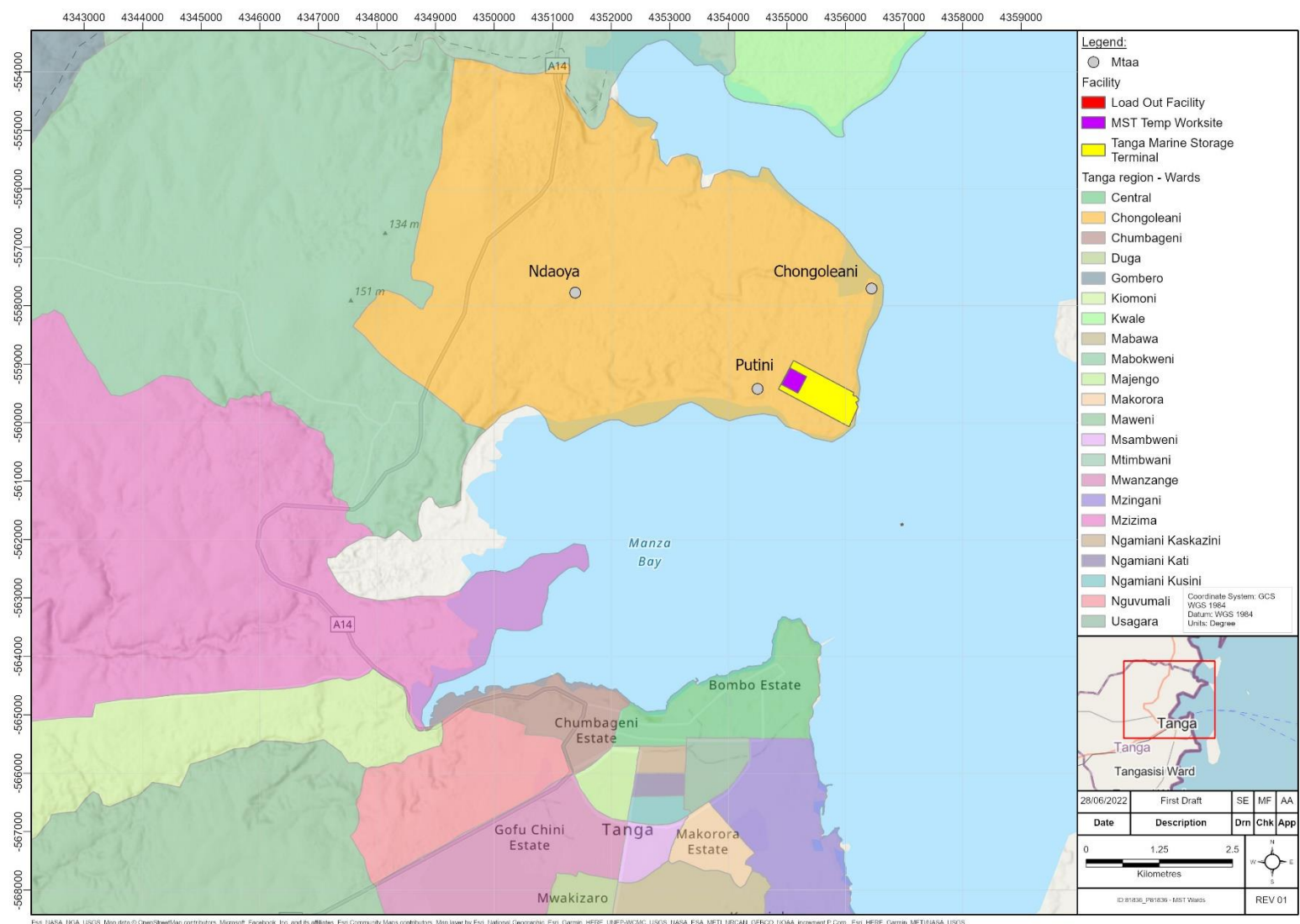
Socio-economic and livelihoods survey (SELI)

To analyse the livelihoods of PAHs, SELIs were undertaken by the SRAP Consultant's team. The SELI team conducted three separate surveys between January and June 2022 in Tanga region. These included the following:

- A socio-economic household survey (SEHS) of 111 EACOP PAHs conducted in February, March, and June 2022
- A marine livelihoods baseline assessment, conducted from January to April 2022 within the PACs
- A terrestrial livelihoods baseline assessment, conducted in January and February 2022.

¹ The PAC is defined as the population of any mtaa overlapping with the Project footprint, it thus encompasses PAHs and PAPs, but also includes households that reside in those wards but will not be physically or economically displaced by the Project.

² Ndaoya mtaa includes the fishery-based sub-mtaa Helani and Mvuuni.



Path: C:\Users\seassave\Google Drive\WORK\PROJECTS\010306 - Chongoleani - RAP & LRP\01 - GIS\010306.aprx\010306 - MST Wards

Figure ES 2: Map of Chongoleani ward, PACs, and the Project's main components

PAHs current location and household composition

As mentioned, 111 EACOP PAHs were surveyed during the SEHS. Of these, 41 no longer reside within the PACs. Their current location are shown in Table ES 1. Key demographic statistics of surveyed PAHs is shown in Table ES 2.

Table ES 1: PAHs current (2022) location

Location	Number
Within Chongoleani ward	12
Tanga region	20
Dar es Salaam region	5
Morogoro region	2
Zanzibar (Unguja) island	2
Total	41

Source: SEHS, 2022

Table ES 2: Key demographic statistics of surveyed PAHs

Characteristic (yes)	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PAHs surveyed	12	10.7%	58	52.3%	41	37.8%
PAH household (hh) members	94	12.2%	392	51.0%	282	36.7%
Gender of hh head						
- Male	8	72.7%	31	53.4%	32	78.0%
- Female	3	27.3%	21	36.2%	6	14.6%
- n/a	1	9.1%	6	10.3%	3	7.3%
Gender of hh members						
- Male	48	51.1%	191	48.7%	144	51.1%
- Female	46	48.9%	198	50.5%	138	48.9%
- n/a	0	0%	3	0.8%	0	0%

Source: SEHS, 2022

Livelihood analysis of surveyed PAHs

To assess the livelihoods of surveyed EACOP PAHs within the PACs, a livelihood analysis was conducted. The analysis used a sustainable livelihoods framework approach to the study of livelihoods. A summary of the livelihood analysis is provided in Table ES 3. Next dominant livelihood strategies and activities are briefly summarised.

Table ES 3: Overview of livelihood analysis of surveyed EACOP PAHs

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
Marine-based activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Near shore fishing using canoes and small vessels that are powered by hand (paddle) or wind (sails), to access near-shore fishing grounds. Use combination of traps, lines, nets, and fish attracting devices Shoreline fishing using rod and hand line Fish gleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate fishing gear Price fluctuations Market saturation Heavy wind/weather Illegal fishing activities Government restrictions Have to rent or borrow boats High taxation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls do generally not fish at sea due to cultural norms Vulnerable people are often not able to fish at sea Youth lack adequate fishing gear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sell fish locally Sell fish at a lower price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase value of marine resources through better storage and packaging methods Use artificial reefs to increase fish stock and diversity
Subsistence farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in activities since the 2017 land take Usually conducted on small blocks of 20x30 meter Cassava, beans, and maize for food Cashew nut, coconut, and mango for food and cash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe food insecurity from March to May Land availability Water availability Little use of inputs such as fertiliser due to high prices of inputs Frequent droughts Floods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land access due to customary practices that prevent women from owning land Limited labour time due to responsibility for reproductive work Used to obtain food such as cassava from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form self-help groups (limited and mainly for pooling labour) Walk long distances to find water sources that can irrigate small pieces of land Seek advice from extension officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate options for securing communal land and/or support agriculture on small residential land parcels Restore food security by planting improved crops (cassava, maize, and legumes) Restore food security by promoting small-scale 'kitchen' gardens

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some horticultural crops such as okra, African eggplant, watermelon, and amaranth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many inputs only available in agro-input shops in Tanga City Low yields Rain-fed agriculture Mixed farming where many crops are grown on small land parcels Only one Extension Officer in Ward with limited transport means Lack of knowledge on agricultural best practices Crop and pest disease Poor farming implements Inadequate water sources for irrigation Livestock kept free-range and wild animals destroy crops 	<p>farms now often buy food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to sell coconuts from farms, after 2017 land take have to buy from other places to sell Used to work as hired labour on farms, after 2017 land take the income source is not easily available Travel longer distances to source pesticide, herbicide, and other inputs Used to get income from farm, after 2017 land take more dependent on male head/relatives for support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift to other livelihood sources such as fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate methods to improve water supply (through rainwater harvesting methods and irrigation schemes)

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
Commercial farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited after the 2017 land take Cassava, cashew nut, coconut, green grams, and cow peas grown Some horticultural crops such as okra, African eggplant, watermelon, and amaranth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above and in addition: Soils are high in salinity rendering soils unsuitable for larger-scale crop production FGDs mention that only three advanced small-scale farmers exist in the Project-affected areas Strong orientation towards fishing Lack of agricultural best practice skills Following land take, have less cash crops such as fruit trees Lack of market access Coastal area - low soil suitability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land availability Lack of capital Lack of labour/time as women are responsible for reproductive work Men sometimes control incomes from crop sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant coping strategies mentioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore incomes by promoting crop diversity (plant crops with a good market that grow well on small parcels) Investigate methods to improve water supply (through rainwater harvesting methods and irrigation schemes) Training on agricultural best practices Facilitate access to main markets in town and/or establish local food stalls Investigate whether Project can source foodstuff and goods from PAHs during construction
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle Goats Sheep Poultry Ducks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land availability For cattle, limited land for grazing and pasture Climate change and droughts affect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural barriers often prevent women from rearing cattle Lack of capital to invest in needed inputs such as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for fodder in the nearby villages Watching and staying alert to minimize attacks of wild animals on livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore incomes and food security by providing training on improved/semi-intensive livestock farming

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
		availability of fodder for animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low production due to limited use of improved breeds and methods • Livestock usually kept free-range • Animal disease. For poultry, Newcastle disease cause high morbidity and mortality • Wild animals may eat livestock • Animal theft • Limited use of modern/improved or hybrid varieties causing low livestock production • Lack of capital • Veterinary services are seldom used • Only one Extension Officer available in Ward 	fodder, vaccines, and housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of labour time as women are responsible for reproductive work • Very little processing and value addition to livestock produce • Men sometimes control incomes from livestock sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrow land from relatives • Seek advice from relatives • Go to town to sell produce such as eggs • Use plants such as African bird eye or neem to fabricate traditional medicine to prevent/cure poultry diseases • Few youths have formed a group and obtained a loan to invest in hybrid/improved poultry production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate access to inputs such as vaccines, housing, and fodder • Facilitate access to veterinary services

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
Small businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish frying and selling Weaving of baskets, mats, food covers, and roofing material Small shops/'duka' Sell water, coconuts, peanuts, and cashew nuts Transport ('boda boda') Food vendor ('mama lishe') Sell vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capital Lack of business management skills Lack of vocational skills Strong orientation on fishing Lack of access to markets due to high transport costs Low diversity of businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural norms often prevent girls and women to access markets in town Men might control the incomes obtained Early marriages and pregnancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few form groups to access loans from the Government VICOBA membership to access savings and loans schemes (mainly women) Use income from fishing to invest in small businesses Young girls often learn to produce small business products from their mothers Sometimes go to other districts to buy products for sale locally (mainly youth) 	<p>Through training, enhance processing and value addition to products currently produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farm products livestock produce coconut oil edible oils applying colour to mats and baskets <p>Through training, introduce new livelihoods that are applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stationary tailoring hair and beauty food catering transport (boda boda) cloth dying Assist PAHs in accessing loan schemes that are available in the Mitaa Financial training Support to development of business plans

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed capital
Self-employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few carpenters Few welders Driving Casual labour on farms Casual labour in salt extraction and processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of formal/professional skills Strong orientation on fishing and small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced farmland caused a deduction in demand for hired farm labour (many were women) Cultural barriers might prevent women and girls from receiving training in e.g. driving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few youth have received training in driving from VETA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to vocational training of skills in demand due to the Project's activities Keep a database registrar with names, skills, and contact details of PAHs interested in casual/unskilled/manual labour.
Formal employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers Drivers Medical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of formal education No university in Tanga Region De-industrialisation since the collapse of the sisal industry Few formal jobs in rural areas Strong orientation on fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant coping strategies mentioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and CV and job preparedness training to PAHs with formal degrees
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weaving baskets, mats, food covers, and roofing material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depend on resources collected from the Project-affected areas Forest degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant coping strategies mentioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to an alternative site for natural resource collection

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salt extraction and processing • Water • Firewood and charcoals burning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited skills in value addition of products • Little diversification in end-products 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value addition (add colour to mats and baskets)

Dominant livelihood strategies

The dominant livelihood strategy practiced by nearly all surveyed PAHs (and other members within the PACs) is that of livelihood/income diversification. The dominant type of diversification at the household-level is the combination of fishery, small businesses, and to a lesser extent crop farming. This type of diversification is possible due to two factors. First, livelihood activities are often gendered and second due to seasonality in fishing and crop growing several activities can be combined. To give examples, while men often fish at sea, women are predominantly engaged in fish gleaning and terrestrial activities such as basketry and/or food vending ('mama lishe' in Kiswahili). Moreover, due to the mentioned seasonality in fishing where large waves prevent fishers from going out to sea, fishers can attend to crop farming and/or they may hire farm labour using cash earned from their fishing activity.

Dominant livelihood activities

The most common livelihood activities that PAHs depend on for their livelihoods are fishing/gleaning, small businesses, and crop farming.

Small businesses: many PAHs (especially female and vulnerable PAH members) have diversified their livelihoods towards small businesses. 78 PAHs (or 70.2%) stated during the SEHS, that they have a business. An overview of the types of businesses PAHs operate is in Table ES 4. The majority of businesses operated are small-scale services and businesses.

Table ES 4: Type of self-employed activity/business operated by PAHs

Type of Business	Number of PAHs Involved in Activity
Small business and services	26
Artisan goods and handicrafts	19
Retail shop	5
Mobile trade	7
Transport/'boda'	3
Carpentry	2
Food processing	2
Renting out room/accommodation	1
Manufacturing	1
Other	12
Total	78

Source: RSK (2022c)

Access to land and crop and livestock farming: the SEHS distinguished between access to residential and farming land. PAHs 'ownership' status of residential land is stated in Table ES 5. The majority of PAHs 'own' residential plots without legal documentation. The median size of residential plots is 0.5 acres.

Table ES 5: Tenure status of PAHs' residential plots

Residential plots	Chongoleani		Putini		Other locations	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ownership with legal documentations	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ownership without legal documentations	11	91.7%	52	89.7%	22	53.6%
Signed lease	0	0%	0	0%	1	2.4%
Title deed/letter of allotment	0	0%	0	0%	4	9.8%
Customary/traditional land rights	1	8.3%	4	6.9%	0	0%
Usufruct rights	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Does not own residential plot	0	0%	2	3.4%	14	34.1%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Larger-scale crop cultivation is conducted on farming land, which is located away from the residential area (yet within walking distance to the main dwelling). 43 PAHs (or 12.2%) state crop farming as one of the household's main income/livelihood sources.³ The majority of PAHs grow cassava, maize, and mango.

Almost one-third of the surveyed PAHs (34 or 30.6%), stated that they own or have access to non-Project affected farming land. As the Table shows, 11 PAHs report that they have ownership documents for arable land while ten state that they 'own' land without ownership documents.⁴ 72 PAHs do not have access to farming land.

As shown in Table ES 6, the average size of remaining non-Project affected farming land is 1.0 acre for PAHs in Chongoleani, 2.2 acres for PAHs in Putini, and 4.8 acres for PAHs residing in other locations.

Table ES 6: Land tenure status of non Project-affected farming land

Farming land	Chongoleani		Putini		Other locations	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ownership documents for arable land	2	16.7%	4	6.9%	5	12.2%
Ownership without legal documents	1	8.3%	6	10.3%	3	7.3%

³ 12 PAHs in 'Other location', 11 PAHs in Putini, and one PAH in Chongoleani.

⁴ The exact form of ownership was not verified during the SEHS. In general, land in Tanzania is governed by the land act for general land and the village land act for village land (land act no. 4 of general land and land act no. 5 of village land (1999). Under the general land act, people with surveyed plots are granted with a title deed as proof of ownership. Under village land, people with surveyed plots are granted with certificate of 'customary rights of occupancy' (ccro) as proof of ownership. Village land which is unsurveyed people can hold customary right of occupancy still. PAHs who have relocated to urban areas may have a title deed while those within the PAC may hold a customary right of occupancy, where this land is surveyed they may have a ccro.

Farming land	Chongoleani		Putini		Other locations	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Has access to family owned land (with and without legal documents)	1	8.3%	1	1.7%	1	2.4%
Rented/leased arable land	0	0%	3	5.2%	4	9.8%
Other	0	0%	1	1.7%	2	4.9%
Does not have access to farming land plot	7	58.3%	43	74.1%	22	53.7%
N/a	1	8.3%	0	0%	4	9.8%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Fishery-based livelihoods: fishery and fish gleaning are important activities. Surveyed PAHs fishing activities (one PAH can have several) are shown in Table ES 7. The majority of surveyed PAHs rely on near shore fishing. Due to the lack of engines, fishing is conducted close to the shore using canoes and small vessels that are powered by hand. PAHs surveyed fish and/or fish glean using a combination of traps, lines, nets, and fish attracting devices. Lesser common fishing activities include deep sea fishing (seven PAHs) and fishing from the beach shore (seven PAHs). For surveyed PAHs who fish, on average, three male members engage in the activity. All fishing activities are a near full-time profession, conducted on average five days a week.

Table ES 7: PAHs engagement in marine-based activities

Type of fishing	Number of PAHs who are active in activity	Average number of household members who participate		Average days/months spent on activity
		Male	Female	
Near shore (with boat) ⁵	22	2.9	0	20.8
Deep sea	7	1.3	0	21.5
Shoreline ⁶	7	1.5	1	20.5

Source: RSK (2022c)

PAHs' requests for livelihoods support

The SEHS also asked PAHs questions about desired livelihood activities and areas of support. The responses are summarised in Table ES 8. The SEHS further asked PAHs what could be done to support current livelihoods. The replies are summarised in Table ES 9.

⁵ Canoes and small vessels that are powered by hand (paddle), wind (sails), or motors to access near-shore fishing grounds; fishing using combination of traps, lines, nets, and fish attracting devices (FADs).

⁶ Shoreline and near-shore fishing, including casting of nets and setting of lines and traps.

Table ES 8: PAHs desired livelihood activity

Desired livelihood	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Employment-based	4	33.3%	14	24.1%	7	17.1%
Enterprise-based	2	16.7%	20	34.5%	19	46.3%
Land-based	3	25%	17	29.3%	11	26.8%
Natural resource-based	2	16.7%	2	3.5%	1	2.4%
Other	1	8.3%	5	8.6%	3	7.3%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: SEHS, 2022

Table ES 9: PAHs request for support

Type of support	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Support to entrepreneurship	6	50%	18	31%	17	41.5%
Grants	6	50%	21	36.2%	17	41.5%
Land	0	0	6	10.3%	2	4.9%
Grazing area	0	0	8	13.8%	0	0
Livestock	0	0	1	1.7%	1	2.4%
Job placement	0	0	0	0	1	2.4%
Other	0	0	4	6.9%	3	7.3%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: SEHS, 2022

Summary of Project impacts

This chapter summarises the Project's terrestrial impacts. For a full description of marine livelihoods impacts see the final SRAP and its LRP (forthcoming). Differently from marine impacts, the majority of terrestrial impacts have already occurred. These impacts have been identified in the Project's joint reviews for the MST site (EACOP, 2022a; 2022b). The terrestrial impacts are presented in Table ES 10. The total number of PAPs/landowners⁷ including unidentifiable owners of affected land plots is 129 (of which 14 land parcels have no identified owner).

⁷ The 2017 land acquisition defined the PAP as the recognised owner of the affected land parcel(s). Reflecting that the loss of land affects not only the owner but the whole family, this SRAP and LRP generally refers to PAHs and not PAPs.

Table ES 10: Summary of displacement impacts for the EACOP ha

No.	Displacement impacts:	MST site	Soil storage	Pipeline corridor	Access road
Land parcels affected:					
1	Number of EACOP PAPs including unidentified owners ⁸	97 ⁹	17	13	2
1a	Number of unidentified owners of affected land parcels	9	0	5	0
1b	Number of identified owners of affected land parcels	88	17	8	2
1c	Physically Displaced PAPs	9 ¹⁰	1	0	0
1d	Institutional PAPs	2	0	0	0
2	Land parcels affected	107	28	18	9
2a	Land parcels with no identifiable owner	9	0	4	0
2b	Land parcels affected wholly within EACOP	66	9	n/a	n/a
2c	Land parcels affected partly within EACOP ha	41	19	n/a	n/a
3	Size of affected land parcels	71.2 ha	8.89 ha ¹¹	10.3 ha	n/a
4	Graves affected	10	0	0	0
5	Complete residential dwelling	9	1	0	0
6	Incomplete residential dwelling	0	0	0	0
7	Other structures	2	0	0	0
8	Building foundation	0	0	0	0
9	School building	0	0	0	0
10	Church building	2	0	0	0
11	Mosque	0	0	0	0

Source: EACOP (2022a; 2022b)

Loss of access to terrestrial natural resources

107 of the surveyed PAHs (96.3%) collect terrestrial natural resources such as fuelwood, timber for construction, and leaves for weaving mats and baskets. At least 44 PAHs depend on natural resources collected within the TPA 200 ha. In addition, an unknown number of households

⁸ This number excludes double entries and PAPs who lost land outside the TPA 200 ha boundary

⁹ This includes nine land parcels/farms where the maps do not record the PAP name.

¹⁰ Two physically displaced PAPs land is approximately half within and half outside the MST. Therefore, it is difficult to confirm whether their residential structures were within the 72 ha or not. If the Project Standards had been applied, during the MST land acquisition it is likely the land falling outside the MST would have been treated as orphaned land and these PAPs treated as physically displaced. A precautionary approach has been taken to assume these PAPs were physically displaced by the MST 72 ha area.

¹¹ The area of land for the soil storage site is located within the MST site, TPA 200 ha boundary, pipeline corridor, and access road. The Project may only use and lease ~5 ha of this land. However as any remaining land would likely be potentially orphaned, as a precaution the SRAP and LRP includes PAHs affected by the full 8.89ha.

within the PACs are likely to collect resources within the area. The natural resources collected within TPA 200 ha are firewood and plants/leaves used for weaving baskets and mats (collected by at least seven PAHs). Other less frequently collected resources are wood for construction, grass for thatching/roofing, medicinal plants and pastureland for grazing animals (at least one PAH).

There will be no access to these natural resources within the EACOP ha (of the TPA 200 ha). In addition, access within the wider TPA 200 ha will become restricted as land will be leased out to other users/developers. This means that in time due to the cumulative impacts of the Project, households within the PACs will lose access to the natural resources. As a precaution, the draft and final SRAP and LRP have been designed to consider a scenario where all access to terrestrial resources within TPA 200 ha is lost.

Terrestrial livelihood impacts

As the land acquisition by TPA took place in 2017, terrestrial impacts on livelihoods have already occurred. In summary the analysis of terrestrial livelihood impacts suggest that the loss of farming land has had negative impacts on food security (food availability). This has likely caused the subjective declines in living standards (especially among women and vulnerable PAH members). Pertaining to this, the immediate livelihood restoration packages suggested are designed to be able to assist in restoring PAHs' food security.

Eligibility and entitlements

Based on the regional RAPs for the Project (EACOP, 2020), an eligibility and entitlement framework has been designed. Pertaining to the gap analysis, the Project will offer in-kind livelihood restoration assistance and transitional support. These livelihood restoration entitlements are linked to PAPs impacts and will have a cumulative value for PAPs with multiple affected land parcels and/or loss of access to marine resources. This chapter includes discussion on the following:

- **Eligibility:** identifies and details 'who' is eligible to receive livelihood restoration.
- **Livelihood restoration entitlements:** defines entitlements for livelihood restoration and vulnerable people are a specific IFS requirement, hence are included in this section.

The livelihood restoration entitlement groups are shown in Table ES 11.

Table ES 11: Livelihood restoration entitlement groups

Groups	Criteria	Type of livelihood restoration and/or other in-kind support	Eligible PAHs
Groups impacted by the previous 2017 land acquisition (Project Required Land: MST, soil storage, access road and pipeline corridor within TPA 200 ha):			
G1	<p>PAHs who have permanently lost access to their residential dwelling(s).</p> <p>PAHs who have permanently lost access to land and crops or trees.</p> <p>PAHs who meet vulnerability criteria and loss of land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes Individual-level livelihood restoration program Individual-level livelihood restoration programme(s) (as appropriate to vulnerability factors of PAH) 	<p>10 physically displaced PAHs who also lost land within EACOP ha</p> <p>75 PAHs who lost land and 14 unidentified owners of land parcels within EACOP ha</p> <p>30 'Category 1' PAHs¹² who lost land and/or dwellings within EACOP ha</p>
G2	Households in PACs who permanently lose access to land used for communal purposes, particularly land used for collecting terrestrial natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood restoration not applicable Provide/facilitate access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility 	n/a
Groups impacted by the Project's marine access restrictions (TBC):			

¹² the vulnerability category is defined in the VPP presented in Chapter 8.

G3	<p>Fishers/gleaners who are <u>severely</u> impacted by loss of under jetty access or meets vulnerability criteria and losses access to marine resources.</p> <p>PAPs who have lost land and are severely impacted by the loss of access to marine resources will be placed on a list of 'potentially vulnerable' households. Further engagements will determine if they will require additional support to restore their livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes • Individual-level livelihood restoration program • Individual-level livelihood restoration programme(s) (as appropriate to vulnerability factors of PAP) 	TBC in final SRAP and LRP
G4	<p>Fishers/gleaners who are <u>significantly</u> impacted by loss of under jetty access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes • Individual-level livelihood restoration programme 	TBC in final SRAP and LRP
G5	<p>Fishers/gleaners who suffer <u>impacts</u> due to loss of under jetty access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes 	TBC in final SRAP and LRP

Transitional support entitlements

Transitional support entitlements are shown in Table ES 12. Transitional support in the form of food baskets will be provided to PAHs who have lost land¹³ and/or who are severely or significantly affected by the Project's marine exclusion zone. This is to ensure that households can meet their basic needs and maintain their standard of living once access to marine resources has been lost and until they have had opportunity to restore their food security to pre-Project levels.

Table ES 12: Transitional support entitlements

Entitlement Group Category	Period of Support
<p>Severely impacted households and/or vulnerable households who rely on marine resources:</p> <p>Groups G1 and G3</p> <p>PAPs who have lost land and are severely impacted by the loss of access to marine resources will be placed on a list of 'potentially vulnerable' households and may be in the need of a larger amount of transitional support.</p>	<p>Up to 12 months. Following assessment, the period may be extended (potentially at reduced quantities) if required.</p>
<p>Significantly impacted households:</p> <p>Groups G4</p>	<p>Up to 6 months. Following assessment, the period may be extended (potentially at reduced quantities) if required.</p>

Livelihood restoration plan (LRP)

This chapter presents a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), which focuses on the restoration and potential enhancement of livelihoods of EACOP PAHs. The draft SRAP and LRP contains five (5) terrestrial livelihood restoration packages (livelihood restoration activities (LRA) that will be offered to eligible PAHs. Fishery-based livelihood restoration options will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

The principles underpinning the LRP are aligned with requirements and approaches embedded in applicable national laws and IFI standards.

LRP phasing

Due to the complexity associated with the implementation of the LRP where terrestrial impacts on livelihoods have already occurred and because of the high prevalence of food insecurity among PAHs, the programme will be implemented in three phases. The LRP phases are shown in Figure ES 7-1 and summarised below.

As the Figure shows, the initial focus of time and resources will be devoted to Phase 1, which ensures immediate support to livelihood restoration focusing predominantly on terrestrial activities (agriculture and small businesses). This will be followed by the implementation of Phase 2 activities that, through community-level natural resource management interventions

¹³ As discussed in Chapter 10 on Implementation, food baskets will be delivered to PAHs located within Chongoleani ward.

and individual/group-level support to fishery-based livelihoods, crop diversification and improved livestock keeping seek to enhance livelihoods. Phase 2 will be followed by a Phase 3 designed to further enhance PAHs' resilience by providing support to livelihoods diversification (Phase 2 and some Phase 3 activities may also be implemented in parallel).

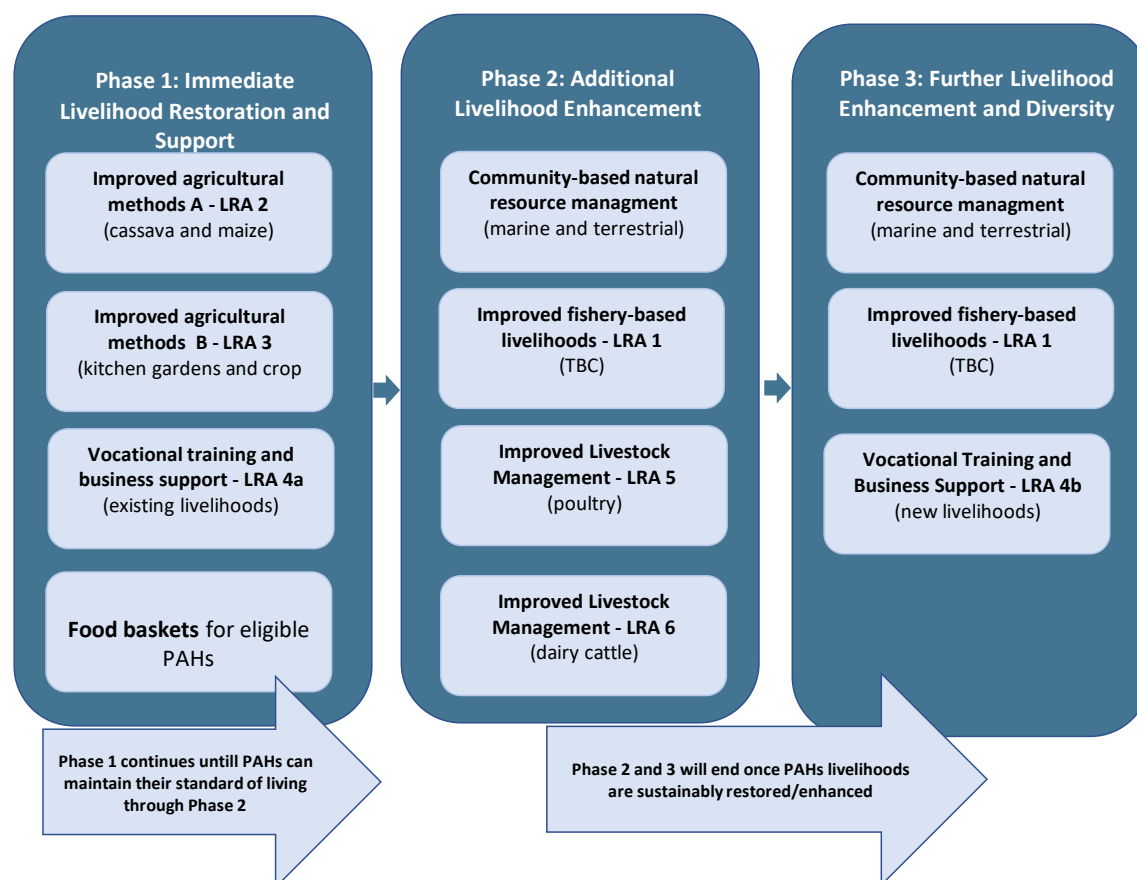


Figure ES 3: LRP phasing

Livelihood restoration entitlements and options

The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance depending on the significance of impacts on the livelihoods of PAHs, and their resilience and ability to restore livelihoods. From a structured review of impacts on livelihood strategies, criteria have been established to determine the type of livelihood assistance to be offered. Livelihood restoration is structured around group-level livelihood restoration measures based on the significance of impacts on the PAHs. In addition, some PAHs require access to individual level livelihood restoration support, e.g. physically displaced PAPs and those with vulnerabilities, as they are unable to restore their livelihoods without further assistance due to the degree of Project impact and/or lack of resilience or social standing. Both land and non-land-based measures are contained within the LRP.

An overview of the livelihood restoration activities/packages (LRAs) to be offered are shown below.

Table ES 13: Overview of LRAs

No.	LRAs	Description
1	Enhanced fishing methods	TBC
2	Improved agricultural production A (maize and cassava)	Agricultural support to the production of key food crops
3	Vegetable 'kitchen' gardens and crop diversity	Establishment of 'kitchen' gardens using peri-urban and urban farming methods and other agricultural support to crop diversification
4 A and B	Enterprise development and vocational skills training	Support to the establishment and/or management of small businesses
5	Improved animal husbandry A (poultry production)	Support semi-intensive poultry production
6	Improved animal husbandry A (dairy cattle) TBC	Support to improved dairy cattle

Vulnerable peoples plan (VPP)

The VPP shows how the Project intends to confirm the vulnerability of potentially vulnerable PAHs, as identified during the survey process, and to address the vulnerabilities noted. This includes ensuring that such PAHs are properly informed of project activities and suitably assisted to address any additional vulnerabilities resulting from Project activities.

The VPP is aligned with the Project's regional RAPs VPP (EACOP, 2020) and demonstrates how the vulnerability status of PAHs has been confirmed using data collected during the SEHS (RSK, 2022c). The VPP recognises that vulnerable people and households might have reduced ability to access and benefit from livelihood restoration packages and hence, will require additional support, assistance and monitoring throughout the process. Support to vulnerable people will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and additional measures may be proposed by the implementation partner(s).

Definition of vulnerable people

Within the context of resettlement, land acquisition, and livelihood restoration, the term 'vulnerable groups' includes individuals, households, or groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process. For the purposes of this LRP, vulnerability is defined as:

- People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability¹⁴, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others
- Limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits
- Vulnerable ethnic groups who have been marginalised, excluded, discriminated against and/or dispossessed of traditional lands and territories, because they have different cultures, ways of life or mode of production than the rest of the population.

Coverage

¹⁴ Disability is the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. It is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitation, and participation restrictions (EACOP; 2020).

The vulnerability analysis presented in the draft SRAP and LRP considers all surveyed EACOP PAHs (111). It thereby excludes unidentified owners and households who did not lose land within EACOP ha but are affected by the Project's marine exclusion zone. These PAHs will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

Vulnerability analysis

Vulnerability can be measured on a graded scale where people/households can experience vulnerability ranging 'at-risk to destitute'. To take this into account, based on the vulnerability criteria mentioned in the previous section, households have sub-divided into categories one (1) to three (3). The categories are defined as follows:

- **Category 1 (vulnerable):** households who fall under category 1 will immediately be placed on the vulnerable households register (VHR). The households will qualify for individual level livelihood support as discussed in section 8.8. In addition, additional support may be necessary, commensurate to the household's level of vulnerability
- **Category 2 (potentially vulnerable):** potentially vulnerable households will qualify for livelihood restoration support. The households will be monitored closely to assess whether they should be placed on the VHR
- **Category 3 (at-risk):** at-risk households will be placed on a 'watch list' and must be included in forthcoming review/surveys to monitor potentially vulnerable PAHs.

To identify households that are vulnerable or potentially vulnerable due to their pre-existing conditions, several data queries were run through the Project's database. The outcome of the analysis is shown in Table ES 14.

Table ES 14: Potentially vulnerable and vulnerable households by area

Current location	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Chongoleani	3	0	3
Putini	16	0	6
Other locations	11	1	3
Total	30	1	12

Level of vulnerability has been considered in the livelihood restoration entitlements and options. The approach of pre-identifying potentially vulnerable and vulnerable PAPs is a precautionary measure and provides a further safety net for PAHs. The categorisation ensures that additional efforts are made concerning the monitoring of vulnerable PAHs during all stages of livelihood restoration.

Consultation and disclosure

This chapter presents past and future stakeholder engagement activities for the Project's marine facilities. Future consultations and disclosures related to the loss of marine access will be detailed in the final SRAP and LRP.

Stakeholder identification

Interested and affected stakeholders most relevant to the SRAP and LRP have been identified and fall in the following broad categories:

- Directly affected stakeholders including PAPs and related PAHs, and PACs

- Other interested stakeholders including local government authorities and civil society organisations including non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

Disclosure of the draft SRAP and LRP

There will be two levels of planned public disclosure of the SRAP and its LRP:

- During the public disclosure of the draft SRAP and LRP, terrestrial impacts and the associated livelihood restoration entitlements and options will be presented and discussed
- During the public disclosure of the final SRAP and LRP, marine-related impacts and the associated livelihood restoration entitlements and options will be presented and discussed.

A preliminary stakeholder engagement schedule which includes the disclosure of the draft SRAP and LRP is shown in Table ES 15. This schedule will be regularly updated based on effectiveness and efficiency and adapted according to project needs and stages of development.

Table ES 15: SRAP and LRP stakeholder engagement schedule

Task	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Public disclosure of draft SRAP and LRP												
Meetings with key stakeholders (incl. local government authorities and members from the PACs) on suggested terrestrial livelihood restoration packages. These meetings will include disclosure on loss of access to terrestrial natural resources (e.g. firewood and leaves/grasses) within EACOP ha and mitigation measures.												
Entitlement meetings with PAH head and their spouse(s) to confirm the PAH's eligibility criteria, present their terrestrial livelihood restoration options. Separate meetings will be conducted with (potentially) vulnerable and at-risk PAHs, as required.												
Public disclosure of final and SRAP and LRP (TBC)												
Disclosure of anticipated marine restrictions and mitigation measures.												
Identification and registration of PAPs affected by loss of access to marine resources.												
Meetings with key stakeholders (incl. local government authorities and members from the PACs) on suggested marine livelihood restoration packages and options.												
Entitlement meetings with PAH head and their spouse(s) to confirm the PAH's eligibility criteria, present their marine livelihood restoration options. Separate meetings will be conducted with (potentially) vulnerable and at-risk PAHs, as required.												
Ongoing SRAP and LRP implementation consultations:												
During trialling and implementation of the LRP, key stakeholders and members of the PACs will be consulted regularly. As part of adaptive management, their feedback will be used to improve the design and delivery of the packages.												

Grievance management

According to the mentioned UNGP on business and human rights (UN, 2011), a grievance mechanism should be set up as early as possible in the process, to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and displacement that are raised by displaced persons, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. Further according to the IFC PSs, the grievance mechanism should be proportional, culturally appropriate, accessible, transparent, accountable, and provide appropriate protection.

The Project has developed a grievance mechanism (GM) (also translated into Kiswahili) to receive and address complaints and grievances.

Implementation framework

This chapter presents considerations and steps in the implementation and management of the SRAP and LRP. The gap analysis stated that the supplemental measures required under IFC PS5 paragraphs 30-32 comprise of in-kind livelihood restoration and transitional support. Therefore, this chapter considers the implementation of the LRP. LRP implementation is divided into two phases design and implementation both described in detail in the following sections. In addition, the final SRAP and LRP will detail additional mitigation measures that might be needed for fishery-based livelihoods.

Roles and responsibilities

To ensure the Project maintains ownership and accountability of the overall process, the LRP activities will be managed by the Project's livelihoods restoration team. The Project will be responsible for contracting lead implementing partner(s) who will implement and deliver the livelihood restoration packages. Depending on the interest and capacity of the implementing partner(s), some implementation of packages may be undertaken directly by the Project's livelihood restoration team. Regional and Tanga city council authorities will be engaged with for their inputs and where appropriate for support.

LRP design phase

The LRP design phase consists of a) the process of appointing implementing partner(s), procurement of lead implementing partner(s), and the finalisation of the livelihood restoration package design.

LRP implementation phase

This phase will focus on the implementation of livelihood restoration (as per the LRP phasing) and delivery of transitional support. Before LRAs are implemented, a participatory trial phase will be conducted.

Monitoring and evaluation

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the SRAP and LRP are to monitor the performance of the livelihood restoration activities. The M&E framework presented in the draft SRAP and LRP is thus designed to monitor the LRP for the marine facilities. To adhere to IFC's handbook on fishing-based livelihoods (IFC, 2015) fisheries monitoring will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

The M&E framework is aligned with principles of the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework (see DFID, 2020), which emphasise the importance of learning throughout implementation and M&E is a key step in the learning process.

The Project's regional RAPs (EACOP, 2020) define three levels of M&E: process M&E, compliance M&E, and a completion audit. These M&E processes for the LRP are briefly summarised below.

Process monitoring

Process M&E of the LRP is linked to the performance management of the delivery contractors and some contractor KPIs focussed on delivery of outputs may be the same as Livelihood Restoration Programme output indicators. The outcome of process M&E may be provided to relevant stakeholders in the form of presentations.

Process M&E will track the progress of implementation of the livelihood restoration packages, or the delivery of outputs by the lead implementing partner(s) and food basket delivery contractors. This will include:

- Reporting of activities delivered
- Verification of activities delivered by the M&E contractor/implementing partner
- Identification of challenges to delivery as per the LRP and corrective actions to be taken
- Evaluation of strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvements to activity delivery.

Compliance monitoring

As specified in the Project's regional RAP (EACOP, 2020), compliance M&E is aimed at establishing whether resettlement implementation is meeting the key objectives as defined in the LRP i.e. that PAHs were able to restore their livelihoods upon resettlement.

An external party usually conducts compliance monitoring at regular intervals during the implementation process. The community livelihoods assessment forms a point of reference in terms of the current livelihoods and social dynamics of PAHs and will thus form the basis for monitoring re-establishment or improvement of livelihoods.

Completion audit and ex-post evaluation

A completion audit will be conducted upon completion of LRP implementation by an external party. The main purpose of the completion audit is to verify whether PAHs have been able to restore their livelihoods or whether there are corrective measures to be taken.

An ex-post evaluation will be undertaken three to five years after implementation of the final LRP. The objective of this audit is to assess the long-term impact that resettlement has had on PAPs, and whether livelihood restoration initiatives had achieved the intended benefits in a sustainable manner.

Developing livelihood outcomes and KPIs

In practice, M&E systems cannot 'assess' livelihoods in their entirety. However, they should address both the positive and negative effects of project activity on livelihood systems as well as the inverse: the effects (constraints /opportunities /assumptions) of livelihood systems on project activities. Based on this, relatively simple KPIs for livelihood restoration can be identified.

Through participatory enquiry with representative from the PACs (including a sub-sample of PAHs) NGOs, and relevant government offices, the Project's third-party M&E contractor will in collaboration with the Project define relevant livelihood outcomes/indicators.

These livelihood outcomes/indicators (which will be assessed against the baseline conditions presented in the community livelihoods assessment) could include:

- **Restored/enhanced household income:** although income measures of poverty have been much criticised, people do seek to increase the net returns to the activities they undertake and overall increases in the amount of money coming into the household. Thus a critical livelihood outcome is PAHs' income (total household income and incomes from sub-activities such as crop sale and fishery)
- **Subjective economic well-being:** apart from more 'objective' measures such as income and poverty, it is recommended that livelihood outcomes/indicators also include aspects of PAHs' subjective economic well-being (i.e. living standards)
- **Restored/improved food security:** food insecurity is a core dimension of vulnerability and participatory poverty assessments have shown hunger and dietary inadequacy to be a distinct dimension of deprivation. Thus, livelihood outcome indicators could include food security status.

From the identification of suitable livelihood outcomes, livelihood restoration key performance indicators (KPIs) will be developed.

Monitoring of vulnerable households

All activities to support vulnerable groups are documented and tracked in the vulnerable households register (VHR). Tracking activities may include:

- Ongoing engagement with the mtaa leaders, community development officers, and/or other stakeholders who represent vulnerable groups
- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure any emerging vulnerability issues are picked up and actioned appropriately
- Ongoing consultations with vulnerable PAHs. The Project's community relations team will be responsible for ensuring that additional engagement methods are used to facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups
- Monitoring all measures developed to support vulnerable individuals and households through the LRAs
- Ongoing updating of information on vulnerable individuals and households in the VHR.

Schedule and budget

Schedule

An indicative time plan for SRAP and livelihood restoration activities is presented in Table ES 16. During initial phases of the implementation of the livelihood restoration programme, various tasks will be conducted. This includes but is not limited to stakeholder engagements, procurement of service providers, and mobilisation of service providers and other contractors. From the point of Project land acquisition until livelihoods have been fully restored, the described packages will be implemented, monitored and evaluated. Corrective measures will be implemented as needed.

Table ES 16: SRAP and LRP implementation schedule

Task	2022				2023				Notes:
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Development of draft SRAP and LRP:									
Preparation of draft SRAP and LRP									
Development of final SRAP and LRP:									
Extension of marine and socio-economic household baseline surveys									
Stakeholder engagements									
Preparation of final SRAP and LRP									
Submission of final SRAP and LRP to GoT for 30-day comments period									
Finalisation of final SRAP and LRP									
Entitlement meetings									
Procurement of service providers									
Refinement of LRP									
Ongoing LRP implementation:									
Trial phase 1 LRAs									
Finalise design and implementation of Phase 1 LRAs									
Phase 1 – food baskets and core terrestrial LRAs									Approx. 6-12 months
Phase 2 – core terrestrial and marine-based LRAs									Ongoing till PAHs' livelihoods have been restored/enhanced. Phase 2 and 3
Phase 3 – additional livelihood restoration support									Ongoing till PAHs' livelihoods have been restored/enhanced. Phase 2 and 3
Ongoing M&E (incl. completion and ex-post audits)									
Commencement of construction of marine facilities									Scheduled to start Q1 2023

Budget

A detailed budget for SRAP and LRP implementation has been developed on the basis of the livelihood restoration entitlements the livelihood restoration packages/programmes. All in-kind livelihood restoration and transitional support entitlements have been monetarised and included in the budget. A summary of budget items are shown in Table ES 17.

Table ES 17: Livelihood restoration budget estimate

Budget main component	Summary description
Livelihood restoration and transitional support	<p>The budget for livelihood restoration measures includes three main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costs associated with, transitional support and / or food security measures to accommodate the PAHs who lose access to marine resources Costs associated with individual, and household-level livelihood restoration measures: budget based on the number of PAHs and PAPs multiplied by a standard amount per household that incorporates the cost of typical elements of livelihood restoration programs (e.g. agricultural improvement training, food packages, seed capital for alternative enterprises, skills training). This standard cost per household will consider normal estimates from service providers typically involved in the provision of such programs. Livelihood restoration programmes are scaled in terms of the intensity of livelihood impacts that affected households will experience; where a household will lose only a small proportion of its land, the impact on the livelihoods of its members is unlikely to be significant Costs associated with community or village-level livelihood restoration measures: budget allowance will be based on the number of mtaa affected by the Project and impacts on communal land.
Vulnerable persons and households	<p>Additional assistance required by vulnerable persons or households will be assessed on a case-by-case basis during resettlement implementation, building from a list of potentially vulnerable PAHs developed during the SRAP planning phase. An allowance will be made in the SRAP implementation budget for this additional assistance and will be monitored closely.</p>
SRAP and LRP implementation	<p>Implementation resources will be required to undertake especially the LRP implementation activities but also few SRAP activities. EACOP has committed to maximising national content in the composition of these teams. Budget for the implementation resources is based on the estimated level of effort associated with each task (in terms of man-days) multiplied by the average daily cost of the resources required to perform those tasks. The level of effort involved in each task is in turn based on the number of affected households and villages that the implementation will need to cover.</p>

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Acres per hectare	One acre is equivalent to 0.4 hectares (ha).
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.
Community	A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognised social, religious, economic, or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Crude oil	Oil that is extracted from the ground before it is refined into usable products, such as gasoline / petroleum.
Displacement	The physical, economic, social and / or cultural uprooting of a person, household, social group or community as a result of the project.
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.
Focus groups	A qualitative data collection methodology involving small groups of people to discuss selected points of interest.
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 international 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.
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.
Load-out facility (LOF)	Located offshore, the LOF is used to transfer product from the MST onto marine tankers for shipment to end users.
Marine storage terminal (MST)	An area close to the coast consisting of a number of external floating roof tanks with discharge pumps and support systems where product will be stored before it is transported to the end user via the offshore LOF.
Marine/fish resources	Fish and all other products, the aquatic environment, and the ecosystems in which these resources exist.
Fisheries	All livelihood activities of small-scale subsistence and artisanal fishermen related to access to and utilization of fish resources, including harvesting (fishing and capture of other marine products, e.g., harvesting of seaweed, bivalves, crabs, etc.), processing (salting, drying, smoking, food preparation), and distribution and marketing (i.e., the entire value chain).
Fish-based livelihoods	Livelihoods that include and are substantially dependent on fishing for subsistence and/or income.
Mtaa/mitaa	Mtaa/mitaa is the Swahili word for a street or streets. Administratively, mtaa/mitaa are local subdivisions in urban wards.
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)	Any not-for-profit, non-governmental and voluntary citizens group organised 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.
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.
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 accessories 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.
Project-affected community (PAC)	The population of any 'mtaa' overlapping with the Project footprint, it thus encompasses PAHs and PAPs, but also includes households that reside in those wards but will not be physically or economically displaced by the Project
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.
Region	The highest administrative division of Tanzania. Tanzania is divided into thirty-one regions (2016), each of which is further subdivided into districts.
Regulatory framework	The system of regulations and the means to enforce them, usually established by a government to regulate a specific activity.
Resettlement	The displacement or relocation of an affected population from one location to another within the national territory, and the restructuring or creation of comparable living conditions.
Resettlement 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 subprojects to be prepared during project implementation.
Socio-economic baseline	A baseline record of land use activities within the project footprint as well as the socioeconomic 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.
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.
Trestle/jetty	A frame that will support the crude oil transfer lines from the Marine Storage Terminal (MST) to the Load-out Facility (LOF).
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 urban areas, each ward generally comprises several 'mitaa' (streets, Kiswahili).

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Term	Definition
AEZ	Agro-ecological Zones
AMCOS	Agricultural Marketing Primary Cooperative Society
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CC	City Council
CMT	City Management Team
COVID 19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CCRO	Customary rights of occupancy
EACOP	East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline
EHSS	Environmental, Health, Safety and Social
EOI	Expressions of Interest
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GM	Grievance Mechanism
GPS	Global Positioning System
Ha	Hectare
HSSE	Health, Safety, Security and Environment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KII	Key Informant Interview
Km	Kilometres
LOF	Load Out Facility
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MLHHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments
MST	Marine Storage Terminal
NCEE	Northern Coalition for Extractive Industries and Environment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAP	Project-affected Person
PAH	Project-affected Household
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RfP	Requests for Proposals
ROO	Right of Occupancy
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEHS	Socio-economic Household Survey

SELI	Socio-economic and Livelihood Investigation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organisation
SGD	Small Group Discussions
SLF	Sustainable Livelihoods Framework
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TSF	Tanzania forest service agency
TPA	Tanzania Port Authority
TC	Town Council
T.Shs.	Tanzania Shillings
UNGC	United Nations Global Compact
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principle
UWASA	Urban Water and Sanitation Authority
VICOBA	Village Community Banking
VETA	Vocational Education Training Authority
VHC	Village Health Committee
VHW	Village Health Workers
VPP	Vulnerable People Plan
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
WHO	World Health Organisation
YDCP	Youth with Disabilities Community Programme

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP; hereafter referred to as the 'Project') involves the construction and operation of a buried cross-border pipeline to transport crude oil from the Lake Albert area in Uganda to the east coast of Tanzania for export to international markets. The pipeline will run from Kabaale in Hoima district in Uganda to a marine storage terminal (MST) in Chongoleani ward, Tanga region of Tanzania. The length of the pipeline is nearly 1,443 kilometres (km), of which 1,147 km will be in Tanzania. Here, the pipeline will traverse eight (8) regions and the land administered by 27 administrative district/city councils. The management approach for land acquisition along the pipeline corridor in Tanzania, excluding the Project's marine facilities at Chongoleani peninsula, is described in the separate resettlement actions plans (RAPs) for the eight regions (EACOP 2020).¹⁵ For the Project's marine facilities, which comprise the MST, a jetty, and a load-out-facility (LOF), a draft supplementary resettlement action plan (SRAP), which encompasses a draft livelihood restoration plan (LRP), is presented in this report (referred to as the 'SRAP and LRP').

For the construction of the marine facilities, the Project will lease land from the Tanzania Port Authority (TPA). In 2017, TPA acquired approximately 200 ha of land in Chongoleani ward (hereafter referred to as 'TPA 200 ha') for port development. In line with Tanzanian statutory requirements for land acquisition and compensation, a valuation of persons affected by the land take was conducted in July 2017 and following approval from the office of the Chief Valuer at the Ministry of lands, housing, and human settlements development (MLHHSD), compensation was paid to the affected persons in August 2017. Approximately 82 ha of this land will be leased for the MST site and for stockpiling of soils during the construction of the MST. Finally the lease also includes a short section of the EACOP pipeline corridor within the TPA 200 ha area. There will also be a short section of access road to the MST site the Project will use within the TPA 200 ha area. The land to be leased is jointly referred to as the 'EACOP ha.' Figure 1-1 shows the location of the MST, the Project-affected communities (PACs)¹⁶, and the 200 ha TPA boundaries. Figure 1-2 shows the Project's described MST facility infrastructures. The Project's marine exclusion zone (EZ) associated with the MST and LOF will affect an additional number of persons who depend on fishery/fish gleaning for their livelihoods and reside within the PACs. An overview of the Project's marine footprint is shown in Figure 1-3 below.

¹⁵ RAPs have been prepared for each of the eight affected regions and have been disclosed on the Project's website. The regional RAPs are available for download here: <https://eacop.com/information-center/other-publications> (last accessed 1 March 2022).

¹⁶ For the purpose of this SRAP and LRP, a PAC is defined as the population of any 'mtaa' overlapping with the Project footprint, it thus encompasses PAHs and PAPs, but also includes households that reside in those wards but will not be physically or economically displaced by the Project.

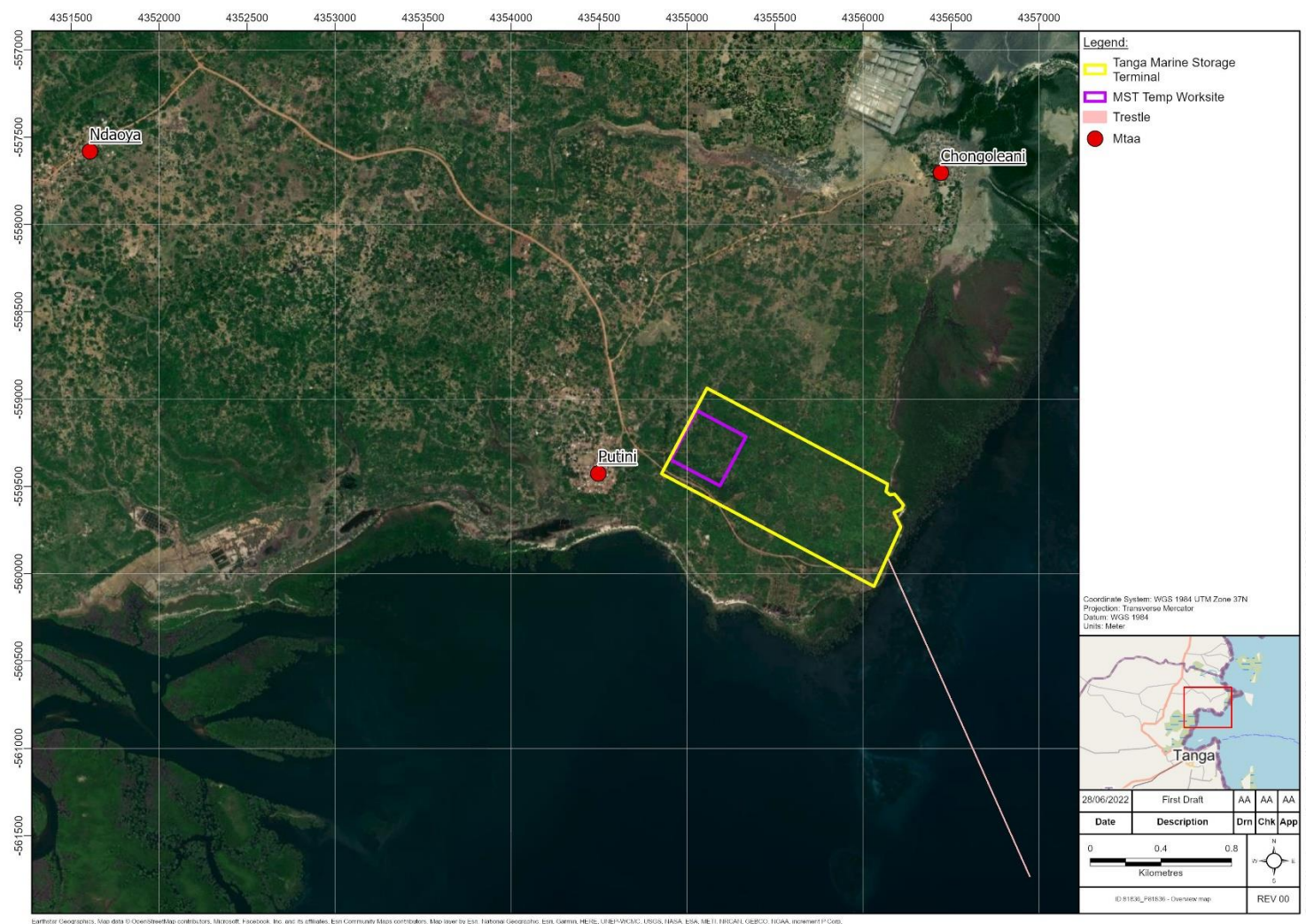


Figure 1-1: The location of the Project's marine facilities and PACs

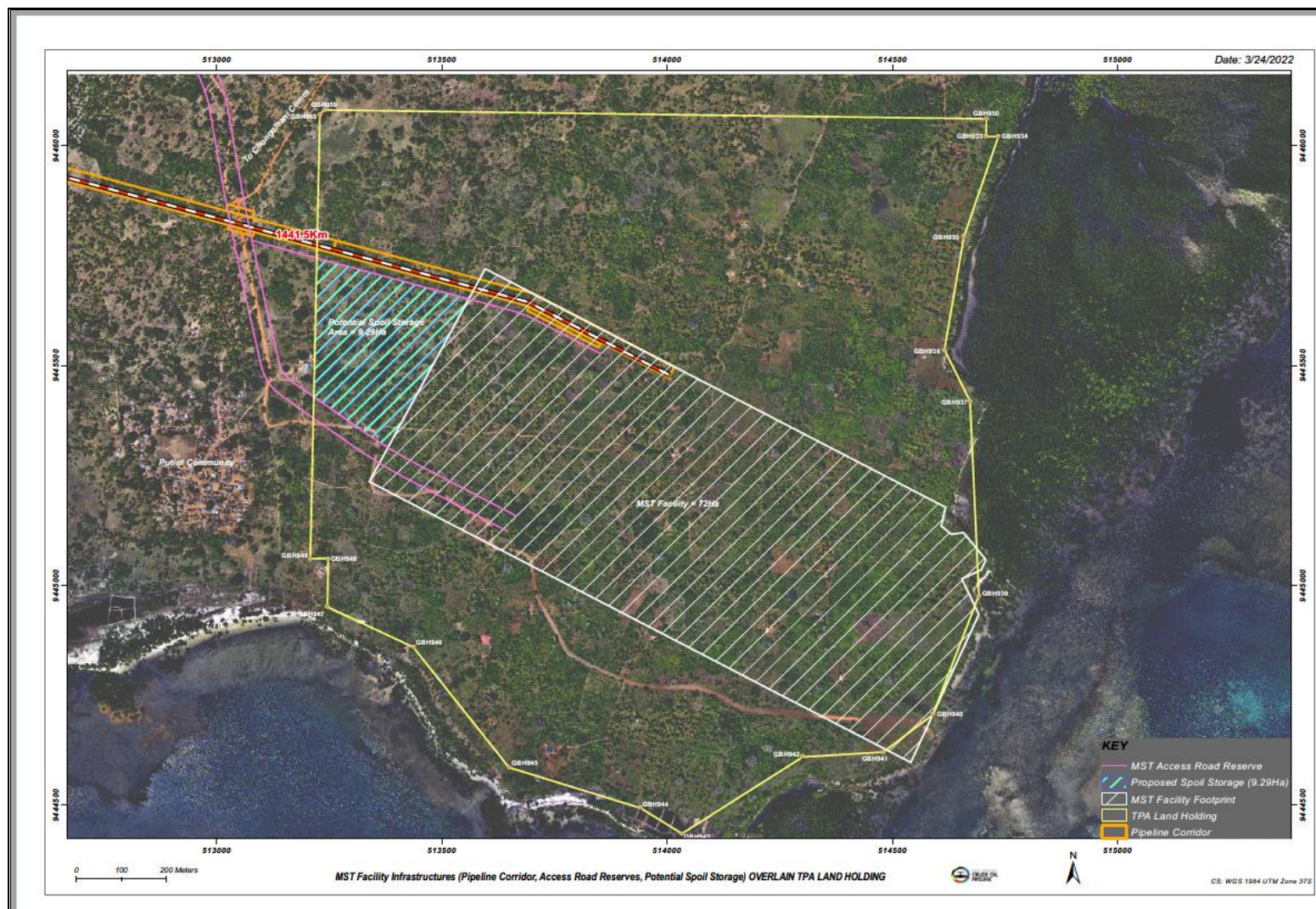


Figure 1-2: MST facility infrastructures: pipeline corridor, access road reserves, and (potential) soil storage



Figure 1-3: The Project's marine footprints including the planned LOF/jetty and marine EZ

The Project is being developed in compliance with the Tanzanian legal framework and the international environmental, health, safety and social (EHSS) financing standards, including, among others, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard (PS) 5 related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The legal and policy context is presented in Chapter 3.

According to IFC PS 5 on 'land acquisition and involuntary resettlement' paragraphs 30-32, the Project is required to identify and describe the government resettlement measures that took place during the 2017 TPA land acquisition process. Pertaining to this, in collaboration with TPA, two joint reviews have been conducted by the Project (EACOP, 2022a; 2022b). The findings of the joint reviews confirmed gaps in livelihood restoration (and other in-kind entitlements such as transitional support) between the 2017 land acquisition process and those undertaken for the Project's required land in Tanga city (and along the pipeline corridor in Tanzania). IFC PS 5 stipulates that where government measures did/do not meet the relevant requirements of IFC PS 5, an SRAP should be prepared that, together with the documents prepared by the responsible government agency, will address the relevant requirements of IFC PS 5. Therefore, this SRAP and LRP includes the supplemental measures that will be undertaken by the Project to achieve the requirements of IFC PS 5 in a way that is permitted by the responsible agency and implementation time schedule. In addition to the persons affected by the 2017 land take, all persons affected by the Project's marine footprint are covered in the final SRAP and its LRP.

The SRAP and its LRP is prepared and disclosed in two-stages:

- The draft SRAP and LRP (presented in this report) considers Project's terrestrial land acquisition and livelihood impacts associated with the 2017 TPA land acquisition. A community livelihoods analysis, which includes a combined analysis of fisheries and terrestrial livelihood activities is presented in Chapter 4. However the Project's marine livelihood impacts and associated livelihood restoration entitlements and options are not included in this report.
- The final SRAP and LRP (forthcoming) which covers terrestrial and marine livelihood impacts and associated livelihood restoration options.

The SRAP and its LRP has been informed by the following documents:

- Marine Livelihoods Baseline Assessment (RSK, 2022b)
- Socio-Economic Survey Baseline (RSK, 2022c)
- Terrestrial Livelihoods Baseline Assessment (RSK, 2022d)
- Draft Community Livelihoods Assessment (RSK, 2022e).

An overview of the relationship between the different reports is shown in Figure 1-4 below.

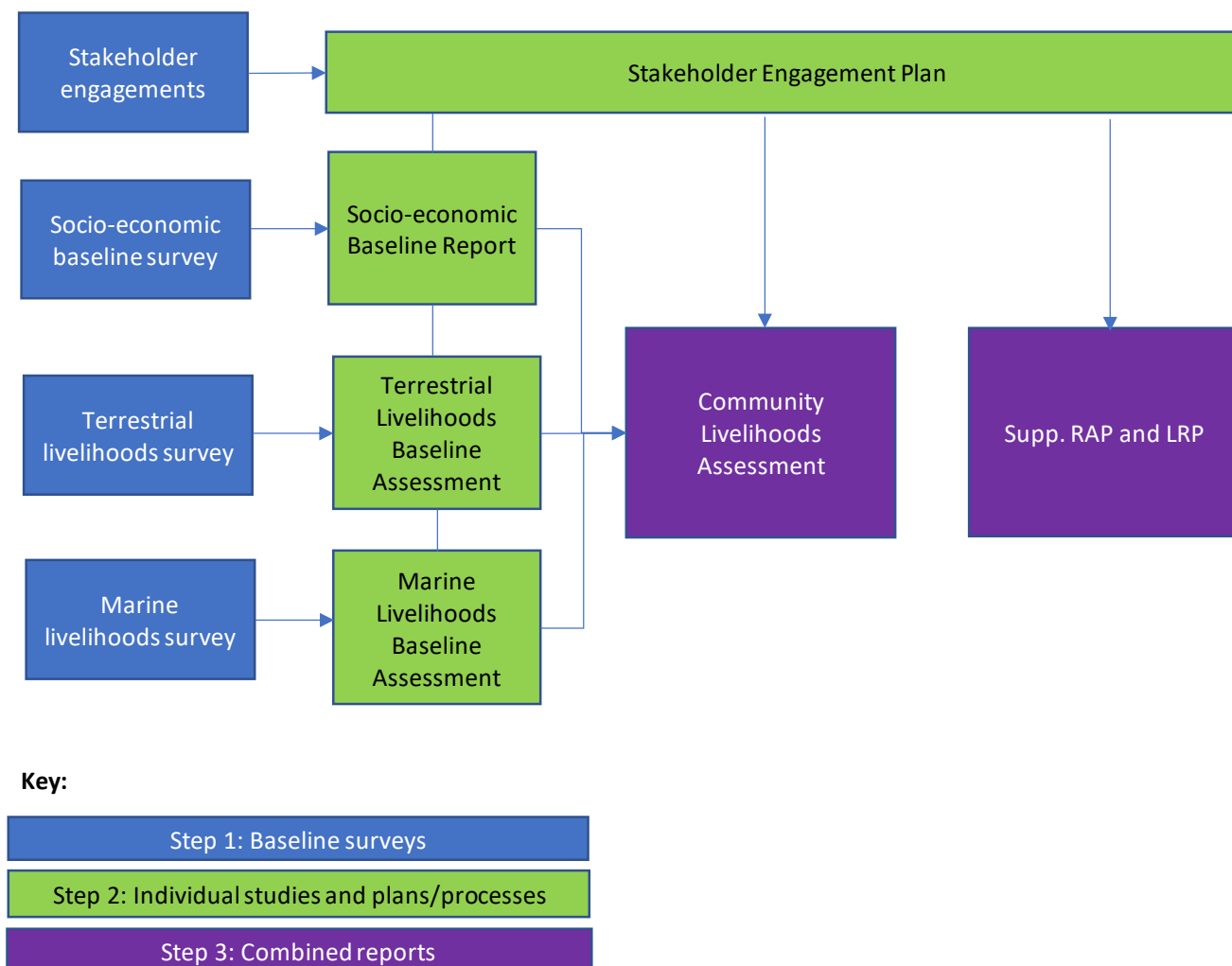


Figure 1-4: Overview of the technical inputs to the SRAP and LRP

1.2 Purpose and scope of the draft SRAP and LRP

A crucial challenge associated with resettlement, particularly in a rural coastal context where people rely on both marine and terrestrial natural resources for their livelihoods, is the restoration or enhancement of existing livelihood¹⁷ strategies. In accordance with national and international good practices (for more detail, see Chapter 3), the overarching objective of the SRAP and its LRP is to set out the supplemental measures that the Project will take to mitigate adverse impacts and to provide livelihood restoration support to persons/households who lost land within EACOP ha. The options consist of a number of proposed livelihood restoration packages which are presented in section 7.6.

More specifically, the scope of the draft SRAP and LRP is to establish and describe:

- The current baseline of the people and households affected by the Project's marine facilities at Chongoleani peninsula
- Eligibility criteria and livelihood restoration entitlements
- The process used to identify Project-affected vulnerable households
- Measures to restore, or where possible enhance, livelihoods of persons and households who had lost land within EACOP ha
- The Project's approach to SRAP and LRP implementation, consultation and disclosure, and monitoring and evaluation.

1.3 Project-affected persons and households

To access the land required for the Project some physical displacement (loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss or interruption of access to land and/or marine resources) of households and individuals has occurred during the 2017 TPA land acquisition process. These are defined as follows:

- **Project-affected persons (PAPs)** include any individual who, as a result of the land acquisition required for the Project and/or the restricted access to marine resources, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from marine resources, land (residential, agricultural, pasture or undeveloped/unused land), annual or perennial crops and trees, a built structure, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily
- **Project-affected households (PAHs)** include members of a household, whether related or not to the household head, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by the Project.

The main unit of analysis for the assessment is the PAH, however, where necessary individual members of the PAH have been focused on (i.e., when presenting sex and age-disaggregated data in Chapter 4).

PAHs' livelihoods have been assessed using the sustainable livelihoods framework (SLF) developed by Chambers and Conway (1992) and expanded by, among others, Scoones (1998) and Ellis (2000). The SLF recognises that in general rural (and coastal) people's livelihood is not derived from one economic activity such as for instance fishery

¹⁷ Livelihood refers to strategies that households and individuals employ to meet their economic and survival needs. Such strategies may involve cash income, but this is not necessarily the case – a household may also meet its needs by growing its own food, bartering produce for necessities, etc. A household or individual may also engage in more than one form of livelihood, some being cash-based and others being subsistence-oriented (EACOP 2020).

but instead derive from a number of activities, predominantly from self-employment pursuits. Particular attention is paid to livelihood strategies and challenges of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, elderly, and other vulnerable groups. For a full description of vulnerability criteria and assessment of households/individuals, see Chapter 8 ‘vulnerable people plan (VPP)’.

1.4 Structure of the SRAP and LRP

The structure of the remaining chapters of this report is presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1: Structure summary

Chapter	Content
Chapter 2	Brief Project description.
Chapter 3	Regulatory framework including Tanzanian laws relating to the 2017 TPA land acquisition, applicable international guidelines and standards, and an analysis of the gaps between the 2017 TPA land acquisition process and EACOP’s process for Project required land in Tanzania.
Chapter 4	Overview of the socio-economic and livelihood context of Tanga city council and the Project-affected communities and households.
Chapter 5	Summary of Project impacts.
Chapter 6	Eligibility and the livelihood restoration entitlements to be offered to PAHs to meet international standards.
Chapter 7	Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) describing the approach to be adopted by the Project to restore, or improve where possible, the livelihoods and standard of living of persons displaced.
Chapter 8	Vulnerable Peoples Plan.
Chapter 9	Approach to stakeholder engagement, consultation and information disclosure related to the SRAP and LRP.
Chapter 10	Implementation of the SRAP and LRP.
Chapter 11	Monitoring and evaluation of livelihood restoration.
Chapter 12	Budget and schedule associated with the implementation of the SRAP and LRP.

1.5 SRAP and LRP planning team

The SRAP and its LRP has been prepared on behalf of the Project by the SRAP consulting team, which comprises the environmental and social consulting firms RSK International Project Group and RSK East Africa. The team’s key personnel included:

- Project manager with expertise in resettlement planning
- Team leader
- RAP specialists
- Stakeholder engagement lead
- Livelihood restoration lead
- Marine-based livelihoods lead



- Terrestrial livelihoods lead
- Gender and legal specialist
- Community development specialist
- Agricultural specialist
- GIS and database specialists.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Overall Project description

The Project entails the construction and operation of a 24-inch diameter insulated, electrically trace heated, buried pipeline to transport crude oil from the Hoima District in Uganda to the mentioned MST export facility in Chongoleani ward located in Tanga region of Tanzania.



2.2 Description of the Project's marine facilities

Crude oil will be stored at the MST before it is moved to the offshore LOF from where it will be transported to export markets. The MST area includes the construction of the following facilities:

- **MST:** consisting of floating roof tanks, discharge pumps and associated support systems, and a trestle with transfer lines that connects the MST to the LOF
- **LOF:** including a jetty, to transfer crude oil to vessels (i.e. ships) at a sheltered deep-water site offshore
- **Jetty (trestle):** A jetty of approximately 2 km in length will connect the MST with the LOF.

The MST will be used to store the crude oil before it is discharged through pipelines to the offshore LOF. Its footprint will be approximately 1,037 by 533 m. The MST will be designed with a 2 km jetty trestle to provide access to the offshore LOF located in Tanga Bay. An exclusion zone (EZ) of 500 m radius will be established around the structure which will be maintained for the life of the Project.

Table 2-1: Main marine facility components

Project component	Summary description	Example
Marine storage terminal (MST) x1	Crude oil will be stored at the MST before it is transported to the end user via the offshore load-out facility (LOF). The MST will consist of external floating roof tanks with associated discharge pumps and support systems, and a trestle with transfer lines to connect the MST to the LOF.	
Load-out facility (LOF offshore) x1	From the MST, crude oil is discharged through pipelines to offshore LOF where it is loaded onto marine tankers for shipment to end users. LOF will be constructed, including a jetty to transfer crude oil to vessels (i.e. ships) at a sheltered site offshore.	

Source: EACOP (2018)

2.3 Permanent land take

The land take required for the construction of the Project's MST, jetty (limited land needed), and for the soil storage site comprises approximately 82 ha located within the TPA 200 ha. In addition land for a short section of the EACOP pipeline corridor and an access road to the MST site will be needed within the TPA 200 ha boundaries. For additional access roads to the installations existing routes will be used. There will be some very limited upgrade to the existing road outside the TPA 200 ha. This has formed part of the Project-led land acquisition process and is covered within the commitments contained in the Project's regional RAP for Tanga (EACOP, 2020).

As mentioned, TPA acquired 200 hectares of land in 2017. The MST and associated facilities will be located within this land and TPA will provide a lease to the Project. Both the Right Of Occupancy (ROO) to TPA and the lease will comply with the principles stated in the EACOP Resettlement Policy Framework (EACOP, 2021) and the signed host government agreement (HGA).

Access restrictions to Project land during construction and operation will be determined on the basis of health and safety considerations. The MST site will be fenced and access strictly controlled by the Project. There will be a marine exclusion zone of 500 m radius around the jetty, with an additional area adjoining the loading terminal for manoeuvring. The construction and operation of the marine facilities including scenarios for access under the jetty for fishers and/or fish gleaners is pending further studies. The under jetty access scenarios and associated mitigation measures will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

2.4 Temporary land access

At the time of writing, no temporary land take is anticipated for the construction of the MST, jetty, and LOF.

2.5 Efforts to avoid or minimise displacement

The land to be leased for the Project's marine facilities was acquired by TPA without the Project's request, but after the location of the facilities was identified. Because the land acquisition occurred in 2017 displacement impacts cannot be avoided. To mitigate the displacement impacts that have already occurred the Project has developed a LRP described in Chapter 7.

2.6 Project activities

The construction of the Project's marine facilities is set to commence in the first quarter of 2023. The operational phase will start once construction is completed and continue for the life of the Project. The Project's marine construction and operational phases will be detailed in the final SRAP and LRP. During the operational phase, depending on the chosen operational under jetty access¹⁸, fishers and fish gleaners will experience loss of access to marine resources. The impacts and the efforts taken to avoid and minimise

¹⁸ At the time of writing, EACOP had defined the five possible access scenarios, but the actual operational scenario had not yet been selected and will be subject to approval by the relevant regulatory/marine authorities.



displacements of PAHs affected by loss of marine access will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

3 LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

This chapter outlines the SRAP and LRP's institutional and legal framework, it includes a description of relevant institutions and the outline of the regulations and policies that govern SRAP and LRP planning and implementation. The chapter includes:

- Background
- Tanzanian institutional framework
- Tanzanian legal framework
- International standards and guidance
- Comparative analysis of national law and international standards (gap analysis).

3.1 Background

As mentioned in the introduction, in 2017 TPA acquired approximately 200 ha land at Chongoleani peninsula. As the land to be used for the marine facilities is Project required land, two joint reviews by the Project and TPA have been conducted (see EACOP 2022a; 2022b). The purpose of the joint reviews were to assess the land acquisition and valuation process for the TPA 200 ha land acquisition. More specifically, the joint reviews included:

- Identification of EACOP PAHs and the displacement impacts arising from the land affected by the:
 - MST site (~ 72 ha)
 - Soil storage site (~8.89 ha)¹⁹
 - Short section of EACOP pipeline corridor within the TPA 200 ha
 - Short section of access road to the MST within the TPA 200 ha
- Gap analysis of the land acquisition and valuation process (EACOP's process for land acquisition along the pipeline corridor versus the TPA land acquisition process for the 200 ha at Chongoleani) shown in Table 3-1.

The joint review identified differences between the TPA and the Project's valuations, including the identification of compliance gaps with the IFC PSs. Pertaining to this and as noted in the introduction, IFC PS 5 paragraph 31 requires that the Project prepares a SRAP which includes at a minimum:

- Identification of affected people and impacts
- Description of regulated activities including the entitlements of displaced persons provided under applicable national laws and regulations
- Supplemental measures to achieve the requirements of IPC PS 5 '*in a way that is permitted by the responsible agency and implementation time schedule*' (IFC, 2012, page 39).

The gaps identified as part of the joint review and the measures taken to close the gaps are presented in section 3.7. Next, the relevant Tanzanian and international regulatory framework is summarised.

¹⁹ The land for the soil storage site is located between the MST site, TPA 200 ha acquisition, EACOP pipeline corridor and access road. The Project may only use and lease ~5 ha of this. However, as any remaining land would likely be potentially orphaned as a precaution the SRAP and LRP includes PAHs affected by the full 8.89ha.

3.2 Tanzanian administrative divisions

Tanzania is a democratic unitary republic with three spheres of governments: central, Zanzibar devolved administration, and local government. Regions are the highest administrative division. There are 31 regions (2016), each of which is further subdivided into districts, which are the second-highest administrative division. As of 2012 there are 169 districts, including rural districts (district councils) and urban districts (town councils, municipal councils, and city councils). In urban districts, wards are further sub-divided into 'mitaa'.

3.3 Summary of Tanzania's regulatory framework

Tanzania has a range of laws and policies related to categories of land, land tenure, land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement. All land in Tanzania remains vested in the President as trustee for and on behalf of all citizens of Tanzania. Land is divided into three administrative categories as summarised below:

- **Reserved land:** land set aside for wildlife, forests, marine parks, road reserves and similar. Specific legal regimes govern these lands under the laws used to establish the various forms of reserved land
- **General land:** land that is neither reserved land nor village land and is managed by the Commissioner for Lands
- **Village land:** includes all land inside the boundaries of registered villages, where the village development committees and village assemblies are given powers to manage land. The Village Land Act (1999 as amended from time to time) specifies how this is to be achieved.

The three categories of land translate into three main forms of tenure rights:

- Rights of occupancy (for general land)
- Customary rights of occupancy (for village land)
- Reserved land (for conservation and other areas).

The enactment of the Land Act and the Village Land Act in 1999 created two types of land rights, namely, customary rights of occupancy and granted rights of occupancy. A person can have a legal right to land under a 'right of occupancy' (CROO) from the Government for terms of 33, 66 or 99 years. Generally, only 99 year rights of occupancy are issued or a derivative right from an right of occupancy (derivative right). Landowners may have customary rights to unregistered land (which is not surveyed). Many landowners have no formal land holding documentation. Foreign nationals and companies with a majority of shares held by foreigners cannot have an right of occupancy or derivative right (unless they have a certificate of incentives issued by the Tanzania investment centre).

The land affected by the MST site was understood to be Village Land prior to acquisition by TPA, and now would be treated at General Land . The key regulatory framework for land acquisition and compensation in Tanzania is summarised below:

- Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 R.E. 2018 (as amended from time to time) in particular
 - The Land Act, no. 4 (General land) of 1999, section 6 on categories of reserved land, sub section 1d on 'hazardous land'
- Land Acquisition Act, 1967, Cap 118 R.E. 2018 (as amended from time to time)

- Village Land Act, 1999, Cap 114 R.E. 2018 (as amended from time to time)
- Village Land Regulations, 2001
- Land Disputes Courts Act, 2002
- Valuation and Valuers Registration Act, 2016
- Valuation and Valuers (General) Regulations, 2018.

3.3.1 Other related legislation

Relevant legislation includes:

- Graves (Removal) Act, 1969; regulates the removal, reinternment and compensation relating to the graves in the Project site
- Antiquities Act, 1964, and Antiquities (Amendment) Act, 1979; affords protection of Tanzanian cultural heritage (including burial grounds and sacred sites) should any be discovered in the Project site
- Forest Act, 2002; the Act establishes that certain nominated developments in a forest reserve, private forest or sensitive forest are subject to the preparation of an ESIA, specifically forests that may become part of certain livelihoods restoration interventions
- Roads Management Regulations, 2009; regulates provision of roads within communities to national road safety standards including drainage and safety crossings where required
- Marine Parks and Reserves Act, 1994; regulates developments in Marine Parks and Reserves and requires the preparation of an ESIA
- Urban Planning Act, 2007; provides for Tanga City to manage consent to develop land and powers of control over the use of land and to provide for other related matters
- Water Resources Management Act, 2009; makes provision for the management, use and protection of water resources, water use, conservation and water allocation in the Project site where water scarcity is a concern.

3.4 Corporate policies and standards

While the Project has specific standards it predominantly uses selected TOTAL SE standards including:

- Code of conduct
- Health, safety and environment (HSE) Policy
- Security philosophy
- Human rights policy.

3.5 Host government agreement (HGA)

The HGA between the Upstream Partners and the Government of Tanzania was signed in May 2021. As part of the HGA, the Project has agreed to address EHSS and human rights standards at national and international levels, guided by international good practice in general including the United Nations guiding principles (UNGP) on business and human rights (UN, 2011). The SRAP and its LRP have adopted the HGA principles, ensuring compliance with these in processes.

3.6 International guidance and standards

3.6.1 Equator Principles

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

3.6.2 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards (2012)

The IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, has adopted a suite of PSs on social and environmental sustainability. The IFC applies these PSs to manage project-related social and environmental risks and impacts, and to enhance development opportunities in its private sector financing. At the core of the standards is the IFC's principle of 'do no harm' to people or the environment. Negative impacts should be avoided where possible and if these impacts are unavoidable, they should be reduced, mitigated or compensated for appropriately.

The IFC is committed to ensuring that the costs of economic development do not fall disproportionately on poor or vulnerable people, that the environment is not compromised and that natural resources are managed sustainably. The IFC also recognises the roles and responsibilities of the private sector in respecting human rights important.

The performance standards, designed to improve social and environmental outcomes, consist of the following:

- Performance Standard 1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System
- Performance Standard 2: Labour and Working Conditions
- Performance Standard 3: Pollution Prevention and Abatement
- Performance Standard 4: Community Health, Safety and Security
- Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement
- Performance Standard 6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management
- Performance Standard 7: Indigenous Peoples
- Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage.

Private sector related displacement is particularly defined by the IFC's Performance Standard 1 (PS 1): Social and Environmental Assessment and Management System, and Performance Standard 5 (PS 5): Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. These are briefly described below.

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

Performance Standard 1 structures how environmental and social issues should be addressed and is the foundation for the other standards. It requires that affected

communities be appropriately engaged on issues that could potentially affect them. Key pre-requisites include:

- Ensuring free, prior and informed consultation, and facilitating informed participation
- Obtaining broad community support
- Focusing on risks and adverse impacts, and proposed measures and actions to address these
- Undertaking consultation in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner
- Tailoring the process to address the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.

PS 1 establishes the importance of:

- An integrated assessment to identify the environmental and social impacts, risks, and opportunities of projects
- Effective community engagement through disclosure of Project-related information and consultation with local communities on matters that directly affect them
- The client's management of environmental and social performance throughout the life of the Project.

3.6.2.2 *Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement*

The Project will lease land which has been acquired by the government which involved the involuntary resettlement of households and assets thereby making PS 5 applicable (in particular paragraphs 30-32). The objectives of PS 5 are to:

- Avoid or at least minimise involuntary resettlement wherever feasible by exploring alternative Project designs
- Mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of land by: (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected
- Improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons which includes persons with formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use, formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law and those who have no recognisable legal right or claim to the land or assets they use/occupy
- Improve living conditions among displaced persons through provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites
- Provide opportunities to displaced people to derive appropriate development benefits from the Project
- Offer land-based compensation where land is collectively owned, where possible
- Ensure that there is consultation and informed participation of affected persons and communities in decision-making processes related to resettlement
- Ensure that a grievance mechanism is established to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation.

PS 5 applies to all physical and/or economic displacement resulting from the following types of land-related transactions:

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

According to IFC PS 5, preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based.

For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project related restrictions on access apply, implementation of measures will be made to either allow continued access to affected resources or provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. Where appropriate, benefits and compensation associated with natural resource usage may be collective in nature rather than directly oriented towards individuals or households.

3.6.2.3 *Performance Standard 8: Cultural Heritage*

PS 8 recognises the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. The specific objectives of PS 8 are to:

- Protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of Project activities and support its preservation
- Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage.

Selection of sites for the MST, LOF and jetty has taken location and proximity to culturally sensitive and potentially sensitive sites into account. Detailed identification and assessment of potentially affected sites was undertaken during the ESIA. Monitoring undertaken during geophysical and geotechnical surveys contributed to the appraisal. Information gathered and historical data indicates that there is low potential for unknown cultural heritage to be uncovered during the construction process.

The Project has developed a chance find procedure (CFP) to manage risks related to cultural heritage during construction and operations.

3.6.3 **Relevant IFC's requirements on fishery-based livelihoods**

Adhering to the IFC PS 5, the IFC good practice handbook on fishing-based livelihoods addresses the assessment and management of project impacts on fish resources, fisheries and fishing-based livelihoods, and specifically the assessment and management of physical and/or economic displacement of small-scale subsistence and artisanal fishers. The document details the assessment of project impacts on fish/marine resources and habitats, fisheries, and fish-based livelihoods as well as recommended livelihood restoration and monitoring. These requirements and recommendations, used

to prepare the mitigation measures related to the Project's marine footprint, are described in the final SRAP and LRP.

3.6.4 Human rights considerations

Some international requirements concern displacement, livelihoods, and poverty are relevant to the Project. These are based on international human rights frameworks. As set out in the HGA, the Project has agreed to address human rights standards at a national and international level.

3.6.4.1 Displacement

The need for consent to relocation is inferred from international human rights law, in particular the right to freedom of movement, in two key documents on displacement

- Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 2004 (Principle 7)
- United Nations Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement, 2007 (para 56 (e)).

The 'Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement' prohibit arbitrary displacement for development unless it has 'compelling and overriding public interest' (United Nations 2004 Principle 6 2(c)).

3.6.4.2 Information, participation, and disclosure

The United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development under Article 2 (United Nations 1986; United Nations 2007a) states the right of impacted people to participate in decision-making consistent with the principle of equality and non-discrimination, with adequate attention to the needs of vulnerable groups. It requires 'active, free and meaningful' participation. It further states that participation is inclusive, requiring that all people, including women, the elderly, youth and the disabled, be encouraged to be involved.

3.7 Gap analysis

As mentioned, a gap analysis between the 2017 TPA land acquisition process and the Project's process for Project required land along the pipeline corridor in Tanzania has been conducted in the joint reviews (EACOP 2022a; 2022b). The gap analysis is shown in Table 3-1. The gap analysis identified a number of gaps, which will be addressed as part of this Project's LRP presented in Chapter 7.

Table 3-1 Analysis of gaps between the TPA 2017 land acquisition process and the Project's land acquisition process for Project required land in Tanzania

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplemental measure(s)
Timeframe of valuation			
Cut-off date set as commencement of valuation	If not provided by host Government legislation, a cut-off date should be established by the Project and widely disseminated	TPA valuation preceded EACOP valuation by at least 1 year.	Not required
Process and status of land acquisition and valuation			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanga city received instructions from TPA to conduct valuation for Mpirani-Ndaoya-Putini road extension and 200Ha Chongoleani area PAPs were then informed by Tanga City through their leaders in undated meeting as reported by Tanga City Valuer No specific cut-off date revealed, but assets counting, and cadastral survey started early July 2017 No records of any forms that were provided to PAPs (difficult to obtain today) Valuation report writing took two weeks in the same month of July 2017 The TPA 200 ha valuation report was approved by subordinate of the Chief Valuer on 28th July 2017 All payments were completed by the 4th August 2017. PAPs started vacating the area once they received their payments 	<p>Typical process and status of land acquisition and valuation is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land market research. The land market rates reports were approved by the Chief Valuer Sensitisation to PAPs along the pipeline Service of cut-off date notices Physical inspection of assets. PAPs were served with Land Form No. 69, Valuation Form No. 3, Land Survey Form and Certificate of Completion. Asset validation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Tanzanian and IFS Compensation Schedules for each PAP. 	<p>Gap identified</p> <p>EACOP valuation was prepared to meet both Tanzanian legal requirements and IFS standards. Therefore each PAP has additional entitlements under IFS. For EACOP's Project required land a RAP, LRP, and VPP were prepared outlining PAPs entitlements.</p> <p>No socio-economic household studies or livelihood studies were undertaken for the TPA 200 ha land acquisition.</p>	<p>Socio-economic household survey, terrestrial and marine livelihood assessments conducted as part of SRAP</p> <p>LRP and VPP included in the SRAP</p>

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplemental measure(s)
	<p>compensation schedules. PAPs were served with the Asset Disclosure forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAP studies including: socio-economic household survey, livelihood surveys and data collection, identification of vulnerable households, preparation of RAP, LRP and VPP. [Documents in line with IFS]. • Local Government sign-off of valuation reports. • Approval of Tanzanian valuation reports by the Chief Valuer and submission for information of IFS Valuation Reports to Chief Valuer. Most of the pipeline and above-ground installation valuation reports were approved by the Chief Valuer in April and May, 2021. The Tanga City Valuation Report was approved on 12th November, 2021. 		
Project standard for valuation			
The acquisition only considered Tanzanian legal framework.	Tanzanian Legal Framework EHSS and Human Rights International Financing Standards (IFS) (e.g. IFC PS 5)	Gap identified No entitlements in TPA 200 ha valuation/land acquisition process to achieve compliance with EHSS and human rights international financing standards (e.g. IFC	LRP and VPP included in the SRAP

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplementa measure(s)																
		Performance Standard 5) and good international industry practice.																	
Tanzanian compensation - land:																			
<p>Market value per ward: established by market research at the point of the valuation and using indicative base land rates from Chief Valuer (Ministry of lands, housing, and human settlements development (MLHHSD) (2016).</p> <table><tr><th>Ward</th><th>Mtaa</th><th>Land Rate per Acre (T.Shs.)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Chongoleani</td><td>Ndaoya</td><td>2,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Putini</td><td>2,000,000</td></tr></table>	Ward	Mtaa	Land Rate per Acre (T.Shs.)	Chongoleani	Ndaoya	2,000,000	Putini	2,000,000	<p>Market value using comparative method:</p> <table><tr><th>Ward</th><th>Mtaa</th><th>Land Rate per Acre (T.Shs.)</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Chongoleani</td><td>Ndaoya</td><td>2,000,000</td></tr><tr><td>Putini</td><td>2,000,000</td></tr></table>	Ward	Mtaa	Land Rate per Acre (T.Shs.)	Chongoleani	Ndaoya	2,000,000	Putini	2,000,000	No gap identified	Not required
Ward	Mtaa	Land Rate per Acre (T.Shs.)																	
Chongoleani	Ndaoya	2,000,000																	
	Putini	2,000,000																	
Ward	Mtaa	Land Rate per Acre (T.Shs.)																	
Chongoleani	Ndaoya	2,000,000																	
	Putini	2,000,000																	
Tanzanian compensation – building and structures:																			

TPA 2017 land acquisition process				EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplementa measure(s)
Compensable Item/Item under Consideration	Valuation Basis	Valuation Method	Applied Rate	Contractors test (replacement cost) method – cost of replacing a building or structure of similar nature, quality of construction, levels of completion in works-in progress and size based in market prices of materials and labour. Depreciation not taken into account. There are no affected EACOP buildings/structures in Chongoleani ward.	Gap identified No depreciation applied in EACOP valuations.	In-kind livelihood restoration support
Buildings/Structures	Replacement Cost	Cost Method				
Traditional buildings	Replacement Cost	Cost Method	T.Shs. 100,000 per sq.m			
Semi- Traditional buildings	Replacement Cost	Cost Method	T.Shs. 150,000 per sq.m			
Modern buildings with burnt bricks	Replacement Cost	Cost Method	T.Shs. 150,000 per sq.m. **			
Modern buildings with sand cement blocks	Replacement Cost	Cost Method	T.Shs. 150,000 per sq.m. **			
** Rates used in the compensation schedule are higher at T.Shs. 300,000 to 400,000 per square metre for buildings of concrete block construction and cis roofs.						
Tanzanian compensation – crops and trees						
Valuation report cites crops/trees as having been valued based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Crops/Trees Schedule, 2015 issued by Ministry of Lands.Some rates obtained/checked from Majengo Estates Ltd work (MAVA EACOP).				Market value based on type, growth rate quantity and age using the relevant zone 2012 Crop Rates. The crops % growth rates used those contained in the Valuation Regulations 2018 i.e. 15%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100% and 30% (old stage).	Minor gap identified Crop rate schedule appears to be the same. No unlisted crop and trees (with an economic value) were valued for TPA unlike in EACOP.	In-kind livelihood restoration support

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplemental measure(s)
<p>Old crop maturity rates used: 30%, 60%, 100% and 15% (aged crop). As this was prior to the 2018 Valuation Regulations these percentages were valid in 2017.</p> <p>There is no mention of seasonal crops being valued and these are not found in the compensation schedules.</p>	<p>Valuation of crops and trees was based on the Northern Zone crop/trees schedule issued by the Chief Valuer.</p> <p>EACOP prepared a list of crops and trees considered to have an economic value but omitted from the crop and tree 2012 rates schedule. The rates for these 'unlisted tree and crops' were approved by the Chief Valuer for use in EACOP valuations.²⁰</p>	<p>Maturity rates percentages differ between the TPA 200 ha and EACOP valuations but this is as a result of the valuation regulations coming into effect in 2018.</p> <p>Seasonal crops were not valued in TPA valuation. Understood the basis of this may have been as the seasonal crops could be harvested by the affected persons.</p>	
Tanzanian compensation – disturbance allowance			
As per Regulation 10 of the Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001. disturbance allowance was based on interest on fixed deposit reserves with commercial banks for 12 months. In the TPA valuation, 8% was applied.	For EACOP priority area valuation 8 % and pipeline and above-ground installation EACOP Valuation 7% ²¹	No gap identified	Not required
Tanzanian compensation – accommodation allowance			
As per Regulation 8 of The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001. 36 months rental (market price per room/house) where dwelling on affected land. The dwelling must be in occupation.	36 months rental (market price per room/house) where dwelling on affected land and is in use at time of valuation).	No gap identified	Not required
Tanzanian compensation - transport cost:			

²⁰ The unlisted trees and crops which were valued in Chongoleani ward comprised: Mchane (tree), Mng'ong'o (tree) and Mchaichai (crop).

²¹ This was based on discount rate from the Central Bank – Valuation regulations 2018 disturbance allowance and consultations with the MLHSD.

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplemental measure(s)
As per Regulation 8 of The Land (Assessment of the Value of Land for Compensation) Regulations, 2001. It is the cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road (whichever is cheaper) within 20km from point of displacement. A flat rate amount of T.Shs. 240,000 was applied in the TPA valuation.	Cost of transporting 12 tons of luggage by rail or road within 20 km from point of displacement. Transport allowance T.Shs. 300,000.	Minor gap identified T.Shs. 300,000 (EACOP) and 240,000 (TPA 200 ha). This gap could be due to the difference in valuation dates.	In-kind livelihood restoration support
Tanzanian compensation - loss of profit:			
Item does not appear in the TPA valuation report.	Net profit per month evidenced by audited accounts for 36 months.	No gap identified No loss of profit valuations were undertaken in Chongoleani ward (no business structures were affected)	Not required
Tanzanian compensation - graves:			
Compensation rate based on full exhumation costs, costs for placatory and expiratory rites, transportation and re-interment costs. A flat rate amount of T.Shs. 300,000 was applied in the TPA valuation.	Compensation rate based on full exhumation costs, costs for placatory and expiratory rites, transportation and re-interment costs – without construction grave rate is T.Shs. 300,000.	No gap identified	Not required
Tanzanian compensation – orphaned land:			
No orphaned land has been valued in the TPA valuation.	Orphaned land valued and offered for compensation where remainder of land is 20% or less of a PAPs land parcel or less than 0.5 acres (outside city, municipality or township).	No gap identified There is no report on a claim on orphaned land valuation raised by PAPs. ²²	Not required
Additional entitlements under IFC: transaction costs for land			

²² No orphaned land valuation for TPA 200 ha. For the EACOP ha the 200 ha any such 'orphaned land' would have likely been valued and compensated within the TPA 200 ha boundaries.

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplemental measure(s)
Transaction costs for land purchase have not been considered in the TPA valuation. This is apart from surveying costs for some of the institutional valuations, such as the mosque.	To achieve replacement value 10% percent was added to land rates for transaction costs.	Gap identified Transaction costs as required to meet replacement cost under IFS not included in TPA 200 Ha land valuations.	Gap to be closed with in-kind livelihood restoration support
Additional entitlements under IFC - Inflation Adjustment for 2012 Crops / Tree Rates			
There is no inflation adjustment on the value of crops and trees.	Valuation undertaken in Oct 2018. Crop and tree rates were for 2012 so inflation % applied up to point of valuation (i.e. 2012 – June 2018 for PAs) – 45.44% inflation applied to crops and economic trees. Additional % for the delay to payment of compensation is now being applied.	Gap identified No inflation uplift to the 2012 crop and trees rates applied.	Gap to be closed with in-kind livelihood restoration support
Additional entitlements under IFC - disturbance allowance			
Item not considered.	7% disturbance allowance on valuation items (land and assets) for additional entitlements under IFC.	Gap identified	Gap to be closed with in-kind livelihood restoration support
Additional entitlements under IFC - livelihood restoration entitlements			
Livelihood restoration and transitional support entitlements not considered.	Depending on significant of impact and vulnerability Project-affected households (PAHs) entitled to livelihood restoration programs. These are all set out in the LRP contained in the RAP. Some PAPs are also entitled to transitional support, in the form of food baskets, directly after	Gap identified No livelihood restoration programs and transitional support.	LRP developed as part of the SRAP – includes livelihood restoration entitlement and options

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplemental measure(s)
	displacement to support food security.		and transitional support to eligible PAHs
Additional entitlements under IFC - vulnerable persons			
Vulnerable households not identified and no VPP.	Additional resettlement assistance for potentially vulnerable PAHs. In PPLs RAPs vulnerability criteria included and VPP.	Gap identified No identification of vulnerable PAHs and VPP not part of TPA 200 ha land acquisition program.	VPP developed as part of the SRAP. The identification of <u>current</u> vulnerable EACOP PAHs is based on the 2022 SEHS.
Additional entitlements under IFC - replacement land			
Replacement land in-kind compensation not considered in the TPA 200 Ha valuation/land acquisition program.	Eight replacement land eligibility categories based on land lost and vulnerability, aligned with livelihood restoration groupings contained in RAPs. Replacement land secured by Project for physically displaced PAPs who select replacement housing and require replacement land. Project will offer vulnerable economically displaced PAPs support to secure replacement land with their compensations.	Gap identified No replacement land	Physically displaced PAHs are entitled to additional livelihood restoration options
Additional entitlements under IFC - Replacement housing			

TPA 2017 land acquisition process	EACOP's land acquisition process	Findings of EACOP and TPA's joint review	Supplemental measure(s)
Replacement housing in-kind compensation not considered in the TPA 200 Ha valuation/land acquisition program.	If households will permanently lose residential/associated dwellings the offer replacement house and latrine and kitchen structures.	Gap identified No replacement housing	Physically displaced PAHs are entitled to additional livelihood restoration options

4 PROFILE OF TANGA CITY COUNCIL AND THE PROJECT-AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents socio-economic and livelihoods profiles of the host council, Tanga City Council, the PACs, and the surveyed EACOP PAHs. The chapter is structured as follows:

- Profile of Tanga city council
- Socio-economic and livelihood investigations (SELIs)
- Overview of the Project-affected communities (PACs)
 - Dominant livelihood activities
 - Marine livelihood activities
 - Terrestrial livelihood activities
- Overview of Project-affected households
 - Summary of combined (marine and terrestrial) livelihoods assessment including dominant livelihood activities and strategies
 - Overview of vulnerable households
 - Overview of physically displaced households
 - Overview of key stakeholders (incl. PAHs) requests for livelihood support

The baseline information presented in this chapter was derived from:

- Results of the socio-economic and livelihood investigations (SELIs) undertaken in the Tanga region by RSK (2022)
- Tanzania population and housing census (2012)
- Tanga region socio-economic profile draft report (2015)
- Tanga city master plan (2021)
- Tanga city five-year strategic plan (2016).

4.2 Profile of Tanga City Council (CC)

4.2.1 Introduction

To provide the overall livelihood context of PAHs, the following section presents a profile of Tanga CC, which encompasses Chongoleani ward and the PACs. A detailed profile of the livelihoods of PAHs is shown in sections 4.5.

Tanga city, the fourth largest city after Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, and Mbeya, is the capital of Tanga region. The city was elevated to city status in 2005 and is currently one of Tanga region's eight districts. The city, which serves as the administrative and commercial centre of the region, has the second largest port in Tanzania.

The city has a long trade history dating back to the flourishing 13th century trade in ivory, slaves, spices, and other goods for export. Later, under German colonial rule, the city

became a military, commercial, and administrative hub. During the colonial area, a sisal industry was established causing a peak in Tanga's economy in the late 1950s whereby the city saw increased industrial development including the establishment of the harbour. Since the late 1970s, the sisal industry has lost its importance and employment, economic growth, and harbour activities have all declined.

4.2.2 Physical location

Tanga city is located close to the Kenyan border in the north-eastern part of Tanzania's coastline and borders Mkinga and Muheza districts. The city covers an area of 662 sq. km and the topography is coastal lowland/plains.

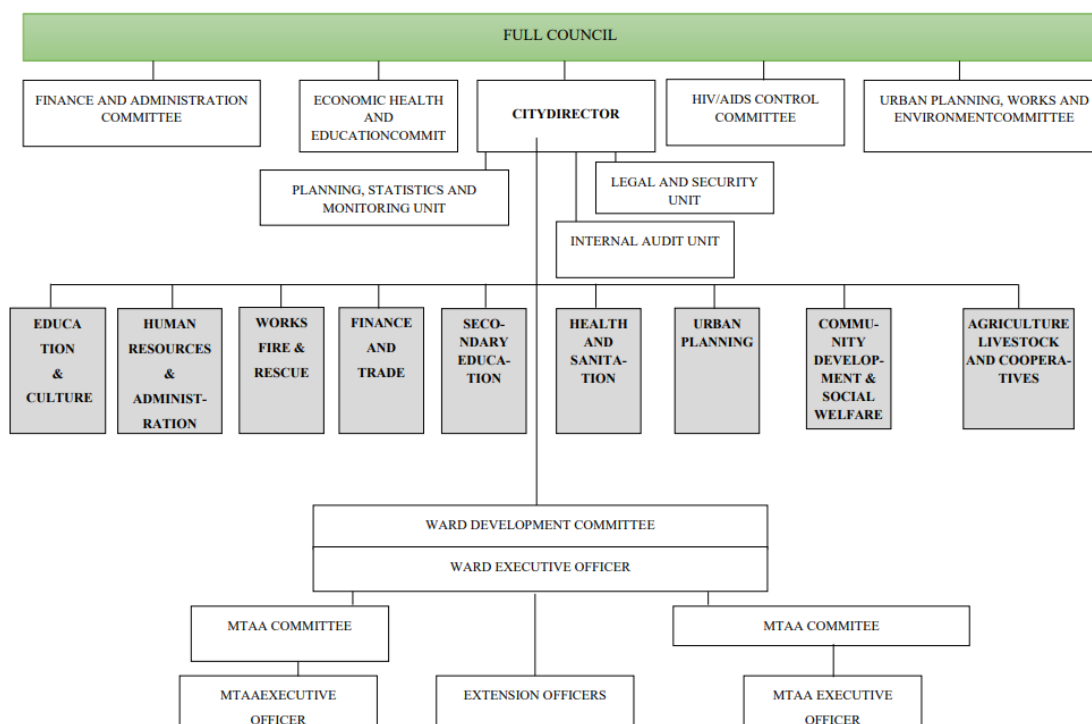
4.2.3 Administration

Tanga city has a city council status, with two administrative structures: a city council and a city management team (CMT). Functions of both are described below. An organogram is presented in Figure 4-1.

The CC is divided into four divisions which are further sub-divided into 27 wards (14 urban and 13 peri-urban/mixed). These wards are further sub-divided into 146 smaller sub-administrative units known as 'mitaa'.

At the ward-level the day to day administration falls under the ward executive officer (WEO) who is the chief executive of the ward and is assisted by the mtaa executive officers. The WEO reports to the ward development committee (WDC), which falls under the leadership of the elected ward councillor. A range of technical personnel including community development, agriculture livestock and irrigation, and health officers supports the functions of the WDC.

The CMT is formed by heads of departments, sections, and units and is headed by the city director. The CMT consists of nine departments including administration, finance, education, and health.



Administrative Structure of Tanga City Council

Figure 4-1: Tanga CC organisational chart

4.2.4 Climate

Due to the city's location near the coast, the climate is humid and tropical. The city has two rainy seasons and one period of light rains (see Table 4-1)

Table 4-1: Climate

Season	Period
Dry season	January to mid-March
Long rains	March to May
Short rains	October to December
Light rains (occasionally)	June to July

4.2.5 Population

According to data from the latest available population census (United Republic of Tanzania, 2012), the population of Tanga city was 273,332 persons accounting for approximately 13.0% of the total population of Tanga Region. The Project-affected ward, Chongoleani, had a population of 4,737 persons.

While the majority (80.9%) of people resided in the urban wards of the city, there has been a tendency for people to move back to rural areas. This urban to rural migration is caused by a decline in industrial activities in Tanga and many return to rural livelihood activities such as agriculture, livestock, and fishing as a subsistence fall back.

4.2.6 Ethnic groups

Tanga city has a myriad of ethnic groups with none constituting more than 20% of the population. The main groups are the Digo (18.0%), Sumbaa (13.9%), Bondei (10.7%), Zigua (7.6%), and the Segeju (7.5%). Due to the once burgeoning sisal sector, many people from inland Tanzania migrated to Tanga in search of employment. Therefore, a number of ethnic groups such as Masaai, Nyakyusa, Sukuma, Chagga, and Pare are also present in the city.

4.2.7 Education and literacy

There are 79 public primary schools and 26 public secondary schools in Tanga city. In addition, the city has three vocational training centres of which one, (the vocational education training authority (VETA)), is run by the Government. Moreover, the city has a number of teacher training colleges and higher education training facilities, which provide certificates and diplomas. Currently Tanga has no university and students in pursuit of higher education have to move to other regions. Compared to the rural parts of Tanga region, the adult literacy rate is high in Tanga city (87.7%).

4.2.8 Economic development

Since the colonial era, the city has depended heavily on its sisal sector. Nevertheless, as mentioned, since the late 1970s the sisal sector has declined. Lately, however, the economy has slowly revived and new industries have emerged. Currently the city has 48 formally listed manufacturing industries including the privately owned Tanga Fresh, which sources milk from small-scale farmers, sea product processors, and cement fabrics. Milk processing in particular has increased rapidly and the Government is heavily promoting small-scale dairy farming.

4.2.9 Dominant livelihood activities

The dominant economic activity in the city is agriculture and more than 72% of the city's rural population depends on farming and livestock keeping. The main food crops are cassava followed by maize, rice, and legumes. Crops grown for sale are coconut, oranges, cashew nut, mango and some pineapples.

The city has around 696 ha of irrigable land (yet not currently under irrigation) of which 20 ha are within Chongoleani ward. If irrigation schemes are implemented this could allow for the cultivation of crops such as okra, watermelons, chili, and amaranths.

A large number of urban and rural people also keep livestock. A hindrance, however, for cattle farming is the limited availability of grazing land. Of the 8,000 ha used for grazing in the city, 50% is prone to Tsetse fly that causes disease in animals.

Because of the close proximity to the coastline, fishing is another important livelihood activity. Fishing activities are largely artisanal and reef based and conducted near the shore (within 15 km). The city has three managed fishing landing stations: Deep Sea, Sahara, and Tongoni, which are used for controlling fishing activities. Fish catch data from Tanga city as a whole, shows an increase from 2.6 to 4 tons per day from 2005 to 2015.

Lastly, the informal sector plays a crucial role in supporting livelihoods. The dominant informal activities in the city include street vending, metal works, tailoring, food processing and catering, and manufacturing of building materials.

4.2.10 Natural resource use

Households in the city rely on natural resources for livelihoods. The primary natural resource products are summarised below.

Bee keeping: in 2009, Tanzania social action fund (TASAF) introduced bee keeping. Currently there are 750 beehives and the activity is practiced in a number of wards including in Chongoleani.

Fishery: as mentioned under dominant livelihood activities, fishing is a critical livelihood source in the areas of the city that are close to the sea including the two Project-affected Mitaa. The marine resources in the city include fish, octopus, sea cucumbers, spiny lobsters, prawns, crabs, and seaweed.

Forestry: Tanga city has a number of forest reserves including mangrove and coastal forest. Mangroves, primarily situated near Chongoleani ward, are important sources of fuelwood, timber used as poles for construction, and medicinal plants. While supporting the livelihoods of people, the forests also contribute revenue for the CC from the sales of products such as timber.

Historical sites and tourist attractions: tourism is not a dominant livelihood source, yet there is potential for development of this sector. Tanga city is home to a number of historical sites and tourist attractions including the Amboni limestone caves and hot sulphur springs located 8 km from town, Tongoni ruins, Totten island, and sandy beaches.

Salt and mineral extraction: Salt, of which the production is close to 5,220 tons annually, is extracted from water of the Indian Ocean, through evaporation processes either by sunlight or by using saltpans.

The mining and quarrying activities in Tanga city include the production of lime, cement, salt, sand and stone aggregates. The mining sector in the city is operated on both small- and large-scale and the Government is making efforts to provide extension services to small-scale miners on the use of proper technology.

4.2.11 Access to safe water

Water supply in Tanga city is managed by the Tanga Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (Tanga-UWASA). The last measured coverage was 98% of the urban population and 76% of the rural population. Typically water from Tanga-UWASA is available on a fixed schedule (delivered twice per week). Other water sources present in the city comprise large shallow wells and rainwater harvesting tanks (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2: Functional water sources in Tanga city

Functional water source	Number
Charcoal dam	3
Spring	1
Shallow well	28
Rainwater tank	20
Borehole	10
Protected river water	1

Functional water source	Number
Dam	26

Source: United Republic of Tanzania (2015)

4.2.12 Health services

Tanga city has a mixture of public health facilities which include one referral hospital, eight health centres, and 43 government-run dispensaries which are distributed across Tanga city. As shown in Table 4-5, Chongoleani ward has two dispensaries. The official health system is supplemented by traditional health services that are recognised by the Government and includes traditional birth attendants.

The current health care challenges are high maternal mortality rates (450/100,000) and high infant mortality (15/1,000 live births). Other challenges are high prevalence of malaria, urinary tract infections, and respiratory infections.

4.2.13 Road networks

The road network in Tanga city is better than in other parts of Tanga region. The city is connected to the Kenya border and major Tanzanian towns including Dar es Salaam and Moshi via tarmac highways. In 2022, a third phase construction of a planned highway project connecting Tanga, Pangani-Saadani, Makurunge, and Bagamoyo was launched. When complete, the highway is expected to offer easier access to Dar es Salaam and to develop tourism in the region by providing better access to Saadani National Park (Sembony, 2022).

Ninety-two per cent of the roads in Tanga city are passable all year. This most likely refers only to the urban roads as the rural network is described as substandard and lack of access to markets and services is considered a concern for the city council.

4.2.14 Tanga city development plans

The livelihood activities of residents in Tanga city might change with the establishment of commercial fisheries companies who have signed business deals to establish processing facilities in the city council area. Furthermore, ~300 acres of land within Chongoleani ward have been earmarked for the establishment of on-shore oil and gas storage facilities by oil and gas companies.

In preparation for the upcoming industrial development, the CC I has put aside budget for capacity development of residents interested in engaging in the fisheries industry. Training includes business management, sustainable fishing skills and methods, as well as provision of fishing equipment (boats and nets). It is anticipated that the skills attained will assist households in taking up opportunities associated with the soon to be developed fisheries industry. The CC officials anticipate that additional training and capacity development initiatives will be introduced in the future based on the needs of the businesses/industries to be established.

Currently Tanga city has large areas of unplanned settlement including in the affected Chongoleani ward. The 'Tanga City Master Plan' (United Republic of Tanzania 2021²³) describes a number of proposals for city planning and land use.

²³ The Master Plan developed in 2016 is reviewed every five years and the latest 2021 version has been used.

Figure 4-2 shows the proposed land use plan for Tanga city in 2036. At the heart of the urban planning framework is the division of areas into satellite centres. Chongoleani ward, belonging to the Ndaoya/Mabokweni satellite centre, is planned to be developed into a commercial centre.

According to KIIs held with the Tanga city office for urban land planning, the current overall plan/strategy is to transform the city into an oil city with modern services and hotels. As oil developments commence, there are expectations within the office that residents in Chongoleani ward will resettle elsewhere potentially in the neighbouring Mabokweni ward.²⁴ As the figure shows, for Chongoleani ward the suggested land use involves residential areas and oil sites.²⁵ It should be noted that only the MST area is related to the Project. The wider oil sites shown in the Land Use plan are not related to the Project.

A small strip in the northern part is reserved for peri-urban settlements and agriculture. The majority of land demarcated for agriculture is in the neighbouring Mabokweni village located to the left of the affected mitaa towards Mkinga and Muheza districts. The suggested land use plan thus illustrates the general and increasing lack of arable land in the ward.

²⁴ KII Tanga city council - office for urban land planning, 10-02-22

²⁵ No further definition of 'oil sites' is provided in the plan, however, the document also refers to these sites as 'oil depots.' Only the MST area is related to the EACOP Project, the wider oil sites shown in the Land Use plan are not related to the EACOP Project.

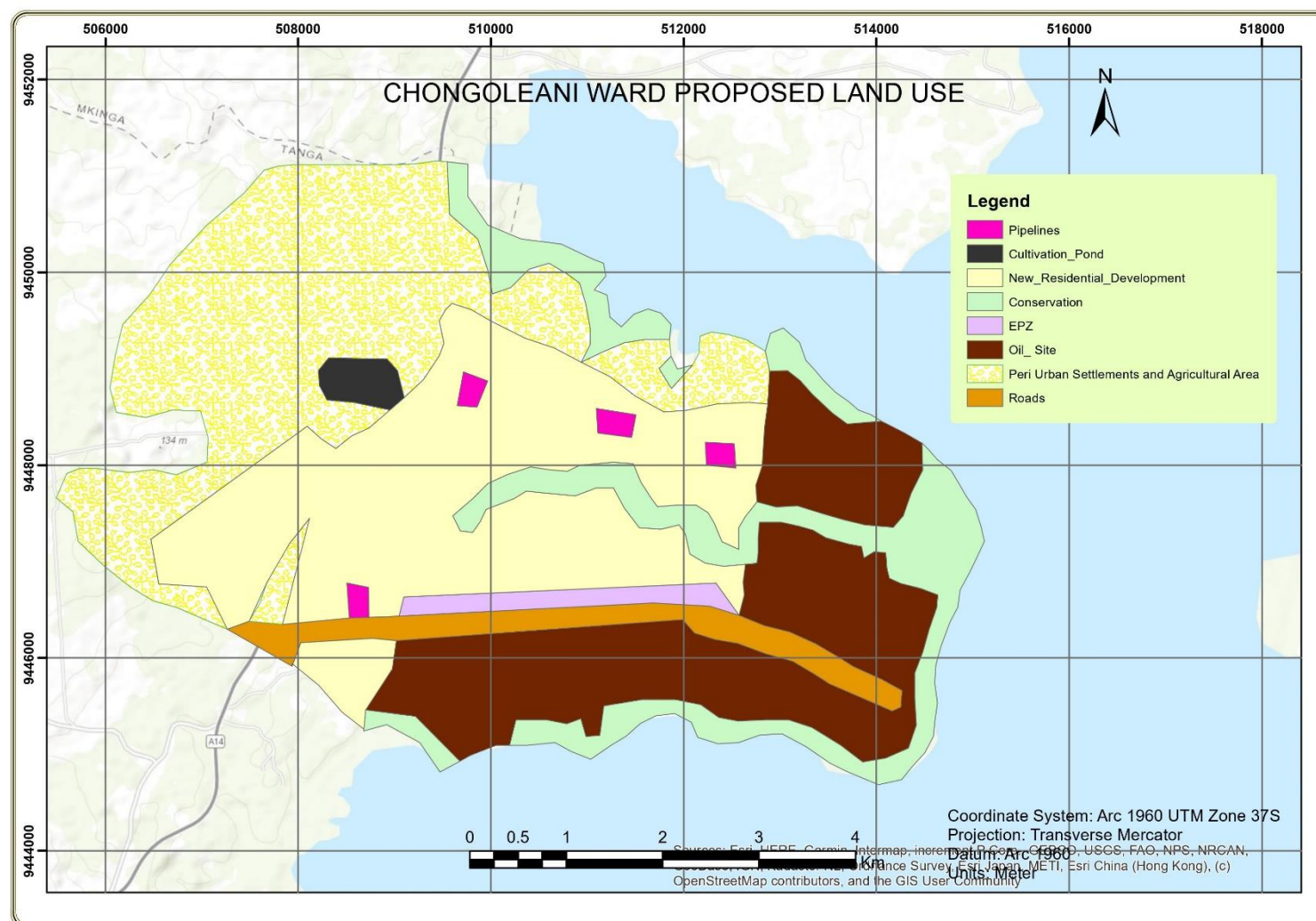


Figure 4-2: Chongoleani ward proposed land use plan, 2016-2036

Source: Adapted from United Republic of Tanzania (2021)

4.3 Socio-economic and livelihood investigation (SELI)

To enable the design and implementation of appropriate livelihood restoration, a detailed understanding of the socio-economic conditions and livelihood strategies of the PACs and PAHs, including vulnerable people and other critical sub-groups such as women and youth, is needed. To this end, several SELI surveys were conducted in Tanga region. The survey methodology used to obtain the needed data is discussed in the terrestrial and marine baseline livelihoods assessments (RSK 2022b; 2022d).

The SELI team conducted three separate surveys between January and June 2022 in Tanga region. These included the following:

- A socio-economic household survey (SEHS) conducted with EACOP PAHs in February, March, and June 2022. The survey was conducted by a team comprised of one survey lead, one database and one geographic information system (GIS) specialist, one rural livelihoods specialist, and four enumerators
- A marine livelihoods baseline assessment, conducted from January to April 2022 within the PAC. The survey included focus group discussions (FGDs), fishing activity and catch monitoring, at sea monitoring, and a marketing and value chain study of the informal fish trading sector. The core team comprised one marine livelihoods lead, one marine field lead, one fisheries specialist, one field livelihoods overseer, and one database specialist. In addition, local data recorders were hired
- A terrestrial livelihoods baseline assessment, conducted in January and February 2022. The survey included FGDs and key informant interviews (KIIs) with local government authorities, implementers of livelihood support programmes/initiatives (e.g. NGOs), and persons and households who did not lose land within the EACO ha boundary but reside within the PACs.

The objectives and data collected are summarised below.

Socio-economic household survey (SEHS): in compliance with IFC PSs, a SEHS was undertaken to understand current livelihood strategies and socio-economic conditions of EACOP PAHs. Specifically, a household survey was designed and implemented to:

- Gather gender-disaggregated baseline data of households who have lost land within EACOP ha
- Collect socio-economic and demographic data to be used to identify vulnerable people
- Ensure sufficient baseline data to allow for future monitoring and evaluation of affected households
- Compile a database of EACOP PAHs.

Table 4-3 presents an overview of PAHs' households surveyed during the SEHS. As mentioned, the survey was of PAHs who lost land within the EACOP ha boundary. PAHs who will lose access to marine resources will be identified and surveyed as part of the development of the final SRAP and LRP.

To identify PAHs who lost land within the EACOP ha, the Project's joint reviews (EACOP 2022a; EACOP 2022b) were used. The joint reviews identified PAPs²⁶ who had lost land

²⁶ During the 2017 TPA and valuations, PAPs were defined as the recognised owners of the affected land parcels.

in the sites that will be used for the MST, soil storage, pipeline corridor within TPA 200 ha and/or access road within TPA 200 ha.

In total, the joint reviews identified 115 EACOP PAPs²⁷. Of these the households of 107 PAPs (or 93.0% of the sample of identified EACOP PAPs) were located and surveyed during fieldwork (these PAHs are jointly referred to as 'EACOP PAHs'). Three of the pre-identified households could not be interviewed.²⁸ In addition to the pre-identified households, the households of four EACOP PAPs who were among the unidentified owners were located and surveyed during fieldwork. All data collected has been stored in a customised database in FlowFinity.

Table 4-3: Overview of surveyed EACOP PAHs

Category	MST site	Soil storage	Pipeline	Access road	Total
Number of EACOP PAHs pre-identified by name ²⁹	88	17	8	2	115
Pre-identified EACOP PAHs surveyed during the SEHS	80	17	8	2	107
Pre-identified EACOP PAHs not surveyed during the SEHS	3	0	0	0	3
Additional PAHs identified and surveyed during fieldwork	4	0	0	0	4
EACOP PAHs surveyed	84	17	8	2	111

Terrestrial livelihoods assessment: in addition to the SEHS, a qualitative terrestrial livelihoods assessment was conducted. Fieldwork activities were largely concentrated in Tanga city and within Chongoleani and Putini mitaa. The overall objective of the qualitative livelihoods assessment was to collect sufficient data to allow for a detailed analysis of terrestrial livelihood activities, challenges, coping strategies, and opportunities for livelihood support. Specific attention was paid to the livelihoods of women, vulnerable people, and youth. Moreover, data were collected to capture changes in livelihoods since the 2017 TPA land acquisition.

Using a combination of focus and small group discussions (FGDs and SGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs), and observational walks, 169 stakeholders which included local government officials and NGOs were consulted during the fieldwork (for the methods used to identify these stakeholders see chapter 9). The qualitative data collected is shown in

²⁷ Three PAHs in the joint review for the MST site were listed twice.

²⁸ One PAP had passed away and no relatives could be traced, one could not be located, and one declined to be interviewed.

²⁹ The figures exclude double entries and PAPs who lost land located outside the TPA 200 ha boundary.

Table 4-4.

Table 4-4: Overview of ‘terrestrial’ qualitative data collected

Category	Number
KIIs with key stakeholders	40
FGDs/SGDs with members of the PACs	21
Observational walks within the PACs	2

Marine livelihoods baseline assessment: the marine assessment was conducted from 1 February to 16 April 2022. The assessment entailed four core activities:

- FGDs with members of the PACs who have fishery-based livelihoods
- Catch monitoring
- Activity monitoring (including at sea monitoring)
- A value chain study of the fish chain.

To map fishery-based livelihoods within the PACs ten focus group discussions (FGDs) were held in the communities of Chongoleani, Putini, and Ndaoya.³⁰ The FGD participants included marine user groups and senior community members.

A catch monitoring study was implemented to monitor catch of both fishers and fish gleaners. The collection of fish catch data initiated on 19 February and closed on 16 April. The activity used enumerators at the main landing sites (at Chongoleani and Putini mitaa and at the fish auction ‘Deep Sea’ in Tanga city³¹). Enumerators observed landed catch directly, weighed as many recorded catches as possible and recorded values either from the primary auction (Deep Sea) or direct observation of first sale. The focus of the catch monitoring was economic and social, and biological information such as species composition and length / weight distribution was not recorded. Data was recorded on paper forms and digitized into a database each day, together with a photograph of each recorded landing. In total, 3,853 recordings were made.

In addition, with the aim of monitoring the movements of fishers and fish gleaners, an activity monitoring survey was conducted from 22 February to 16 April. Six ‘global positioning system’ (GPS) trackers were issued daily to fishers and gleaners, who then took the devices with them during their normal activities until the next day. After 24 hours, tracks were offloaded from the trackers, batteries refreshed, and the trackers reset to record the next day’s activities. Trackers were rotated between individuals every two days to try to ensure a representative selection of records. Four trackers were issued to fishers and two to gleaners from Chongoleani, Putini, and Ndaoya. In total, 292 tracks were recorded. The recorded tracks were later mapped and post-processed in a GIS in order to separate transit from fishing/gleaning activity through a velocity filter, and then the duration and frequency of activity in any location was extracted to develop ‘heatmaps’ of fishing and gleaning effort.

To capture the activity of fishers from outside the north shore communities that might be active in the PACs, an at-sea monitoring exercise of fishing was also conducted. At-sea monitoring started on 28 March and each day an enumerator in a motor launch would pass through pre-planned fishing areas recording the position and details of every vessel

³⁰ Including the two fishing sub-mtaa, known as ‘kitongiji’ in Kiswahili, Helani and Mvuuni.

³¹ This landing site is used by communities on the north shore of Tanga bay.

encountered fishing. At-sea monitoring also covered fishers using no vessel, swimming out from the shore. At-sea monitoring closed on 13 April with 709 records entered.

Finally, to describe the downstream value chain which may be affected, a value chain study was conducted. The value chain study mapped different trading routes and markets and identified actors (transporters and business people) within the PACs and assessed their roles in the value chain and how their trading activities may be affected by the Project.

4.4 Project-affected communities (PACs)

4.4.1 Introduction and overview

This section analyses the socio-economic context and livelihoods of the PACs. As mentioned in the introduction (footnote 17), the PAC is defined as the population of any mtaa overlapping with the Project footprint, it thus encompasses PAHs and PAPs, but also includes households that reside in those wards but will not be physically or economically displaced by the Project. For this SRAP and its LRP, the PACs are Chongoleani, Putini, and Ndaoya mitaa all located within Chongoleani ward.³² A map of

³² In addition, there may be few affected fishers from outside of the PACs (identified through the at-sea monitoring programme referenced in RSK (2022b)). These fishers who come from 'Deep Sea' in Tanga city to fish in Ulenge Bay using dugout canoes. More details will be presented in the final SRAP and LRP.

Chongoleani ward, the PACs, and the Project's main components is shown in

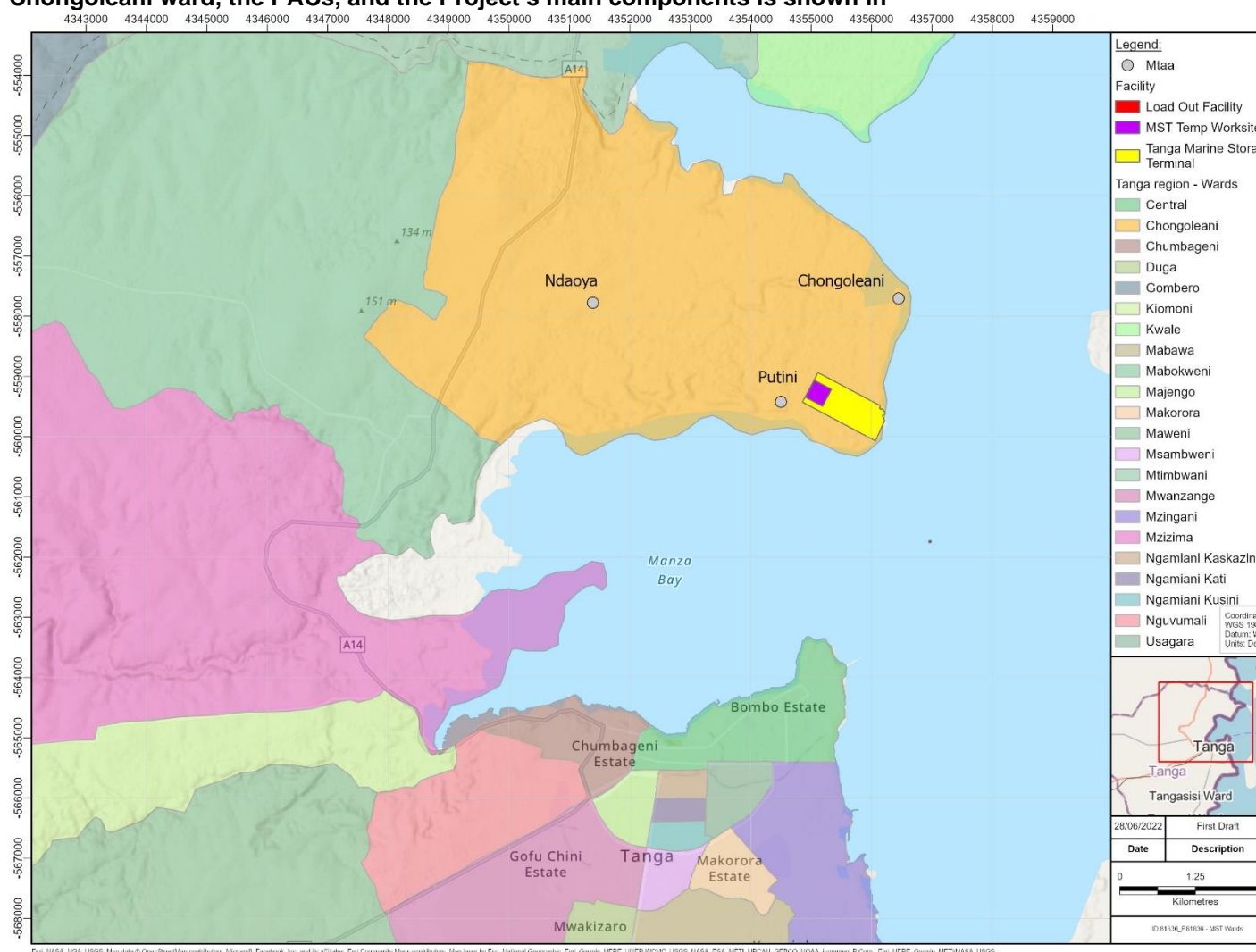


Figure 4-3.

Official data at mtaa-level is limited. Therefore, the assessment of livelihoods presented in this section draws largely on data gathered during the qualitative SELI activities, the Project's RAP for Tanga region (EACOP, 2020) and the social baseline for the Project's ESIA (EACOP, 2018).

A brief overview of Chongoleani ward is presented in Table 4-5 below. The ward is classified as peri-urban and contains predominantly unplanned settlements. In 2012, the population was 4,737 persons distributed within the ward's four mitaa: Chongoleani, Putini, Ndaoya, and Mpirani. According to data obtained from the WEO, the current population in the three Project-affected mitaa is as follows: Chongoleani 330 households (1,437 persons), Putini 215 households (972 persons), and Ndaoya 430 households.³³

Table 4-5: Overview of Chongoleani ward

³³ Number of persons for Ndaoya was not available at the time of writing.

Ward	Status	Sub-wards (mitaa)	Population size (2012)	Irrigation potential (ha)	Livestock (total)	Health facilities
Chongoleani	Peri-urban	Chongoleani, Putini, Ndaoya, and Mpirani	4,737	20	11,453	Dispensaries (2)

Source: United Republic of Tanzania (2021)

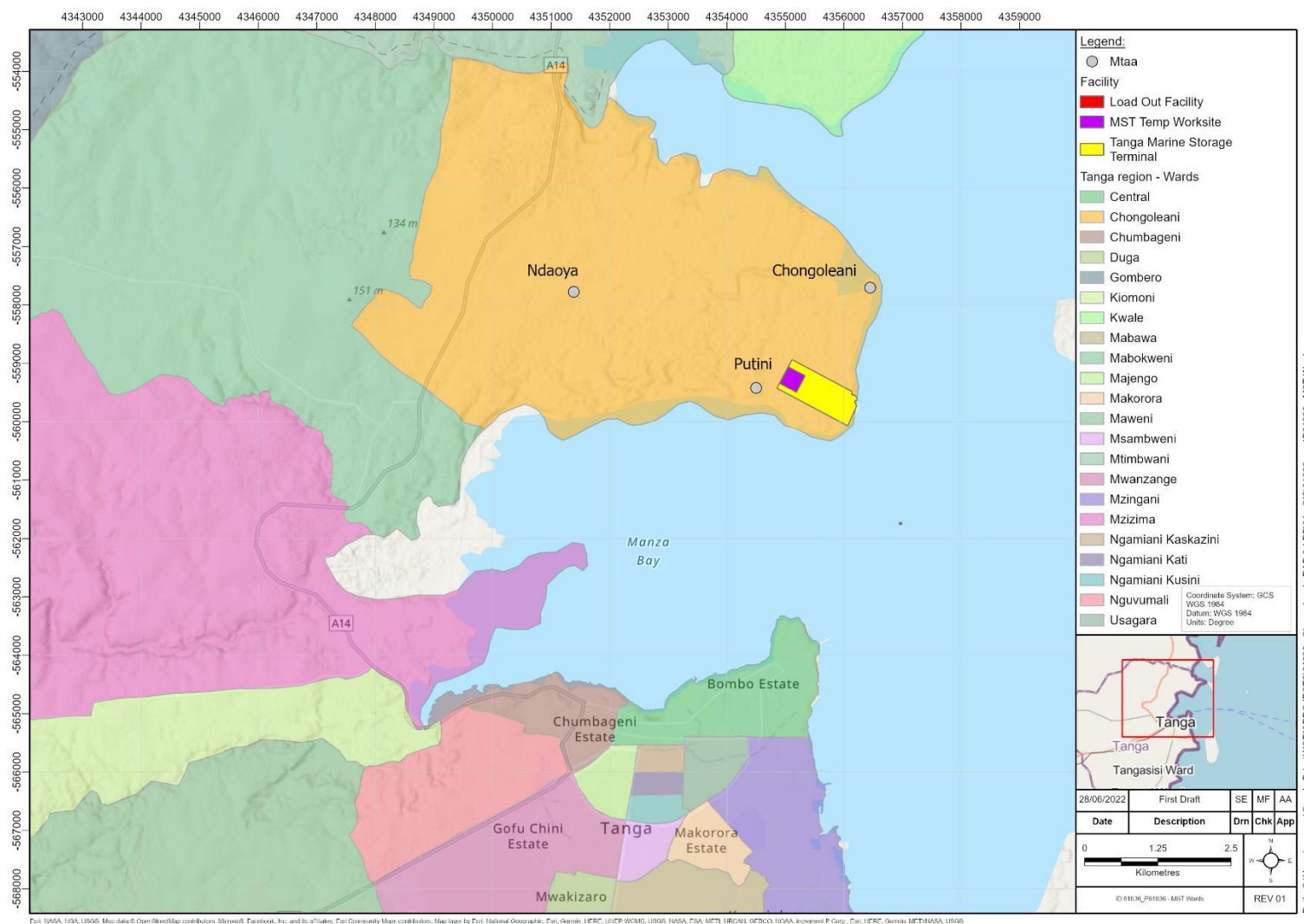


Figure 4-3: Map of Chongoleani ward, PACs, and the Project's main components

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4.4.2 Dominant livelihood strategies of the PACs

A detailed analysis of livelihood activities and strategies at the household level has been conducted using the quantitative and qualitative data collected. The analysis, which used a sustainable livelihoods approach (for more details, see RSK, 2022d), considered current livelihood activities, the vulnerability context and associated coping strategies and opportunities for livelihood support.

An overview of the analysis is shown in Section 4.5.3. Because the SELIs also collected qualitative data on non-EACOP PAHs, results from the household-level livelihoods analysis can to some extent be transferred to the wider PACs.³⁴ Similar to the surveyed EACOP PAHs, the majority of households within the PACs rely on income/livelihood diversification as an overall livelihood strategy. This implies that to ensure subsistence and some cash income, households engage in a number of different activities including fishing, crop farming, and small businesses/self-employment. These activities are usually gendered; for instance, male household members typically fish at sea while women are active in fish gleaning and/or operate small businesses such as food vendor ('mama lishe' in Kiswahili) and basketry.

The dominant livelihood activities of households in the PACs have been assessed and are shown in the sub-section below. Due to the focus of the draft SRAP and LRP, land-based activities are presented first. This is followed by marine-based activities. It should be noted that the relative importance of each activity within households' overall livelihood strategies varies from household to household and depends on a range of factors including access to farming land, gender of the household head, educational attainment, vocational skills, and the presence of any vulnerability factors.

4.4.3 Dominant livelihood activities of the PACs

4.4.3.1 Crop farming

Due to the peri-urban status of the ward and the TPA land acquisitions which have affected both Chongoleani and Putini mitaa, there is limited farming land available in the area. The shortage of farming land will likely intensify as a result of the earlier mentioned land use plans for Chongoleani where the majority of land will be converted to residential areas (see Figure 4-2). Due to this and the strong orientation towards fishing, compared to other wards within Tanga Region, crop farming and livestock keeping play a smaller role in people's livelihoods in the PACs. However, some crop farming and livestock rearing do take place within the PACs, often combined with fishery activities.

While data collected during the SEHS, showed that 61.3% of households rely on both male and female household members for farming and harvesting, FGDs suggested that women and vulnerable people who are typically not active at sea predominantly rely on crop farming for food security and cash incomes.

³⁴ There is a likelihood that the EACOP PAHs surveyed differ systematically from other households within the PAC. For instance, due to the loss of land, EACOP PAHs might have disproportionately increased their labour time in fishing and/or small businesses. In this case, using data on the EACOP PAHs to infer livelihood strategies of the wider PAC might underestimate crop farming activities.

The dominant crop and cultivation techniques used within the PACs are described below. The descriptions are based on observational walks and FGDs conducted within the PACs by the SELI team's agricultural and rural livelihoods specialists.

Crops

Cassava: there is limited agro-ecological potential in the area, therefore cassava, due to its drought-resistant nature, is a critical food crop for households in the PACs. Cassava is boiled or cooked, deep fried, roasted, or mashed into 'futari' (often eaten during the holy month of Ramadan). Moreover, the leaves of cassava plants are a popular vegetable often used as a side dish. Usually, cassava is intercropped with other early maturing crops such as maize, cowpea, and green gram.

Maize: compared to other parts of Tanzania, maize plays a smaller role in food security. Still, maize is an important crop in the area and is used to make 'ugali (stiff porridge, Kiswahili)', which is consumed daily. Maize is also sold as a street food as a green cob either roasted or boiled. Like other crops grown in the area, maize is farmed on small areas of land intercropped with cowpea and cassava. Due to low intensification and inadequate management the productivity of maize farmed in the area is low.

Legumes: legumes also play a critical role in food security within the PACs. The dominant leguminous crops grown are beans, cowpea, green gram, and pigeon pea. These crops are mainly used as accompaniment for staple foods such as rice, 'ugali', and cassava. Either legumes are intercropped on small areas of land or parts of a larger plot are demarcated for the cultivation of legumes.

Horticultural crops: a few residents in the PACs operate small 'kitchen' gardens on which they grow horticultural crops. The most common crops include okra, eggplant and African eggplant, amaranth, Chinese cabbage, potato leaves (locally known as 'tembele'), watermelon, and cucumber.

The horticultural crops are normally grown on small plots in areas where ground water is available through ponds, shallow and deep wells. This allows farmers to irrigate their plots using buckets, or other containers. The vegetables are typically sold at the farm gate to buyers who transport the crops to other areas within the ward or to Tanga city.

Economic trees

Cashew: cashew is an important cash crop among residents in the PACs. If good agricultural practices are followed, potential yields are close to 400 kg per acre. However consultations in the field suggested that farmers in the PACs typically harvest below the potential. The low productivity is predominantly caused by limited use of agricultural inputs and old and low yielding trees. In general, cashew trees are managed by the household members complemented with limited hired labour.

Cashew nuts are officially marketed and sold to overseas exporters through the Mabokweni Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS). The official price obtained for cashew nuts fluctuates. At the time of the SELIs, the price offered to farmers was 1,700 T.Shs. (0.73 USD) per kg, yet, in 2015 the price peaked at 3,000 T.Shs. (1.29 USD) per kg. Apart from the official marketing channels, cashew nuts are sold to individual buyers who locally process and pack cashew nut kernels in plastic sachets for sale at local markets.

Citrus: citrus fruits (lemon, lime, and to a lesser extent oranges) are another dominant crop grown by PACs. The products from the citrus trees are valued for their acidity and sour taste and used to make juice or as ingredients in food. Moreover, citrus fruits are used to make homemade immune enhancing drinks, mixing the juice with hot water.

PAC residents, generally grow between 20 and 60 citrus trees on a small area of land. Similar to other trees planted in the area, limited management of the citrus trees is practiced and modern technological requirements are rarely met.

Normally, there are two harvesting seasons for lime and lemon; one in the period between June and October and another between December and April. During the June-October harvest prices typically peak.

Coconut: coconut is another important cash crop among PAC residents. Although some residents grow shorter varieties, the East African Tall coconut tree is the dominant variety grown. The majority of trees have aged replanting of new trees is uncommon. Coconut trees are usually interplanted with other crops and trees (see Figure 4-4).

While some coconuts are consumed within the affected ward, the majority are sold at the farm gate to traders who transport the products to 'Ngamiani' market in Tanga city. Additionally, coconuts are sometimes processed into coconut oil used for skin care. Nevertheless, this practice is usually carried out for home consumption involving no marketing or packaging of the products.



Figure 4-4: Mango, citrus, coconut and banana intercropped on farm in Putini mtaa

Mango: mango is a tree crop which prefers warm subtropical and tropical conditions making it suitable for cultivation in Chongoleani. The majority of mango trees grown within the PACs are scattered and intercropped with other trees and crops. The dominant varieties are traditional and known locally as 'dodo' and 'bolibo'. Similarly, to other trees, minimal management of mango trees is practiced and use of inputs is low. Despite this, mango serves as an important source of income and the majority of mangoes harvested are sold at the farm gate to buyers who transport the fruits to Tanga city.

Banana: bananas grow well in diverse agro-ecological conditions ranging from lowland at sea level to highlands. A number of PAC residents grow banana. Usually, they plant a few banana holes ranging from 15 to 30.

Forest/timber trees: in the PACs, 'forest' trees are popular because they provide shade, timber for firewood, construction materials, and medicinal products. Residents have planted different varieties of trees on their farms and homesteads including Neem, Teak, Kassad, and Moringa.

4.4.3.2 *Livestock*

Although not a dominant livelihood activity for residents within the PACs, livestock does provide some food and supplementary income. The majority of residents in the PACs keep traditional village chickens and goats and cattle are kept by a smaller number of PAC residents. The dominant livestock management systems, where animals are typically kept free-range (see Figure 4-5 and Figure 4-6) are described below. Similarly, to crop cultivation techniques, the descriptions are based on observational walks and KII conducted within the PACs.

Poultry: chicken and ducks form an important part of livestock farming in the area. Residents in the PACs mostly keep local/indigenous breeds of poultry under free-range systems. Nonetheless, a few residents have constructed poultry pens (known locally as a 'banda'). Households usually rely on the ward livestock officer (one Government technician) or private agro-vet stores in Tanga city for inputs such as vaccines and animal feed. It is also common for poultry keepers to use traditional herbs such as neem, African bird's eye chilli, and aloe vera to control poultry diseases (plants are pound, mixed with water, and added to feed).

Cattle and smaller ruminants: a number of residents within the PACs keep cattle and smaller ruminants. Generally, animals are grazed on open pastureland during the day and confined in animal houses during nights. Local breeds ('Bos indicus') are most common although few exotic breeds ('Bos Taurus'/dairy cows) can be found. Indigenous cattle have the advantage of being well adapted to tropical conditions; they are heat tolerant and more resistant to tick-borne and other diseases. A drawback, however, is their low milk productivity (one litre per day, often milked in the morning).

Cow milk is used for self-consumption, sold locally, or sold to Tanga Fresh Milk (through a milk collection centre located in Mabokweni).

Smaller ruminants kept by the PACs, such as goats and sheep, are largely local breeds. The animals are predominantly kept for their meat (for home consumption or sale locally) rather than for milk production.



Figure 4-5: Goat kept free-range, Chongoleani



Figure 4-6: Poultry kept free-range, Chongoleani

4.4.3.3 Secondary livelihood activities

Secondary livelihood activities include production and sale of charcoal, basketry (weaving baskets and mats), sale of cooked food, canoe making, and sea salt processing. Mangroves, primarily situated near Chongoleani mtaa, are important sources of fuel wood, structural timber and medicinal plants. The dominant secondary livelihood activities are described in more detail in section 4.5.3.1.

4.4.3.4 Fishing

Due to the close proximity to the sea, fishing and/or fish gleaning play a crucial role in the livelihoods of residents in the PACs. Offshore fishing in the Indian Ocean is conducted in several places within the PACs including Putini, Bagamoyo sub-mtaa/'kitongiji' in Chongoleani and Helani and Mvuuni sub-mtaa/'vitongiji' in Ndaoya.

As is typical of small-scale fisheries in the western Indian Ocean, marine fisheries in the PACs are characterised by a diverse fleet of vessels targeting multiple species and operating within territorial waters (12 nautical miles from the coast). Fishing methods and technologies are generally low energy, and vessels unmodernised, depending more upon human and wind power than mechanisation. Fishers from the PACs are all male older than 18 years. They fish with and without vessels, wading or swimming from the coast.

The number of fishers varies slightly from community to community, and Putini community is estimated³⁵ to have the highest number (Table 4-6 below).

Table 4-6: Estimated number of fishers in the PACs

Mtaa	Number of fishers
Chongoleani	135
Putini	167
Ndaoya	52

Source: RSK (2022b)

Fishing grounds: the fishing grounds, shown in Figure 4-7, used by residents in the PACs are linked to major marine habitats namely mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs. Fishing grounds nearshore include ‘Kipwani’, ‘Vlangoni’, and ‘Nganyawani’.

³⁵ No registration or survey of fishers was carried out.

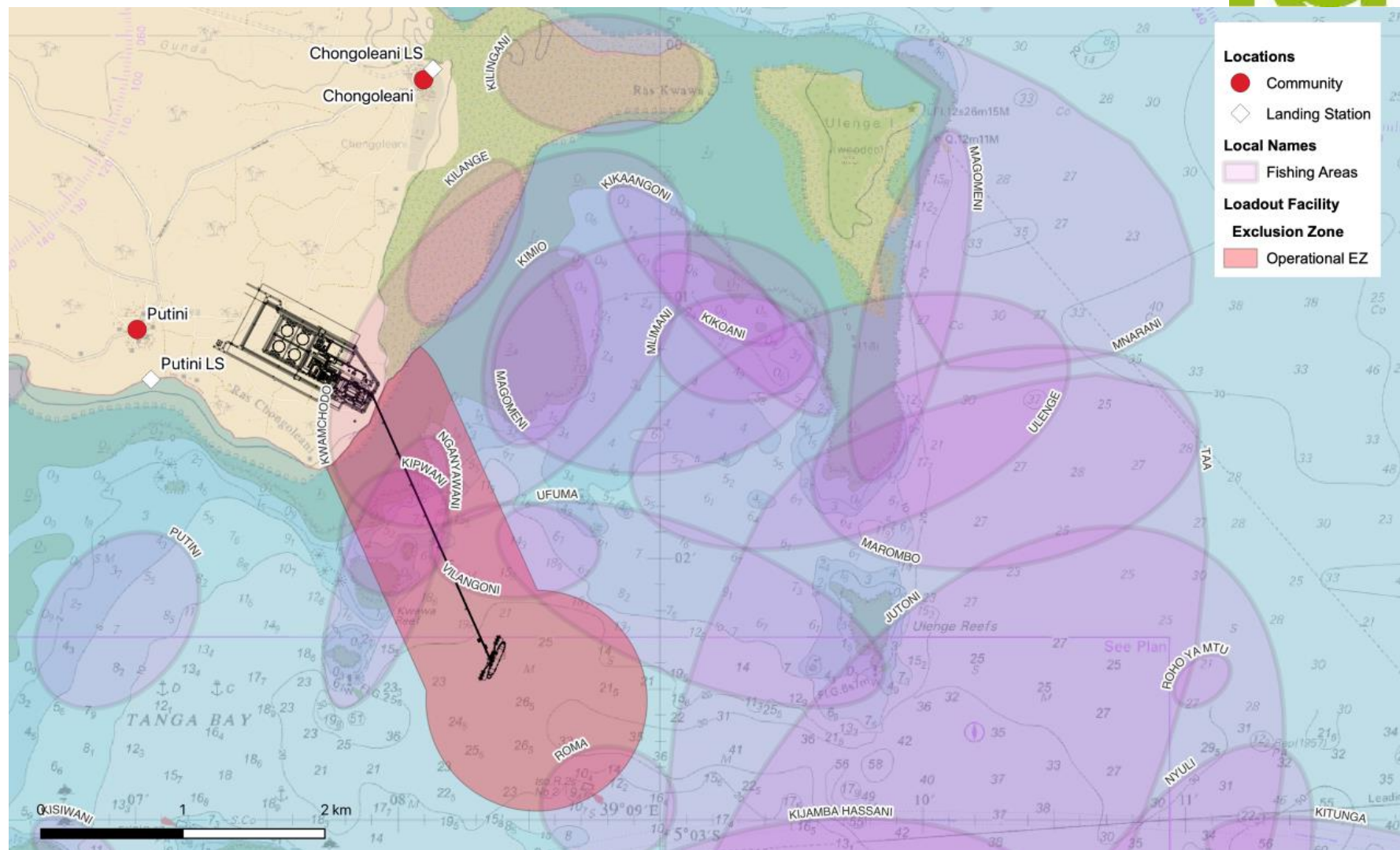


Figure 4-7: Names and locations of fishing grounds

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Fishing gear: reflecting the marine resources available in the ground and other factors such as geography and bottom grounds, different fishing grounds are characterised by different uses of gear. In general, fishers within the PACs use the following gear types:

- **Handlines** are almost universal yet dominate in the fishing grounds of ‘Taa’, ‘Jutoni’, and ‘Kijamba’.
- **Spearguns** are used on the offshore reefs (‘Wamba’ and ‘Nyama’), waters around Ulenge Island, and waters between Putin and Chongoleani (‘Kwamchodo’ and ‘Nganyawani’)
- **Traps** are common to the west and south of Ulenge Island
- **Nets** are used to the south of Ulenge Island and on the offshore reefs.

Vessels: Fishers in the PACs own and/or operate fishing vessels made from wood with traditional designs. The most common vessels are outrigger canoes followed by dugout canoes, and to lesser extent dhows. Dugout canoes were recorded in all communities with exception of Putini. Photographs of typical vessels are shown in Figure 4-8.



Motorised dhow (with divers)



Motorised dhow



Sailing dhow



Outrigger canoe



Dugout canoe



Fisher without vessel

Figure 4-8: Photographs of typical vessels used within the PAC

Fish catch: main fish species targeted by artisanal fishers in the PACs include both local and migratory species. Common species caught (Kiswahili names are shown in parentheses) include emperors ('changu'), octopus ('pweza'), groupers ('chewa'), parrot fish ('pono'), prawns ('kamba'), blue fish ('kangu), rabbit fish ('tasi'), jacks ('kolekole'), rays ('taa'), and goat fish ('mkundaji'). The migratory species caught in the area include tuna ('jodari'), sharks ('papa), billfish ('samsuri) and frigates ('sehewa').

The catch varies depending on the season and fishing grounds. Tuna and tuna like species are caught more often in relatively deep waters north of Tanga Bay during the northeast monsoon season than during the southeast monsoon season. In addition, some brackish water species such as striped eel catfish ('ngogo') and giant sea catfish ('hongwe') are caught within Tanga Bay in southeast monsoon at the start of the rainy season.

Price and incomes: fish are used for both home consumption and sales. Depending on the size of the catch, fishers (and gleaners) sell their catch in three different locations:

- Deep Sea landing site
- Sahale fish market
- Neighbouring settlements/villages.

Median values of gross revenues per fisher per day are presented in



Table 4-7. As the Table shows, gross revenues range from 5,100 T.Shs. (2.2 USD) to 27,700 T.Shs. (11.9 USD) per day. The daily gross revenue is highest for dhow boats using nets and lowest for harpoon fishing.³⁶

³⁶ It should be noted that the values shown have been calculated as the value of the catch divided by the number of crewmembers (thus, they do not necessarily represent the fisher's take-home income). This is especially the case with dhows fishing with nets, which employs several crewmembers who share the value of the catch (after the operating costs (including fuel) have been deducted).

Table 4-7: Gross revenue per fisher per day, by community, vessel, and gear

Prices in T.shs.		Dhow	Outrigger canoe	Dugout canoe	No vessel	All vessels
Chongoleani	Handline	10,000		13,500		12,100
	Traps			16,800		16,000
	Harpoon	10,300		10,500	6,300	7,500
	Nets	28,400				27,700
Putini	Handline	12,000	11,300		6,800	11,300
	Traps	10,100				10,100
	Harpoon	4,800			5,300	5,100
	Nets					
Ndaoya	Handline		14,500			14,500
	Traps					
	Harpoon					
	Nets					

Source: RSK (2022b)

Seasonality: fishers use mostly small open vessels with sail or human propulsion. As such they are sensitive to changes in the weather (especially the wind), which drives the seasonal nature of fishing in the area.

The PACs have two major seasons namely the northeast and southeast monsoons, each defined by a consistent wind direction. The northeast monsoon runs between November and March during which time there is relatively warm weather, moderate northeast wind, low turbidity, and high catches. Sales prices tend to be rather low as the market is saturated.

The southeast monsoon runs from April to October and is characterised by violent sea state, strong waves, high turbidity, cold weather, stronger southeast wind, low catches, strong currents, and heavy rainfall. Calmer weather and an easterly breeze characterise the transition phase between the northeast and southeast monsoons. Fishing becomes rather restricted during this period of the year and sales are low, although both demand and price tends to be high.

Value addition: there is generally no storage or commercial processing facilities in the PACs and most fish must be sold fresh with no option for storage in the case of temporary market saturation. Yet, some value addition in the form of frying smaller pelagic catch is conducted in the PACs. The fishery value chains showed that women mostly, buy fish direct from fishers, fry, and transport them to nearby markets. Fish transacted in this way is usually packed in plastic containers and paper boxes ranging from five to 20 kg and/or sold at local market (see Figure 4-9).



Figure 4-9: Women selling dried fish in Putini mtaa

Level of organisation: there is limited organisation amongst fishers and little representation of fishers at community level. Formally recognised beach management units, with a shared responsibility to protect resources, do exist in each of the communities, and many of the fishers are members. However, although they have historically been active and been involved with initiatives such as mangrove replanting, they are currently moribund and do not appear to be active in either resource protection or the control of illegal fishing activity.

4.4.3.5 *Fish gleaning*

An estimated³⁷ 65 people in Chongoleani and 47 people in Putini are full-time engaged in fish gleaning activities.³⁸ Two main groups of gleaners were identified based on species collected and gears used. The first group conduct gleaning by manually picking organisms while the second group involves the use of spears to catch octopus and cuttlefish.

Although women dominate in gleaning activities, both women and men from the age of 18 years onwards are involved. Women often focus on manual gleaning whilst men more often use spears. The division is however not rigid, and men may occasionally glean manually.

Gleaning grounds: There are five gleaning grounds within the PACs (see Figure 4-10). Most of the grounds are in the intertidal zone along the northern part of Tanga Bay, which is accessible by foot. Gleaners from Putini are mainly active in the 'Mtambwe' and 'Kwamchodo' grounds.

³⁷ No survey or register of gleaners was undertaken. The estimate of the number of gleaners is taken from FGDs, KIs and direct observation.

³⁸ This does not include seasonal gleaners and younger persons who participate occasionally during spring tides and holidays when schools are closed.

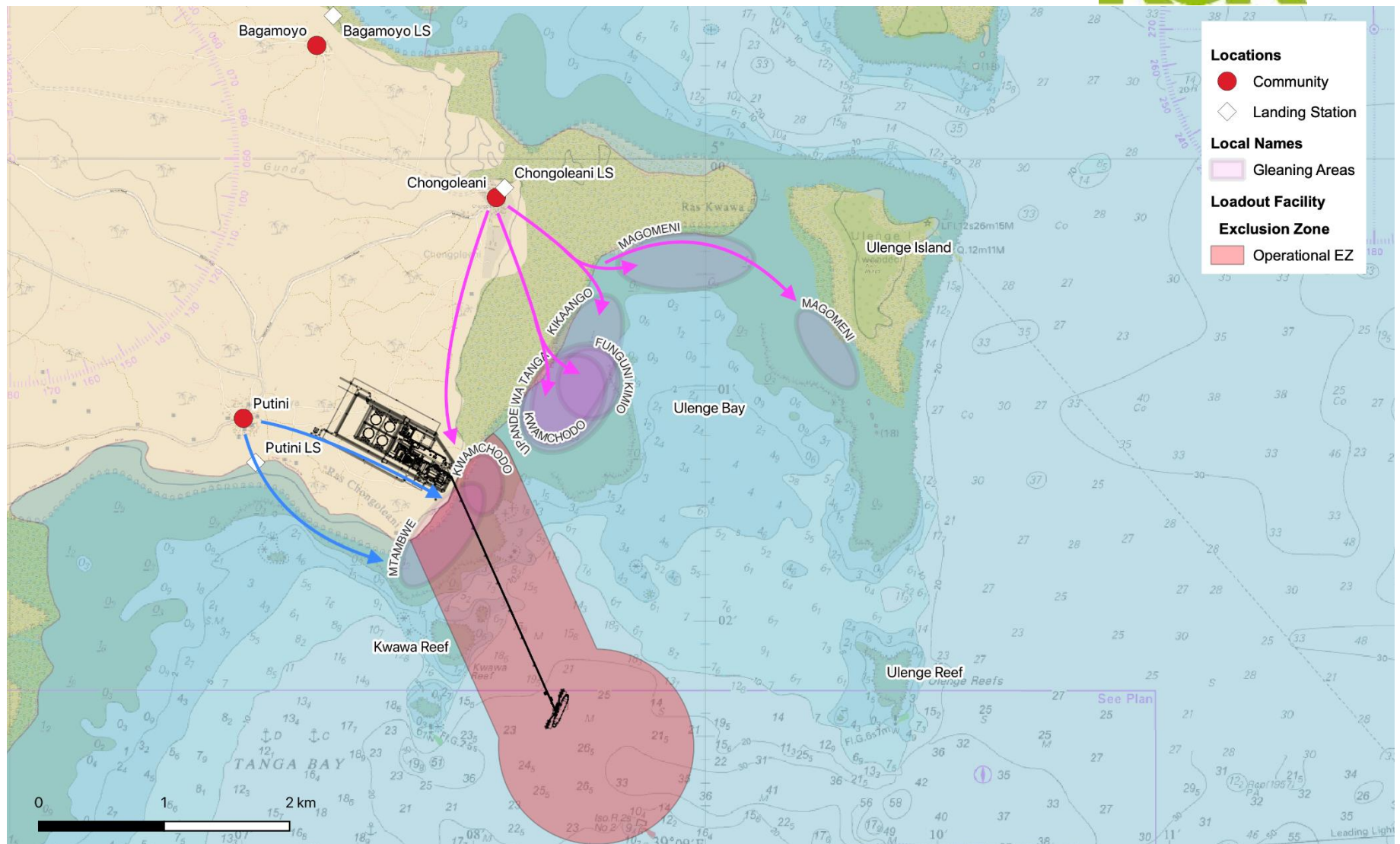


Figure 4-10: Names and locations of fish gleaning grounds in the PACs

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Gleaning species: a range of species are gleaned by the PACs gleaners. Frequently recorded species and their uses are shown in Table 4-8.

Table 4-8: Species collected by gleaners and their uses

Species	Purpose
Cowries	Commercial
Tiger cowries	Food, ornamental
Mud whelks	Food
Cockles	Food
Razor clams	Food
Mussels	Food
Octopus	Food, commercial
Cuttlefish	Food, commercial

Source: RSK (2022b)

Price and income: median values of catch and revenues for gleaners are presented in Table 4-9 below. As the table shows, revenues are close to one US dollar (USD) per day. Although these revenues are very low, FGDs held with fish gleaners revealed that they may make a meaning contribution to the household.

The main product from gleaning (cowries) are sold cleaned and dried to specific traders in the communities and the price (1,200 T.Shs. (0.51 USD)/kg dry weight) does not vary between communities.

Table 4-9: Gleaning catch and revenue by community

PACs	Catch per day ³⁹	Daily revenue in T.Shs
Chongoleani	2.8 kg	2,290 T.Shs. (or 0.98 USD)
Putini	3.0 kg	2,550 T.Shs. (1.09 USD)

Source: RSK (2022b)

4.5 Project-affected households (PAHs)

The previous section considered the entire PACs. This section summarises terrestrial and marine-based livelihoods of the 111 PAHs who lost land within EACOP ha and who were surveyed during the SEHS. Since the 2017 land acquisition, 41, PAHs, have moved to areas outside of the PACs. These households were enumerated during the SEHS and their findings are summarised under 'other location.' Their locations are shown in

³⁹ Wet whole weight.



Table 4-10. As explained in section 10.4.1.1, certain implementation considerations apply to the delivery of livelihood restoration support to these households.

Table 4-10: Current (2022) location of 41 PAHs who have resettled outside the PACs

Location	Number
Within Chongoleani ward	12
Tanga region	20
Dar es Salaam region	5
Morogoro region	2
Zanzibar (Unguja) island	2
Total	41

Source: RSK (2022c)

A map with the current location of the surveyed PAHs (who still reside within or close to Chongoleani ward) is shown in Figure 4-11. As the map demonstrates, the majority of PAHs are located in Putini mtaa.

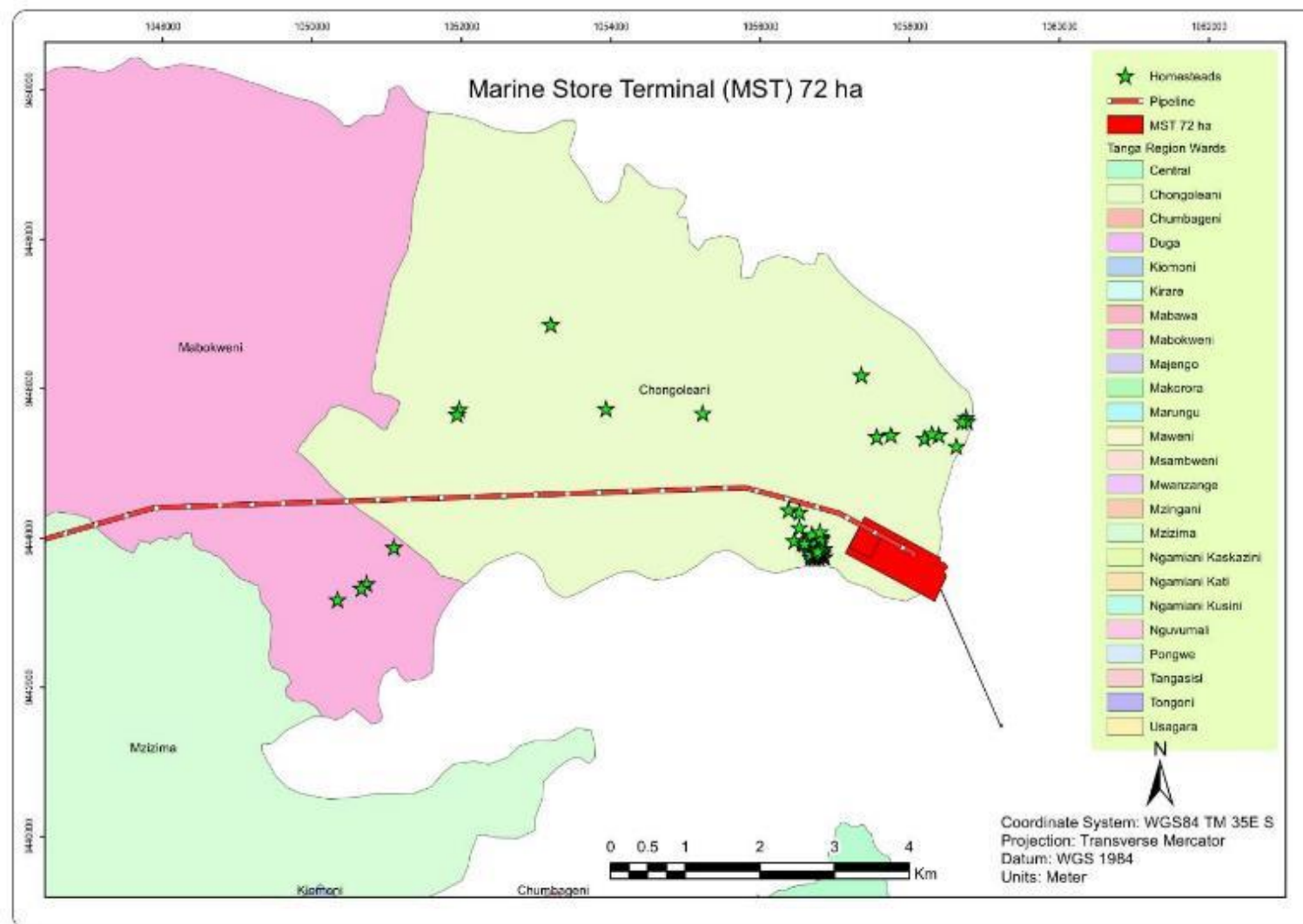


Figure 4-11: Map of Chongoleani ward and surroundings with main Project components and current location of PAHs' homesteads

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4.5.1 Demographic statistics of surveyed PAHs

Demographic statistics of the surveyed households are presented in Table 4-11. The Table shows that, while the majority of household heads surveyed are male, in Putini 21 households are headed by a woman. In 'other locations', the PAH male ratio is highest, while in Putini there are more female than male PAH members.

Table 4-11: Key demographic statistics of PAHs

Characteristic	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PAHs surveyed	12	10.7%	58	52.3%	41	37.8%
PAH household (hh) members	94	12.2	392	51%	282	36.7%
Gender of hh head						
- Male	8	72.7%	31	53.4%	32	78.0%
- Female	3	27.3%	21	36.2%	6	14.6%
- n/a	1	9.1%	6	10.3%	3	7.3%
Gender of hh members						
- Male	48	51.1%	191	48.7%	144	51.1%
- Female	46	48.9%	198	50.5%	138	48.9%
- n/a	0	0%	3	0.8%	0	0%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Note: In a few cases, the respondent did not answer all questions (referred to as non-responses in the survey). As is usually with household surveys, non-responses were often caused by the respondent lacking information on all household members (i.e. age, education, and occupations).

4.5.2 Household composition of surveyed PAHs

The household composition of PAHs is shown in Table 4-12 below, which demonstrates that close to half of all household members are adults (53.8% in Chongoleani, 47.2% in Putini and 56.0% in 'other locations'). Children account for between 37.5% and 45.4% of household members while the elderly account for less than 10%. The largest average household size is found in Chongoleani (7.8 household members). This is followed by Putini (6.8) while PAHs in other locations have the smallest size (6.7 household members). The Table also shows dependency ratios (children and elders divided by the number of working age household members). In all areas, dependency ratios are fairly high (close to one) implying that, for each household, for every dependent there is only one person of working age.

Table 4-12: PAHs' household composition

Household composition	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Children (<18 years)	35	37.6%	173	45.4%	104	37.5%

Household composition	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Adults (18-64 years)	50	53.8%	180	47.2%	155	56.0%
Elderly (+65 years)	8	8.6%	28	7.3%	18	6.5%
Average hh size	7.83	n/a	6.8	n/a	6.7	n/a
Dependency ratio	1.2	n/a	0.9	n/a	1.3	n/a
Total	12	10.8%	58	52.3%	41	36.9%

Source: RSK (2022c)

4.5.3 Livelihood analysis of surveyed EACOP PAHs

As mentioned, triangulating the data from the SEHS with the qualitative data collected during FGDs with PAHs, a livelihood analysis at the household level has been conducted. Table 4-13 below presents an overview of the findings from the livelihood analysis. Similar to other households in the PACs who have lost land during the TPA 200 land acquisition, EACOP PAHs face a number of challenges which relate to the limited availability of farming land (for an identification of Project-induced livelihood impacts, see section 5.4). In the following sub-sections, the key topics of the livelihood analysis are summarised.

Table 4-13: Overview of surveyed PAHs' livelihood activities, challenges, and coping strategies

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
Marine-based activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Near shore fishing using canoes and small vessels that are powered by hand (paddle) or wind (sails), to access near-shore fishing grounds. Use combination of traps, lines, nets, and fish attracting devices Shoreline fishing using rod and hand line Fish gleaning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate fishing gear Price fluctuations Market saturation Heavy wind/weather Illegal fishing activities Government restrictions Have to rent or borrow boats High taxation on marine resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and girls do generally not fish at sea due to cultural norms Vulnerable people are often not able to fish at sea Youth lack adequate fishing gear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sell fish locally Sell fish at a lower price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase value of marine resources through better storage and packaging methods Use artificial reefs to increase fish stock and diversity
Subsistence farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in activities since the 2017 land take Usually conducted on small blocks of 20x30 meter Cassava, beans, and maize for food Cashew nut, coconut, and mango for food and cash Some horticultural crops such as okra, African eggplant, watermelon, and amaranth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe food insecurity from March to May Limited land availability Limited water availability Little use of inputs such as fertiliser due to high prices of inputs Frequent droughts Floods Many inputs only available in agro-input shops in Tanga City Low yields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land access due to customary practices that prevent women from owning land Limited labour time due to responsibility for reproductive work Used to obtain food such as cassava from farms now often buy food Used to sell coconuts from farms, after 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form self-help groups (limited and mainly for pooling labour) Walk long distances to find water sources that can irrigate small pieces of land Seek advice from extension officers Shift to other livelihood sources such as fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate options for securing communal land and/or support agriculture on small residential land parcels Restore food security by planting improved crops (cassava, maize, and legumes) Restore food security by promoting small-scale 'kitchen' gardens Investigate methods to improve water supply (through rainwater)

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rain-fed agriculture Mixed farming where many crops are grown on small land parcels Only one Extension Officer in Ward with limited transport means Lack of knowledge on agricultural best practices Crop and pest disease Poor farming implements Inadequate water sources for irrigation Livestock kept free-range and wild animals destroy crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land take have to buy from other places to sell Used to work as hired labour on farms, after 2017 land take the income source is not easily available Travel longer distances to source pesticide, herbicide, and other inputs Used to get income from farm, after 2017 land take more dependent on male head/relatives for support 		harvesting methods and irrigation schemes)
Commercial farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited after the 2017 land take Cassava, cashew nut, coconut, green grams, and cow peas grown Some horticultural crops such as okra, African eggplant, watermelon, and amaranth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above and in addition: Soils are high in salinity rendering soils unsuitable for larger-scale crop production FGDs mention that only three advanced small-scale farmers exist in the Project-affected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land availability Lack of capital Lack of labour/time as women are responsible for reproductive work Men sometimes control incomes from crop sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant coping strategies mentioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore incomes by promoting crop diversity (plant crops with a good market that grow well on small parcels) Investigate methods to improve water supply (through rainwater harvesting methods and irrigation schemes)

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong orientation towards fishing • Lack of agricultural best practice skills • Following land take, have less cash crops such as fruit trees • Lack of market access • Coastal area - low soil suitability 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on agricultural best practices • Facilitate access to main markets in town and/or establish local food stalls • Investigate whether Project can source foodstuff and goods from PAHs during construction
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cattle • Goats • Sheep • Poultry • Ducks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For cattle, limited land for pasture • Climate change and droughts affect availability of fodder for animals • Low production due to limited use of improved breeds and methods • Livestock usually kept free-range • Animal disease. For poultry, Newcastle disease cause high morbidity and mortality • Wild animals may eat livestock • Animal theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural barriers often prevent women from rearing cattle • Lack of capital to invest in needed inputs such as fodder, vaccines, and housing • Lack of labour time as women are responsible for reproductive work • Very little processing and value addition to livestock produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for fodder in the nearby villages • Watching and staying alert to minimize attacks of wild animals on livestock • Borrow land from relatives • Seek advice from relatives • Go to town to sell produce such as eggs • Use plants such as African bird eye or neem to fabricate traditional medicine to prevent/cure poultry diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restore incomes and food security by providing training on improved/semi-intensive livestock farming • Facilitate access to inputs such as vaccines, housing, and fodder • Facilitate access to veterinary services •

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited use of modern/improved or hybrid varieties causing low livestock production Lack of capital Veterinary services are seldom used Only one Extension Officer available in Ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men sometimes control incomes from livestock sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few youths have formed a group and obtained a loan to invest in hybrid/improved poultry production 	
Small businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fish frying and selling Weaving of baskets, mats, food covers, and roofing material Small shops/'duka' Sell water, coconuts, peanuts, and cashew nuts Transport ('boda boda') Food vendor ('mama lishe') Sell vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capital Lack of business management skills Lack of vocational skills Strong orientation on fishing Lack of access to markets due to high transport costs Low diversity of businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural norms often prevent girls and women to access markets in town Men might control the incomes obtained Early marriages and pregnancies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few form groups to access loans from the Government VICOBA membership to access savings and loans schemes (mainly women) Use income from fishing to invest in small businesses Young girls often learn to produce small business products from their mothers Sometimes go to other districts to buy products for sale locally (mainly youth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through training, enhance processing and value addition to products currently produced: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farm products livestock produce coconut oil edible oils applying colour to mats and baskets Through training, introduce new livelihoods that are applicable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stationary tailoring hair and beauty

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • food catering • transport (boda boda) • cloth dying • Assist PAHs in accessing loan schemes that are available in the Mitaa • Financial training • Support to development of business plans • Seed capital
Self-employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few carpenters • Few welders • Drivers • Casual labour on farms • Casual labour in salt extraction and processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of formal/professional skills • Strong orientation on fishing and small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced farmland caused a reduction in demand for hired farm labour (many were women) • Cultural barriers might prevent women and girls from receiving training in e.g. driving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some youth have received training in driving from VETA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to vocational training of skills in demand due to the Project's activities • Keep a database registrar with names, skills, and contact details of PAHs interested in casual/unskilled/manual labour.
Formal employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers • Drivers • Medical staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of formal education • No university in Tanga Region • De-industrialisation since the collapse of the sisal industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similar challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No relevant coping strategies mentioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and CV and job preparedness training to PAHs with formal degrees

Livelihoods		Vulnerability context		Resilience and opportunities	
Land-based Livelihood source	Current activities	Challenges (shocks, trends, and seasonality)	Challenges affecting women, vulnerable and youth	Coping Strategies	Opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Few formal jobs in rural areas Strong orientation on fishing 			
Natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weaving baskets, mats, food covers, and roofing material Salt extraction and processing Water Firewood and charcoal production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depend on resources collected from the Project-affected areas Forest degradation Limited skills in value addition of products Little diversification in end-products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar challenges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relevant coping strategies mentioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to an alternative site for natural resource collection Value addition (add colour to mats and baskets)

4.5.3.1 Dominant livelihood strategies

As mentioned, the dominant livelihood strategy practiced by nearly all surveyed PAHs is that of livelihood/income diversification. The dominant type of diversification at the household-level is the combination of fishery, small businesses, and to a lesser extent crop farming. This type of diversification is possible due to two factors. First, livelihood activities are often gendered and second due to seasonality in fishing and crop growing several activities can be combined. For instance, while men fish at sea, women are predominantly engaged in fish gleaning and terrestrial activities such as basketry and/or food vending ('mama lishe' in Kiswahili). Moreover, due to the mentioned seasonality in fishing where large waves prevent fishers from going out to sea, fishers can attend to crop farming and/or they may hire farm labour using cash earned from their fishing activity.

The SEHS enquired about the livelihood activity that provides most benefit⁴⁰ to the household. The most important livelihood activity by location is shown in

Table 4-14 while activity by socio-economic category is shown in Table 4-15. In line with the Food and Agriculture Organization ((FAO), 2009), transfers are defined as remittances and pension.

As the table shows, no livelihood activity strongly dominates among PAHs. Instead, households are quite heterogeneous in their ranking of activities. However, some generalisations can be made. Households usually fall into the following categories:

- Income diversification where **small businesses brings most benefit to the households** (32.4% of surveyed PAHs)
- Income diversification where **fishing/gleaning brings most benefit to the household** (27.0% of surveyed PAHs)
- Income diversification where **crop farming and/or livestock brings most benefit to the household** (11.7% of surveyed PAHs).

Further observations include:

- In Chongoleani (based on a small sample of 12 households), most households cite fishing as the most beneficial activity (58.3%)
- In Putini, most households cite small businesses as the most important activity (38.2%)
- In 'other location', most households cite small businesses as the most important activity (31.7%)
- Demonstrating the lack of reliance on the formal sector for livelihoods, only nine PAHs (of which eight have resettled outside of the PACs) mention salaries/formal employment as the activity that brings most benefit
- Female-headed households are mostly dependent on transfers (in the form of remittances) (23%)
- Low-income households are mostly dependent on fishing (31%)
- High-income households are mostly dependent on businesses (33%).

⁴⁰ Benefit should be understood as a broad term incorporating both in-kind and/or cash benefits.

Table 4-14: Activity that brings most benefit to the household by location

Livelihood/income source that brings most benefit to the hh	All		Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Business	36	32.4%	2	16.7%	21	38.3%	13	31.7%
Fishing	30	27.0%	7	58.3%	19	31.7%	4	9.8%
Crop farming	13	11.7%	1	8.3%	6	10.0%	6	14.6%
Transfers	17	15.3%	1	8.3%	9	15.0%	7	17.1%
Salaries	11	9.9%	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	9	22.0%
Livestock farming	3	2.7%	1	8.3%	1	1.7%	1	2.4%
Other	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0%	1	2.4%
N/a	0	0%	0	0.0%	0	0%	0	0%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Table 4-15: Activity that brings most benefit to the household by socio-economic category

Livelihood/income source that brings most benefit to the hh	Female-headed hh		Lower income hhs ⁴¹		Higher income hhs	
	Number	%	Number	%-	Number	%-
Business	5	17%	10	18%	8	33%
Fishing	2	7%	17	31%	5	21%
Commercial farming	1	3%	3	5%	1	4%
Subsistence farming	1	3%	5	9%	0	0%
Transfers ⁴²	7	23%	9	16%	4	17%
Salaries	3	10%	2	4%	1	4%
Livestock farming	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%
Other	11	37%	9	16%	3	13%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Due to the myriad of activities PAHs' rely on for their overall livelihood strategies, the livelihood restoration packages presented in section 7.6 have been designed to cover a range of terrestrial and marine-based activities.

⁴¹ Defined as per capita incomes 50% below the mean (for the sample the mean income is 652,921 T.Shs.).

⁴² Defined as remittances or pensions.

In the following sub-sections using the household-level data collected, each dominant livelihood activity is further described.

Small businesses: many PAHs (especially female and vulnerable PAH members) have diversified their livelihoods towards small businesses. 78 PAHs (or 70.2%) have a business. An overview of the types of businesses PAHs operate is presented in Table 4-16. The majority are small-scale services and businesses.

Table 4-16: Type of self-employed activity/business operated by PAHs

Type of Business	Number of PAHs Involved in Activity
Small business and services	26
Artisan goods and handicrafts	19
Retail shop	5
Mobile trade	7
Transport/'boda'	3
Carpentry	2
Food processing	2
Renting out room/accommodation	1
Manufacturing	1
Other	12
Total	78

Source: RSK (2022c)

The small businesses and services category include a mixture of activities such as basketry, selling second-hand clothes, running local café/coffee shops, (known as 'mkahawa' in Kiswahili), selling firewood or operating small stalls where they sell vegetables such as okra, tomatoes, and onions.

The FGDs and SGDAs conducted as part of the SELIs revealed that, generally, these small businesses are run by PAHs who do not possess vocational training skills and who rely on informal skills that have been passed down generations.

Most businesses are characterised by the use of limited and easily available inputs and are often heavily dependent on access to natural resources such as grass, palm leaves, and firewood.

Access to land for residential use and farming: the SEHS distinguished between land for residential purposes (classified as 'residential land') and land for crop or livestock farming (classified as 'farming land').⁴³ 'Ownership' status of residential land is presented in Table 4-17. The majority 'own' residential plots without legal documentation. 16 PAHs stated that they did not own their residential plot. Of these, the majority reside in 'other locations.' This suggest that a significant proportion of EACOP PAHs who have resettled are renting their new homes. While, on average, they appear slightly better off than PAHs who remained in the PACs (see

⁴³ It is common practice to distinguish residential and agricultural parcels/land (see e.g. FAO, 2002).

Table 4-25), in terms of tenure they might be more vulnerable.⁴⁴ The median size of residential plots is 0.5 acres (see Table 4-18).

Table 4-17: Tenure status of PAHs' residential plots

Residential plots	Chongoleani		Putini		Other locations	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ownership with legal documentations	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Ownership without legal documentations	11	91.7%	52	89.7%	22	53.6%
Signed lease	0	0%	0	0%	1	2.4%
Title deed/letter of allotment	0	0%	0	0%	4	9.8%
Customary/traditional land rights	1	8.3%	4	6.9%	0	0%
Usufruct rights	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Does not own residential plot	0	0%	2	3.4%	14	34.1%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Table 4-18: Average and median size of PAHs residential plots

Size of residential plots	Chongoleani	Putini	Other locations
	Number	Number	Number
Average size of residential plots in acres	0.4	0.6	2.1
Median size of residential plots in acres	0.5	0.5	0.5
Households with less than 0.25 acres	0	5	0

Source: RSK (2022c)

Residential plots, while usually small in size, may be suitable for small-scale cultivation of crops such as cassava and legumes and traditional poultry rearing (see Figure 4-12).

⁴⁴ The reasons stated for lack of ownership of residential plots were lack of means to buy a house (seven PAHs) or because that the plot was owned by a family member (five PAHs).



Figure 4-12: Residential plot with cassava cultivation, Putini mtaa

Larger-scale crop cultivation is conducted on farming land, which is located away from the residential area (yet within walking distance to the main dwelling). The type of land tenure for farmland stated during the SEHS is shown in Table 4-19. As can be seen from the Table, 21 PAHs (or 18.9% of the surveyed PAHs), stated that they own non-Project affected farming land with or without legal documentation.⁴⁵ In addition, another 13 PAHs have access to non-Project affected farming land either by renting/leasing land or through farming on land owned by the extended family. Implying that the total percentage of households who either 'own' or have access to land is 30.6%. Correspondingly, 72 PAHs (or 64.8%) do not have any access to farming land and depend entirely on their residential plots.⁴⁶

As shown in Table 4-20, the average size of remaining non-Project affected farming land per PAH is 1.0 acre in Chongoleani, 2.2 acres in Putini, and 4.8 acres in 'other locations'.

Table 4-19: Land tenure status of non Project-affected farming land

Farming land tenure	Chongoleani		Putini		Other locations	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ownership documents for arable land	2	16.7%	4	6.9%	5	12.2%
Ownership without legal documents	1	8.3%	6	10.3%	3	7.3%
Has access to family owned land	1	8.3%	1	1.7%	1	2.4%

⁴⁵ The exact form of ownership was not verified during the SEHS. In general, land in Tanzania is governed by the land act for general land and the village land act for village land (land act no. 4 of general land and land act no. 5 of village land (1999). Under the general land act, people with surveyed plots are granted with a title deed as proof of ownership. Under village land, people with surveyed plots are granted with certificate of 'customary rights of occupancy' (ccro) as proof of ownership. PAHs who have relocated to urban areas would most likely have a title deed while those within the PAC who had their land surveyed, would in all likelihood have a ccro.

⁴⁶ Five PAHs did not respond to the question on access to farming land.

Has access to rented/leased arable land	0	0%	3	5.2%	4	9.8%
Has access to land through other means	0	0%	1	1.7%	2	4.9%
Does not have access to farming land	7	58.3%	43	74.1%	22	53.7%
N/a	1	8.3%	0	0%	4	9.8%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Table 4-20: Average and median size of PAHs farming land

Size of farming land	Chongoleani	Putini	Other locations
	Acre(s)	Acre(s)	Acres(s)
Average size of farming land	1.0	2.2	4.8
Median size of farming land	1.0	2.1	4.5

Source: RSK (2022c)

Crop farming: 43 PAHs (or 12.2%) state crop farming as one of the household's main income/livelihood sources.⁴⁷ Figure 4-13 shows the number of PAHs who grow crops or trees. As the Figure illustrates, the majority of PAHs grow cassava and mango.

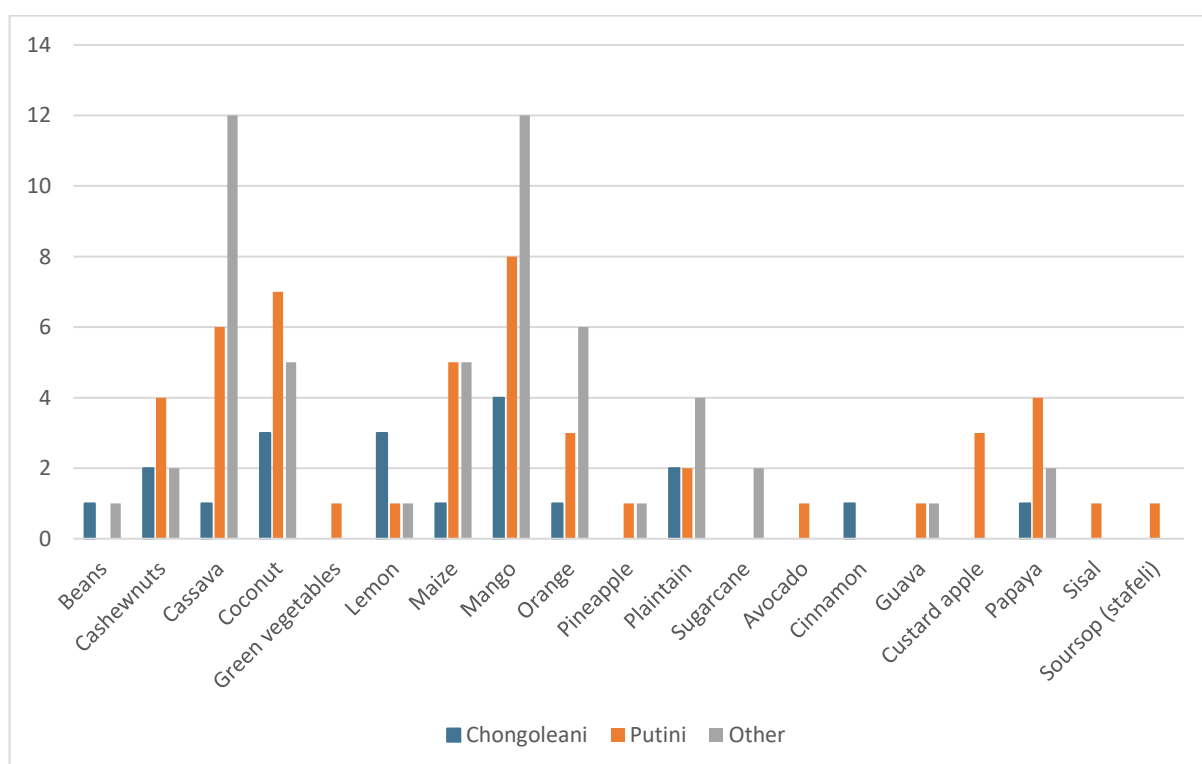


Figure 4-13: Number of PAHs who grow crops or trees

⁴⁷ 12 PAHs in 'Other location', 11 PAHs in Putini, and one PAH in Chongoleani.

Source: RSK (2022c)

Similar to the crop cultivation techniques described for the wider PACs, crops and trees are usually intercropped on small areas of land with limited input and yields are low. Compared to other rural areas in Tanzania, farming skills are not well developed. Nine PAHs reported that they intercrop; seven practice monoculture, six use crop rotation, and four apply intensive tillage. However, the use of fertiliser, compost, or irrigation is limited to just one PAH.

Livestock farming: Figure 4-14, shows the number of EACOP PAHs that keep livestock. As the Figure illustrates, the vast majority of PAHs (42) keep poultry. Few have cattle (12) and goats (4) while keeping pigs, rabbits, and sheep is very rare (3).

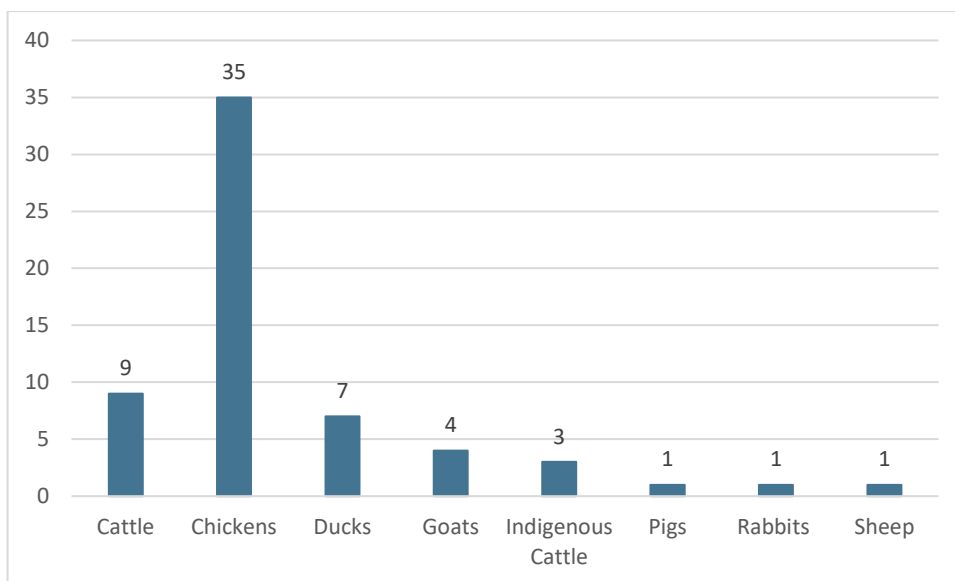


Figure 4-14: Number of livestock owned by PAHs, all areas

Source: RSK (2022c)

Fishing and gleaning: as mentioned in the section on the wider PACs, fishing and fish gleaning are important activities. Surveyed PAHs' fishing activities (one PAH can have several) are shown in

Table 4-21**Error! Reference source not found..** The majority of surveyed PAHs rely on near shore fishing. Due to the lack of engines, fishing is conducted close to the shore using canoes and small vessels that are powered by hand. Lesser common fishing activities include deep sea fishing (seven PAHs) and fishing from the beach shore/gleaning (seven PAHs). All fishing activities are a near full-time profession, conducted on average five days a week.

Table 4-21: PAHs engagement in marine-based activities

Type of fishing	Number of PAHs who are active in activity	Average number of household members who participate		Average days/months spent on activity
		Male	Female	
Near shore (with boat) ⁴⁸	22	2.9	0	20.8
Deep sea	7	1.3	0	21.5
Shoreline ⁴⁹	7	1.5	1	20.5

Source: RSK (2022c)

The types of fish caught/gleaned and their use for cash or consumption are shown in Table 4-22. The table shows that similar to the wider PACs, the majority of surveyed PAHs fish emperor ('changu') and cobia ('chewa'). Other marine resources include crab, octopus and oysters. Marine resources are both used for household consumption and for sale. The marine resources mentioned by PAHs are predominately sold locally at the fish land site Deep Sea, and in 'other locations'. To reach markets PAHs stated that they use a combination of motorcycle ('boda boda') and public transport.

Table 4-22: Marine resources surveyed PAHs rely on

PAHs' Common marine resources				
Local Kiswahili name	Common English name	Number of PAHs who use marine resource	Usage	Average ⁵⁰ proportion of daily catch sold (%)
Fish:				
Changu	Emperor/emperor breams	22	Sale and home consumption	87.5%
Chewa	Cobia	14	Sale and home consumption	77.5%
Kangu	Scaridae	2	Sale and home consumption	90%
Koana	Threadfin beam	2	Sale and home consumption	85%

⁴⁸ Canoes and small vessels that are powered by hand (paddle), wind (sails), or motors to access near-shore fishing grounds; fishing using combination of traps, lines, nets, and fish attracting devices (FADs).

⁴⁹ Shoreline and near-shore fishing, including casting of nets and setting of lines and traps.

⁵⁰ The average has been calculated across all PAHs who depend on the marine resource.

Kolekole	Jacks	7	Sale and home consumption	95%
Mkundaji	Goatfish	1	Sale and home consumption	95%
Nguru	Kingfish	1	Sale and home consumption	n/a
Pono	Parrotfish	7	Sale and home consumption	95%
Samsuli	Marlin	5	Sale and home consumption	n/a
Tasi	Rabbitfish	7	Sale and home consumption	93.3%
Tembo	Spot snapper	1	Sale and home consumption	90%
Vibua	Mackerel fish	4	Sale	100%
Other marine resource:				
Chaza	Oysters	1	Sale and home consumption	40%
Kaa	Crab	2	Sale and home consumption	70%
Kombe	Mussels	1	Sale and home consumption	50%
Mirindi/tondo	Mangrove whelk	1	Sale and home consumption	50%
Ngisi	Squid	1	Sale and home consumption	70%
Pweza	Octopus	6	Sale and home consumption	70%

Source: RSK (2022c)

4.5.4 Livelihood strategies of women

In general, female PAH members are dependent on the male household head's income from fishing at sea. Despite this dependence, women play a critical role in the household, taking care of the majority of reproductive work (see Table 4-23). For all tasks, over half of all PAHs state that the activity is carried out by both men and women (and sometimes

children as well). Despite this, 43.1% of women and just 2.7% of men state that they are responsible for domestic work.

Table 4-23: Gender division of labour

Type of work/activity	Household member (%)				
	Female	Male	Child (girl)	Child (boy)	Jointly
Domestic work	43.1%	2.7%	0.9%	0%	53%
Deciding how to use income	21.5%	18.7%	0.9%	0%	57.9%
Attending village meetings	21.5%	24.3%	0%	0%	50%
Farming and harvesting	12.9%	24.2%	0%	0%	61.3%
Livestock rearing	10.5%	23.7%	0%	2.60%	63.1%
Marketing produce (crops/livestock)	16.6%	16.6%	2.3%	4.70%	50.0%
Working outside home for cash incomes	15.5%	31%	0%	1.20%	52.3%

Source: RSK (2022c)

Female PAH members often rely on natural resources for their businesses. Examples of such small businesses are the use of grass and palm leaves to weave baskets, mats, food covers, and roofing material for sale (see Figure 4-15 and Figure 4-16).

Baskets and mats are often sold locally to buyers who sell the products in Tanga City. It takes typically one week to prepare five baskets. There is almost no value added to the products. For instance adding colour or print to mats and baskets could increase the price, yet women in the PACs lack these skills.



Figure 4-15: Basket weaving, Chongoleani mtaa



Figure 4-16: Examples of mat weaving, Putini mtaa

Other popular types of small businesses run by female PAH members involve the preparation of food for sale; in particular preparing and selling fried fish is a common activity that girls learn from their mothers. The fish are sold locally using basic food covers. Bread and cakes are also popular food items, which require few ingredients including cooking oil, flour, and firewood.

A number of businesswomen are supported by memberships in village community banking (VICOBA) schemes. At the time of the survey, there were two active VICOBA in the Project area, 'TAFKARI' in Putini mtaa and 'CHADA CHEMA' in Chongoleani mtaa. Established in 2010, the VICOBA in Chongoleani is the oldest. The group currently has 60 members all of which are women. The VICOBA in Putini was established in 2017 and has 30 members (of which three are men). The groups function as a savings and loans scheme. Each week, the group members meet and contribute an agreed upon amount of money. After having paid their contributions, members can obtain a loan that has to be paid back with interest rates by the end of the year. The VICOBA is then split once or twice per year (implying that all profits made from interest rates and joint projects are shared) and a new round is started. Loans obtained from the VICOBA are typically used for essential needs such as school fees and uniforms but also for investments in productive assets such as cows or inputs for running small-scale businesses. Apart from offering savings and loan options, the VICOBA in Putini also runs a joint soap business where soapboxes are bought in town, sold locally, and profit being shared among the group members.

Some female PAPs keep livestock such as chicken, ducks, and goats for own consumption and some limited sale. Similar to women, female youth are generally not encouraged nor trained to fish at sea. Hence, girls usually conduct activities similar to those of their mothers. These include fish gleaning and running small food vending businesses where they sell homemade snacks, bread, and cakes. In addition, they might sell peanuts and cashew nuts locally. Few female youths either keep poultry or assist their mothers in looking after chicken and other smaller ruminants. Finally, young girls make mats, baskets, and roofing material for sale. More so than their male counterparts, female youth feel there are few possibilities available to them and they perceive themselves as constrained in access to capital and opportunities. They generally lack

vocational skills in tailoring, hair dressing, or catering which are typical female-oriented income generating activities.

4.5.5 Livelihood strategies of vulnerable people

The households identified as vulnerable with regards to the Project and proposed additional livelihoods support for these are presented in the Vulnerable Peoples' Plan (VPP) in Chapter 8. This section discusses vulnerable people's livelihood strategies in general.

The majority of vulnerable PAPs identified for the Project depend on land-based livelihood resources and strategies. Prior to the 2017 land take, vulnerable PAPs were reliant on their farm produce such as cassava and fruits. Vulnerable elders, in particular, report that they used to farm lime, lemon, cassava, cowpeas, and green grams as their main livelihood source. Youth and elderly PAPs who live with vulnerabilities state that the loss of farmland has had a large impact on their livelihoods (RSK, 2022d).

Currently, livelihood strategies of vulnerable PAPs include a mixture of small businesses and support from friends and relatives. Business activities conducted by vulnerable PAPs are usually small-scale, require little input, and can be conducted at or close to the homestead. These include poultry rearing using traditional methods (keeping ten to 20 chicken) and (for women with vulnerabilities) food vendor activities and basket and mats weaving and selling. These activities are supplemented with income and support received from relatives or other community members (RSK, 2022d).

A few vulnerable PAPs have specialised skills and/or assets and are able to keep cattle for a livelihood or engage in mobile phone repair to earn an income (although lacking some of the needed equipment).

4.5.6 Physically displaced PAHs

Ten PAHs were physically displaced (loss of dwelling) during the 2017 land acquisition (see Table 5-1 in Chapter 5). Similar to the economically displaced PAHs, the vulnerability analysis in the VPP will determine if any of the physically displaced households should be characterised as vulnerable.

In

Table 4-24, an overview of socio-economic indicators of the physically displaced PAHs' is presented. The table shows that there are large differences in PAHs' self-reported annual income. Two physically displaced PAHs reported to have had an annual income of respectively 43 USD (100,000 T.Shs.) and 129 USD (300,000 T.Shs.). These two PAHs can be characterised as extremely poor. In contrast, two PAHs (one located in Putini and one in Dar es Salaam) have fairly high annual incomes, above the minimum wage level. Despite the two PAHs with very low incomes, a general comparison of the physically displaced PAHs and all surveyed PAHs showed no large differences (RSK, 2022a).

Table 4-24: Overview of physically displaced PAHs

Current location	Gender of PAH head	Hh members	Main livelihood/ income source	Access to farming land	PAHs' self-reported annual income in T.Shs.
Putini	Male	7	Remittances and small-scale business	No	300,000 (129 USD)
Putini	Female	1	Business	No	1,500,000 (645 USD)
Putini	Male	8	Business	No	1,200,000 (517 USD)
Putini	Male	11	Farming	Yes	4,800,000 (2,067 USD)
Putini	Male	11	Fishing	Yes	3,600,000 (1,550 USD)
Chongoleani	Male	13	Fishing	No	2,400,000 (1,033 USD)
Maramba	Female	2	Farming	Yes	100,000 (43 USD)
Tanga	Male	6	Formal employment	No	3,024,000 (1,302 USD)
Dar es Salaam	Male	7	Business	No	7,500,000 (3,230 USD)
Putini	Male	9	Farming	Yes	2,700,000 (1,157 USD)

Source: RSK (2022c)

4.5.7 PAHs who have resettled in other locations

As mentioned, 41, EACOP PAHs have relocated after the 2017 land acquisition. The survey results suggest that the PAHs who migrated are better off than those who remained (see



Table 4-25). There are two likely explanations for this. Perhaps PAHs who decided to migrate after land take were already better off before 2017 and were therefore able to relocate to new areas as available farmland in the PACs decreased. Alternatively, PAHs who migrated were not better off initially yet the new places they have settled into provide better livelihoods opportunities. Suggesting that the former might be the case, PAHs who have migrated have a higher proportion of household members with more than ordinary secondary education ('Form 4') and may therefore have better access to income generating activities.

Table 4-25: Comparison of PAHs who remained and PAHs who relocated after land take

Indicator/area	Putini and Chongoleani combined		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%
At least one hh member has more than Form 4 education	9	2.4%	18	15.4%
At least one hh member has a private-sector job	3	1.3%	7	5.7%
HH has experienced food shortages in past 12 months (yes)	45	66%	17	41.4%
Subjective welfare: 'living standards have worsened since 2017' (yes)	62	91.2%	34	83%

Source: RSK (2022d)

4.5.8 Vulnerability context, coping strategies and opportunities for the Project

An overview of the vulnerability context, associated coping strategies and opportunities for the Project was shown in Table 4-13 above. As the Table shows, PAHs livelihood activities and thus their wellbeing are affected by critical trends, shocks, and seasonality. It is therefore vital to identify means by which the negative effects of the vulnerability context can be minimised by for instance building greater resilience and improving overall livelihood security (Department for International Development (DFID), 2000). The livelihood analysis revealed several opportunities for livelihood support. Alongside, the suggestions from stakeholders (incl. PAHs themselves), this information has been used to design the livelihood restoration packages shown in Section 7.6. Some of these opportunities are summarised in this section.

Small businesses: the dominant challenges affecting small businesses are, the low diversity in businesses (many produce the same type of goods) and the lack of market access (caused by high transportation costs). Consequently, the income from the products is very low. The limited diversification in businesses seems to be caused by a lack of skills/knowledge on how to add value to products and a general lack of access to capital/financing. Intensifying this trend is a general lack of business acumen.

Financial and business management trainings alongside vocational training and appropriate inputs/capital could potentially raise the income-earning capacity of small businesses. Through trainings, the value of existing activities could be enhanced by focusing on better processing and value addition to products currently produced. These trainings/skills include applying colour to mats and baskets and processing of edible oil and other crop and livestock produce. More examples are shown in Table 4-13.

To increase the price PAHs' obtain for their goods and services, better market access could be facilitated by establishing local food stalls or provide linkages to the main markets in town. To avoid oversupply of similar products and services, new livelihood sources such as sale of stationary, tailoring, and hair and beauty treatments could be introduced.

Finally, many, especially women, depend on natural resources for their small businesses. Thus, ensuring a continued or new access to these resources is critical.

Crop farming and livestock: Critical shocks affecting crop farming and livestock production, experienced by the majority of PAHs are the loss of farming land due to the 2017 land take, low prices for produce due to lack of market access, absence of and value addition to products/goods, and lack of capital.

Major shocks experienced within the last five years, affecting crop farming and livestock, are droughts (11 PAHs) and floods (8 PAHs). These shocks occur because the coastal plains including Chongoleani ward are prone to impacts of climate change, which has significantly increased the frequency, severity and duration of drought and floods. The abnormal drought and flood spells have caused a large impact on crop development as it reduces not only the soil moisture available to crops and ground water reserves for irrigation but also the quality of available water due to increased salinity.

Other frequently experienced shocks are crop and animal diseases and pests caused by, among others, low input use and livestock/farming skills, theft of livestock due to the free-range livestock system, and destruction of crops by wild animals and livestock.

Because many PAHs have small land parcels, opportunities include the introduction of 'kitchen' gardens which use urban farming/intensification farming methods. This may raise the yield of agricultural produce. To minimise PAHs vulnerability to droughts, on the drought resistant varieties could be introduced and crop diversification encouraged (by promoting few new crops with a good market, low maintenance needs, and that can grow well on small parcels).

There is an opportunity to reduce animal disease and theft and increase production by providing training on improved/semi-intensive livestock farming. To do so access to inputs such as vaccines, housing, and fodder and extension services will be needed.

For both crop farming and livestock, there is an opportunity to investigate methods to improve water supply (through e.g. rainwater harvesting methods and low-cost irrigation schemes). To raise incomes the production of crop and livestock could be tied to business management trainings. Moreover and similar to small business support, access to main markets in Tanga Town could be facilitated and/or local food stalls could be established.

Fishery-based livelihoods: shocks suffered by fishers include unstable weather conditions, low prices/severe price fluctuations, government restrictions, lack of adequate fishing gear/equipment, and illegal fishing activities. To cope with the challenges, PAHs sell their fish catch locally when prices are low at the larger fish auctions in Tanga Town. To cope with loss of fishing equipment, they might sometimes share gear with other fishers. However, concerning unstable weather and government restrictions, the majority of PAHs feel unable to overcome the challenges. In the final SRAP and LRP, opportunities for support to fishery-based livelihoods will be described.

4.5.9 PAHs' and other stakeholders' requests for livelihood support

To further identify and tailor options for livelihood restoration packages, the SEHS asked PAHs about desired livelihood activities and areas of support. The responses are summarised in Table 4-26. The majority of PAHs prefer support to employment or enterprise-based livelihoods.

Table 4-26: PAHs' desired livelihood activity

Desired livelihood	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Employment-based	4	33.3%	14	24.1%	7	17.1%
Enterprise-based	2	16.7%	20	34.5%	19	46.3%
Land-based	3	25%	17	29.3%	11	26.8%
Natural resource-based	2	16.7%	2	3.5%	1	2.4%
Other	1	8.3%	5	8.6%	3	7.3%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: SEHS, 2022

The SEHS further asked PAHs what could be done to support current livelihoods. The replies are summarised in Table 4-27. The majority prefer support to entrepreneurship and grants.

Table 4-27: PAHs request for support

Type of support	Chongoleani		Putini		Other location	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Support to entrepreneurship	6	50%	18	31%	17	41.5%
Grants	6	50%	21	36.2%	17	41.5%
Land	0	0	6	10.3%	2	4.9%
Grazing area	0	0	8	13.8%	0	0
Livestock	0	0	1	1.7%	1	2.4%
Job placement	0	0	0	0	1	2.4%
Other	0	0	4	6.9%	3	7.3%
Total	12	100%	58	100%	41	100%

Source: SEHS, 2022

During the marine and terrestrial baseline assessments, FGDs, KIs and other meetings were held with stakeholders. These revealed a number of suggested livelihood restoration initiatives and programmes for the Project to consider. The suggestions are summarised in Table 4-28, which shows that the provision of training and inputs to enhance current livelihood activities such as fishing and fish gleaning, crop farming, livestock, and small businesses were suggested.

In addition, there are separate recommendations for women, youth, and vulnerable people. Stakeholders (including women, youth, and vulnerable PAPs themselves) recommend that women and vulnerable people are trained in activities that do not require high start-up costs and can be conducted close to the homestead (such as basketry, detergent and liquid soap production, and semi-intensive poultry production). Some



vulnerable people may struggle to sustain their livelihoods and it was recommended by key stakeholders, that these are provided access to basic social security/financial support. A number of vocational trainings were recommended for youth such as brick making, transport business, hair and beauty, food catering, and tailoring.

Table 4-28: Livelihood Themes and Focus Areas Suggested by Stakeholders

Stakeholders' Suggested Themes and Focus Areas		
General	Marine-based activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved fishing gear and equipment • Motorised boats • Artificial reefs • Improved storage • Trainings on food hygiene for women who depend on the sale of fried fish and better storage
	Crop farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business management skills • Establish farmer cooperatives • Group formation and access to loans • Improved technologies: manure application, proper irrigation and other crop management practices • Improved access to water (deep wells and dams) <p><u>Suitable crops:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassava • Maize • Sorghum and millet • Horticultural crops (eggplant, okra, spinach, amaranth, chili, African birds eye) • Legumes (pigeon peas, cowpeas, and green grams) • Pineapple, papaya, lemon, and lime
	Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved semi-intensive poultry production • Dairy cattle for milk
	Enterprise development and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational trainings in relevant area • Business management and financial literacy • Access to loans/capital

Stakeholders' Suggested Themes and Focus Areas		
Women	Crop farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigated agriculture/horticulture/kitchen gardens
	Enterprise development and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detergent and soap production • Cooking oil production • Food catering • Tailoring and cloth dyeing • Hair salon and beauty • Basketry (including colour application)
Youth	Marine-based activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved fishing gear and equipment • Motorised boats • Improved storage (e.g. cooler boxes)
	Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-intensive poultry production
	Enterprise development and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale/retail shops and stationary • Transport business ('boda' in Kiswahili) • Brick making ('matofali' in Kiswahili) • Welding • Electrician • Carpentry • Driving (incl. truck driving) • Plant operation • Tailoring • Hair and beauty • Food catering
Vulnerable people	Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-intensive poultry production
	Enterprise development and vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basketry (including colour application) • Detergent and soap production • Food catering
	Financial support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to grants/cash transfers/basic social services

Source: RSK (2022b; 2022d)

5 SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS

5.1 Introduction

Identified Project-induced terrestrial impacts are described in this chapter. The final SRAP and LRP will include an assessment of marine impacts on livelihoods.

5.2 Marine impacts (TBC)

5.2.1 Project's marine footprint

5.2.2 Impacts during the construction phase

5.2.3 Impacts during the operational phase (to include five under jetty access scenarios)

5.2.4 Livelihood impacts

5.3 Terrestrial impacts

In contradiction to the marine impacts, the majority of terrestrial impacts have already occurred. These impacts suffered from the loss of land within EACOP ha were identified in the Project's joint reviews (EACOP, 2022a; 2022b). Figure 5-1 shows a map of the affected land parcels within the MST site (~72 ha) and Figure 5-2 portrays land parcels affected by the Project's pipeline corridor and access road to the MST site (within the TPA 200 ha).

As Figure 5-1 demonstrates, land parcels are either partially within or wholly within the EACOP ha. However, land parcels partially within EACOP ha are wholly within TPS 200 ha. This implies that during the 2017 land acquisition process they would have lost and been compensated for all their Project-affected land.

An overview of the terrestrial impacts is presented in Table 5-1. As can be seen from the Table, the total number of EACOP PAHs including unidentifiable owners of affected land plots is 129 (of which 14 land parcels have no identified owner). Ten of these PAHs were physically displaced during the 2017 land acquisition (i.e. loss of dwelling). Two PAHs are institutional (i.e. churches).

Table 5-1: Summary of displacement impacts from the EACOP ha

No.	Displacement impacts:	MST site	Soil storage	Pipeline corridor	Access road
Land parcels affected:					
1	Number of EACOP PAHs including unidentified owners ⁵¹	97 ⁵²	17	13	2

⁵¹ This number excludes double entries and PAPs who lost land outside the TPA 200 ha boundary

⁵² This includes nine land parcels/farms where the maps do not record the PAP name.

No.	Displacement impacts:	MST site	Soil storage	Pipeline corridor	Access road
1a	Number of unidentified owners of affected land parcels	9	0	5	0
1b	Number of identified owners of affected land parcels	88	17	8	2
1c	Physically Displaced PAHs	9 ⁵³	1	0	0
1d	Institutional PAPs	2	0	0	0
2	Land parcels affected	107	28	18	9
2a	Land parcels with no identifiable owner	9	0	4	0
2b	Land parcels affected wholly within EACOP	66	9	n/a	n/a
2c	Land parcels affected partly within EACOP ha	41	19	n/a	n/a
3	Size of affected land parcels	71.2 ha	8.89 ha	10.3 ha	n/a
4	Graves affected	10	0	0	0
5	Complete residential dwelling	9	1	0	0
7	Other structures	2	0	0	0
10	Church building	2	0	0	0

Source: EACOP (2022a; 2022b)

⁵³ Two physically displaced PAPs land is approximately half within and half outside the MST. Therefore, it is difficult to confirm whether their residential structures were within the 72 ha or not. If the Project Standards had been applied, during the MST land acquisition it is likely the land falling outside the MST would have been treated as orphaned land and these PAPs treated as physically displaced. A precautionary approach has been taken to assume these PAPs were physically displaced by the MST 72 ha area.

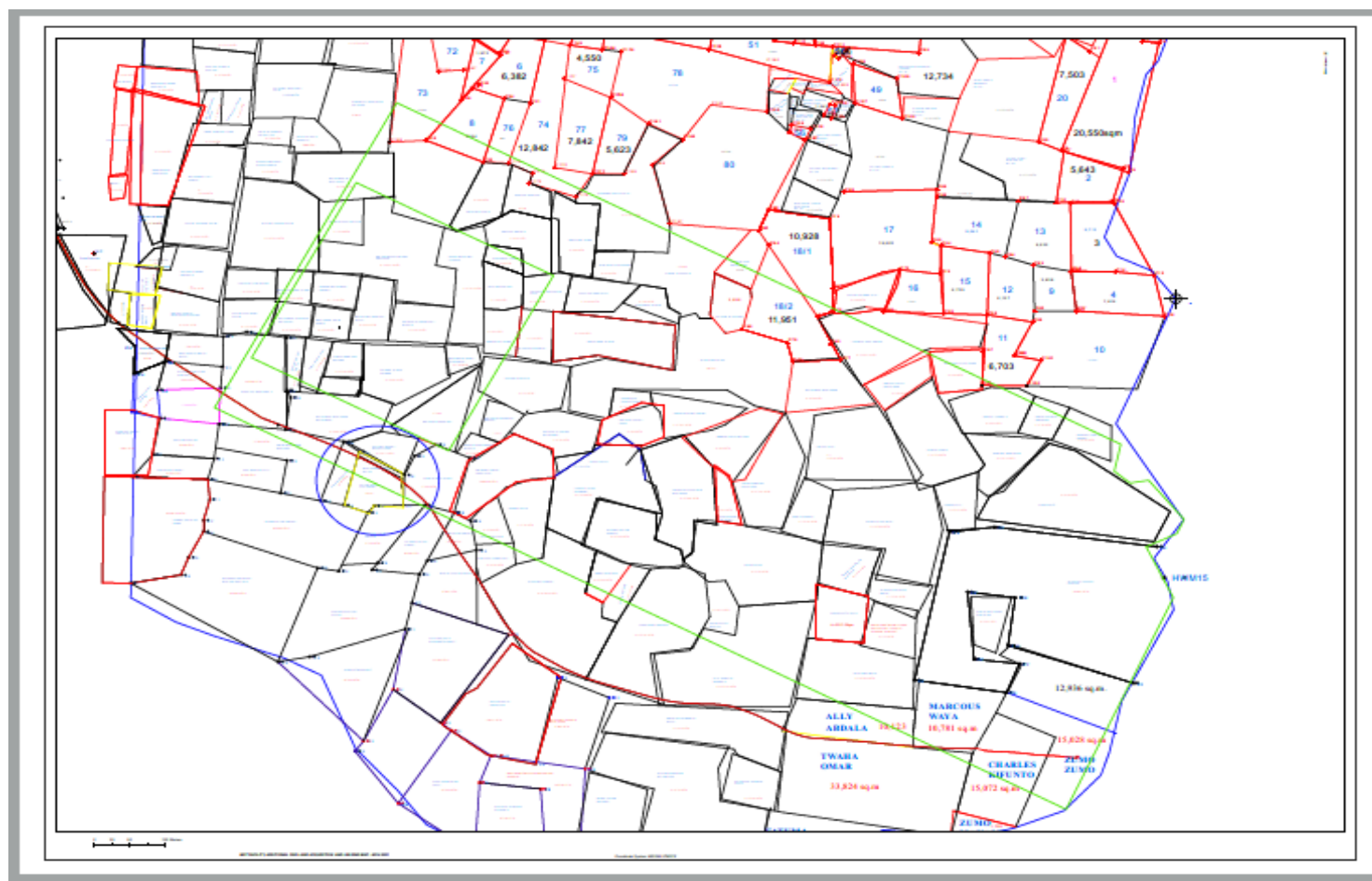


Figure 5-1: Land parcels within EACOP 72 ha MST site

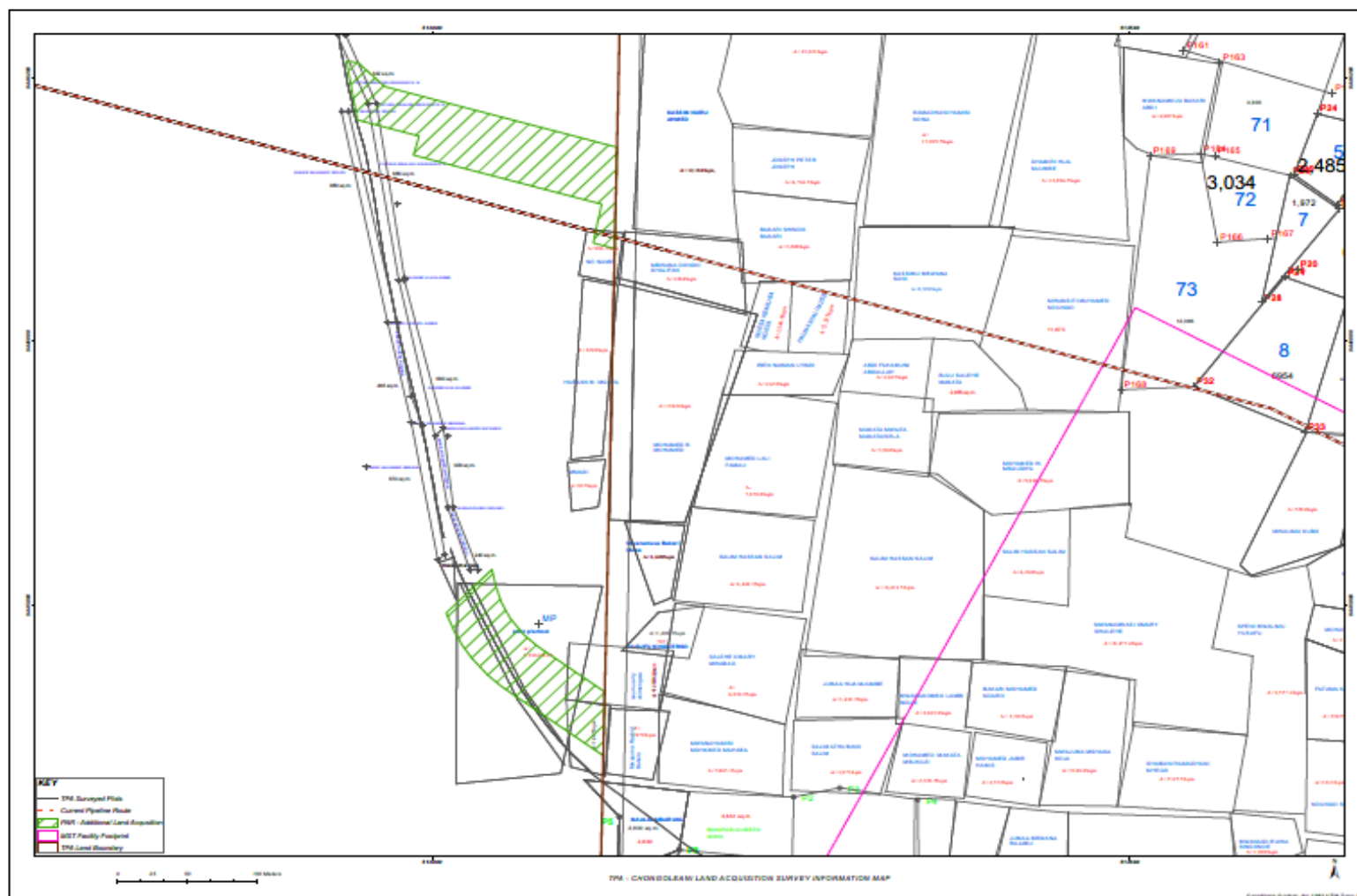


Figure 5-2: Land parcels affected by access road section to MST within TPA 200 ha

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Livelihood Restoration Plan – Chongoleani Peninsula

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5.3.1.1 *Loss of dwelling (physically displaced)*

As stated in Table 5-1 above, ten residential dwellings were affected. The dwellings belong to ten EACOP PAHs as follows:

- Six (6) EACOP PAHs whose land parcels fall wholly within the MST site
- One (1) EACOP PAH whose land parcel falls wholly within the soil storage area
- One (1) EACOP PAH whose land parcel falls almost (i.e., 95%) within the MST site
- Two (2) EACOP PAHs whose land parcels are partly within and partly outside the MST site.

5.3.1.2 *Graves affected*

Ten graves owned by five EACOP PAHs were located within the MST area. The details on the ten graves, which have been compensated and relocated as part of the TPA 2017 land acquisition⁵⁴, are as follows:

- Four (4) graves were owned by one EACOP PAH whose land was wholly affected by the MST site
- Two (2) graves were owned by one EACOP PAH whose land was wholly affected by the MST site
- One (1) grave was owned by a physically displaced EACOP PAH whose land was wholly affected by the MST site
- Two (2) graves were owned by two EACOP PAHs whose land was partially affected by the MST
- One (1) grave was owned by one EACOP PAH whose land was partially affected by the MST.

5.3.1.3 *Loss of crops and trees*

In addition to land parcels and structures, various crops and trees were affected. All crops and trees have been compensated during the 2017 land acquisition process.

5.3.1.4 *Loss of business structures*

No business structures such as kiosks located within EACOP ha were affected.

5.3.1.5 *Loss of other structures*

Two other non-residential structures were affected (one animal shed and one kitchen). All structures have been compensated during the 2017 land acquisition process.

5.3.1.6 *Tenants*

Tenants who grew crops/trees and/or had other assets on affected land were included in the landholders' valuation with the expectation that tenants would be paid by their landlords.⁵⁵ Similarly to other EACOP PAHs, tenants were allowed to harvest any crops prior to the 2017 land acquisition. To date the Project has not received any complaints or grievances from tenants suggesting that all tenants would have received their

⁵⁴ Funded by TPA, Tanga city council have relocated all ten graves that were located within EACOP ha.

⁵⁵ In 2017, this procedure was in alignment with normal practice under the Tanzania legal process.

compensation from their landlords. Should the Project receive claims from tenants these will be reviewed and considered on a case by case basis.

5.3.1.7 Loss of access to terrestrial natural resources

107 of the surveyed EACOP PAHs (or 96.3%) collect terrestrial natural resources such as fuelwood, timber for construction, and leaves for weaving mats and baskets. Table 5-2 presents an overview of the resources collected and the area where PAHs collect resources. As the table shows, at least 44 PAHs depend on natural resources collected within the TPA 200 ha. In addition, an unknown number of households within the PACs are likely to collect resources within the area. The natural resources collected within TPA 200 ha are firewood (collected by at least 30 PAHs) and plants/leaves used for weaving baskets and mats (collected by at least seven PAHs). Other less frequently collected resources are wood for construction (collected by at least two PAHs), grass for thatching/roofing (collected by at least three PAHs), medicinal plants (collected by at least one PAH) and pastureland for grazing animals (at least one PAH).

There will be no access to these natural resources within the EACOP ha (of the TPA 200 ha). In addition, access within the wider TPA 200 ha will become restricted as land will be leased out to other users/developers. This means that in time due to the cumulative impacts of the Project, households within the PACs will lose access to the natural resources. As a precaution, the draft and final SRAP and LRP have been designed to consider a scenario where all access to terrestrial natural resources within TPA 200 ha is lost. The proposed mitigation measures to offset the loss of access are set out in Chapter 7.

Table 5-2: Terrestrial natural resources collected by PAHs

Type of resource	PAHs who collect resource (number)		PAHs who collect resource in area (number)			Gender of household member who collects resource (number)		
	Number	%	TPA 200 HA	Beach/shore	Other	Male	Female	Jointly
Firewood	65	59%	30	16	19	5	35	25
Plants for weaving (mats and baskets)	27	24.3	7	16	4	1	19	7
Wood for construction (timber)	5	4.5%	2	1	2	4	0	1
Wood for making charcoal	2	1.8%	0	1	1	1	0	1
Medicinal plants	2	1.8%	1	1	0	0	0	2
Grass/reds for thatching	3	2.7%	3	0	0	0	2	1

Type of resource	PAHs who collect resource (number)		PAHs who collect resource in area (number)			Gender of household member who collects resource (number)		
	Number	%	TPA 200 HA	Beach/shore	Other	Male	Female	Jointly
(roofing material)								
Pastureland for grazing animals	1	0.9%	1	0	0	0	0	1
Plants for brewing traditional alcohols	1	0.9%	0	1	0	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	1	0.9%	0	0	1	1	0	0
PAHs who do not collect natural resources	4	3.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	111	100%	44	36	27	12	56	38

Source: SEHS, 2022

5.4 Livelihood impacts

As the land acquisition by TPA took place in 2017, terrestrial impacts on livelihoods have already occurred. Assessment of these impacts is challenged by the lack of baseline data from before the 2017 TPA land acquisition. Incomes and food security status cannot easily be assessed before and after. To identify impacts on livelihoods that can *likely* be attributed to the 2017 land take several data sources have been triangulated. These are:

- Terrestrial livelihood assessment which included FGDs and SGDIs with questions on changes to livelihoods since 2017 (RSK, 2022d)
- Socio-economic baseline survey which included several questions related to living standards, time use, health, education, food security and changes since 2017 (RSK 2022b)
- KIIs with stakeholders such as community development officers and mtaa chairpersons to understand livelihoods before and after land take
- FGDs with non-PAHs who reside within the PACs (in Bagamoyo in Chongoleani, which has not been impacted by the land acquisition) (RSK, 2022d)
- ESIA baseline for the Project (published in 2018).

The SEHS collected data on changes to key livelihood and standard of living indicators since 2017. As Table 5-3 demonstrates, the vast majority of PAHs (88.1%) state that their overall living standard has declined. The table shows that this is largely driven by the worsened conditions for crop farming. As shown in Figure 5-3, 85 PAH (94.4% of those

who had experienced worsening conditions) stated that worsened condition for crop farming were caused by the TPA land acquisition.

Table 5-3: Changes in standard of living and livelihood indicators since 2017

Changes in key indicators since 2017	Improved		Worsened		No change	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Living standard	6	5.5%	96	88.1%	7	6.4%
Conditions for farming	1	1.0%	90	86.5	13	12.5%
Conditions for livestock	1	1.1%	30	31.9%	63	67.0%
Food amount available	4	3.7%	98	89.9%	7	6.4%
Education status	28	26.4%	13	12.3%	65	61.3%
Health services	13	12.1%	24	22.4%	70	65.4%

Source: RSK (2022c)

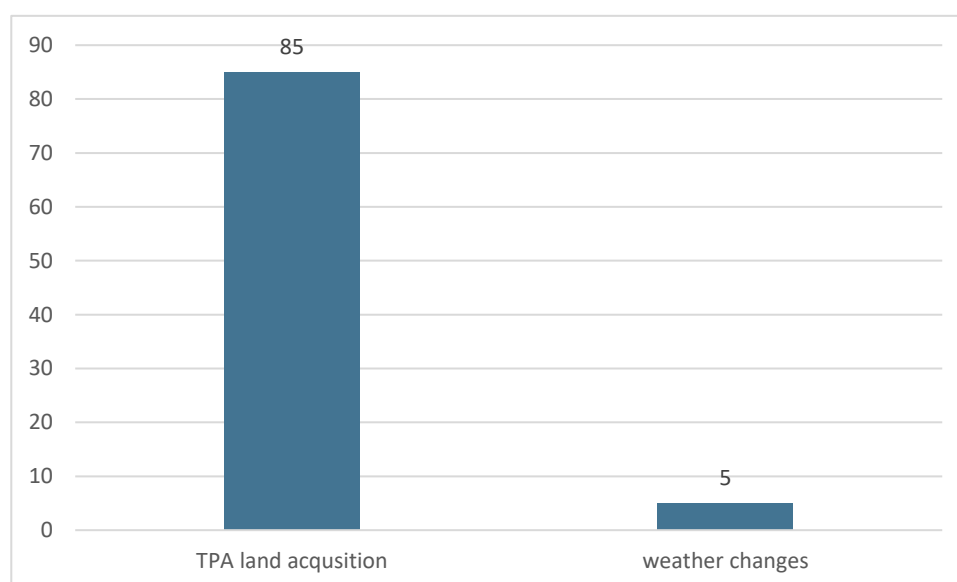


Figure 5-3: Reported causes for worsened crop farming conditions, number of PAHs

Source: RSK (2022c)

To further assess the impact the 2017 land acquisition has had on PAHs' current livelihoods data from the SEHS were triangulated with qualitative evidence collected and data from the ESIA baseline (EACOP, 2018). This data suggest that no major change in overall livelihood strategies has occurred. Both before and after the 2017 land acquisition, for the majority of PAHs, crop farming was not a dominant livelihood activity.

Still, consultations imply that prior to land take the combination of fishery and/or business/self-employment and crop farming were a key livelihood strategies for many PAHs. With minimal input use and maintenance, the crops grown on the affected land parcels were (and to some extent still are) cassava and some maize for food, and fruit trees such as lime, lemon, coconut, and cashew nut for home consumption and cash.

FGDs held with PAHs suggest that this income diversification (combining fishery with some crop farming) ensured some food security and supplementary income.

It appears that those dependent on land-based activities such as women, vulnerable, and elders have found it especially difficult to rebuild a new supplementary income source. A few examples taken from FGDs with vulnerable PAHs are given below.

'A good thing is that people built new and modern houses but life has become harder as people lost their farms and income from coconut and cassava. Someone has a good house but no food.' (RSK, 2022d)

'Our life in the past and now, it is totally different! In the past we had coconuts and we could borrow maybe 200,000 [Tanzania Shillings (T.Shs.)] and pay it back at the end of the month when we had harvested and sold our coconuts and bananas. Now we do not have coconuts and cassava. The past life was better than our current situation. You could just harvest your cassava and have a meal.' (RSK, 2022d)

'Now people live in 'ujanja' (hustling or smart, Kiswahili) ways. They might buy some vegetables in town and sell or they will make few 'chapati' (flat bread, Kiswahili) or 'mandazi' (sweet cake, Kiswahili) to sell. We just continue to live but life is so hard. The youth fish and sometimes they help us but they only get 5,000 [T.Shs.] per day.' (RSK, 2022d)

Thus, based on the quantitative and qualitative data available, it seems highly likely that food security has declined as a result of the 2017 land acquisition. However, the impact on households' incomes is harder to ascertain. To consider PAHs pre-2017 incomes from crop sale, limited evidence from FGDs held with the non-PAHs within the PACs may be used. Assuming that, if not for the land take, PAHs and non-PAHs within the PACs would have been on a similar trajectory.

The qualitative data collected from non-PAHs suggest that the majority of crop produce is used for own consumption. Some cash incomes are derived from local sale of low-value crops such as cassava. High cash incomes are generally not achievable due to the lack of cultivation of higher value cash crops such as horticultural crops, Irish potatoes, or sunflower.⁵⁶ While most non-PAHs plant low-value crops and consequently earn low incomes from crop sale, FGDs implied that three successful farmers (non-PAHs) exist within the PACs.

Thus the data on non-PAHs indicates that only a small number of the PAHs who lost land might have been able to realise higher incomes from crop farming had they not lost land. In conclusion, all quantitative and qualitative evidence suggest that the loss of farming land has had negative impacts, particularly on food security, which has caused decline in living standards (especially among women and vulnerable PAH members). Moreover, the loss of farming land is likely to have, albeit to a lesser extent, impacted household incomes. The immediate livelihood restoration packages suggested are therefore designed to restore PAHs' food security and in addition, some measures are included to restore/enhance incomes.

⁵⁶ In one FGD it was mentioned that higher value cash crops such as Irish potatoes, sunflower, sorghum, tomato, cabbage, and African eggplant had been planted as cash crops but did not succeed (FGD Agriculture, Chongoleani, 02-02-22a).

6 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

6.1 Introduction

The eligibility and entitlements presented in this Chapter are based on the gaps identified in Table 3-1 and the livelihoods impacts identified in Chapter 5. As mentioned, PAHs' land, crops, trees, structures, etc. were compensated during the 2017 TPA land valuation process. Thus, the entitlements shown below consider the supplemental measures needed for to adhere to international standards for Project Required Land.

The definition of entitlements for PAHs who are affected by loss of access to marine resources is pending a decision on under jetty access (see Chapter 5) and will be finalised in the final SRAP and LRP.

It is recognised that a PAH may fall into more than one eligibility category (e.g. for loss of agricultural land and access to marine resources). These livelihood restoration entitlements are linked to PAHs impacts and will be cumulative for PAHs with multiple affected land parcels and/or loss of access to marine resources. This chapter includes discussion on the following:

- **Eligibility:** which identifies and details 'who' is eligible to receive livelihood restoration.
- **Livelihood restoration entitlements:** which defines entitlements for livelihood restoration and entitlements for vulnerable people in particular as this is a specific IFS requirement.
- The eligibility and entitlement framework for this SRAP and its LRP is informed by the Project's Resettlement Policy Framework (EACOP, 2018)⁵⁷ and the entitlement framework developed for the regional RAPs for the Project (EACOP, 2020) which are based on the requirements of both IFC PS5 and national legislation.

6.2 Eligibility

As per the IFC's definition, eligibility is '*...entitlement to compensation and assistance granted to persons, groups of persons, families, or institutions due to subjection to displacement resulting from land acquisition, the revocation of rights, and/or the expropriation of property as a direct result of the Project*' (EACOP, 2020). The purpose of livelihood restoration is to ensure that people affected by the Project have their livelihoods returned to the same or better conditions than prior to the Project-related impact.

6.3 Livelihood restoration entitlement

The livelihood restoration entitlement groups are shown in Table 6-1. The options/packages each group is entitled to are shown in Table 7-3 in Chapter 7. The livelihood restoration is structured around group-level livelihood restoration (at the mtaa-level) and individually tailored support to the PAH. The definition of severity of loss of access to marine resources (e.g. severe impact, significant impact, and impact) is

⁵⁷ The RPF has been disclosed on the EACOP Project website: <https://eacop.com/information-center/other-publications> (last accessed March 1st 2022).



pending the analysis of impacts during the Project's operational phase and will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

Table 6-1: Livelihood restoration entitlement groups

Groups	Criteria	Type of livelihood restoration and/or other in-kind support	Eligible PAHs
Groups impacted by the previous 2017 land acquisition (Project Required Land: MST, soil storage, access road and pipeline corridor within TPA 200 ha):			
G1	<p>PAHs who have permanently lost access to their residential dwelling(s).</p> <p>PAHs who have permanently lost access to land and crops or trees.</p> <p>PAHs who meet vulnerability criteria and loss of land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes • Individual-level livelihood restoration program • Individual-level livelihood restoration programme(s) (as appropriate to vulnerability factors of PAH) 	<p>10 physically displaced PAHs who also lost land within EACOP ha</p> <p>75 PAHs who lost land and 14 unidentified owners of land parcels within EACOP ha</p> <p>30 'Category 1' PAHs⁵⁸ who lost land and/or dwellings within EACOP ha</p>
G2	Households in PACs who permanently lose access to land used for communal purposes, particularly land used for collecting terrestrial natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood restoration not applicable • Provide/facilitate access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility 	n/a
Groups impacted by the Project's marine access restrictions (TBC):			

⁵⁸ the vulnerability category is defined in the VPP presented in Chapter 8.

Groups	Criteria	Type of livelihood restoration and/or other in-kind support	Eligible PAHs
G3	<p>Fishers/gleaners who are <u>severely</u> impacted by loss of under jetty access or meets vulnerability criteria and losses access to marine resources.</p> <p>PAPs who have lost land and are severely impacted by the loss of access to marine resources will be placed on a list of 'potentially vulnerable' households. Further engagements will determine if they will require additional support to restore their livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes • Individual-level livelihood restoration program • Individual-level livelihood restoration programme(s) (as appropriate to vulnerability factors of PAP) 	TBC in final SRAP and LRP
G4	Fishers/gleaners who are <u>significantly</u> impacted by loss of under jetty access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes • Individual-level livelihood restoration programme 	TBC in final SRAP and LRP
G5	Fishers/gleaners who suffer <u>impacts</u> due to loss of under jetty access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group-level land and non-land-based livelihood restoration programmes 	TBC in final SRAP and LRP

6.3.1 Entitlements to vulnerable households

As shown in Table 6-1 additional livelihood restoration support will be offered to vulnerable households. The criteria for a household to be classified as vulnerable are outlined in section 8.4 in Chapter 8 'VPP'. The livelihood strategies of households classified as vulnerable will be looked at in more detail to ensure access to and delivery of livelihood restoration packages are structured appropriately.

6.3.2 Transitional support entitlements

Transitional support entitlements are shown in Table 6-2. Transitional support in the form of food baskets will be provided to PAHs who lost land within EACOP ha and/or are severely or significantly affected by the Project's marine exclusion zone. This is to ensure that households can meet their basic needs and maintain their standard of living once access to marine resources has been lost and until they have had opportunity to restore their food security to pre-Project levels.

During SRAP and LRP implementation, a census/registration of the households affected by loss of marine access will be conducted. The nature and extent of the transitional support will be tailored according to the severity of impacts (to be defined in final SRAP and LRP) and the vulnerability of the household. Transitional support will be structured to discourage food dependency.

Table 6-2: Transitional support entitlements

Entitlement Group Category	Period of Support
<p>Severely impacted households and/or vulnerable households who rely on marine resources: Group G1 and G3</p> <p>PAPs who have lost land and are severely impacted by the loss of access to marine resources will be placed on a list of 'potentially vulnerable' households and may be in the need of a larger amount of transitional support.</p>	<p>Up to 12 months. Following assessment, the period may be extended (potentially at reduced quantities) if required.</p>
<p>Significantly impacted households: Group G4</p>	<p>Up to 6 months. Following assessment, the period may be extended (potentially at reduced quantities) if required.</p>

7 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), which focuses on the restoration and potential enhancement of livelihoods of EACOP PAHs. The draft SRAP and LRP contains five (5) terrestrial livelihood restoration packages (livelihood restoration activities (LRA) that will be offered to eligible PAHs. Fishery-based livelihood restoration options will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

The level of livelihood restoration support provided will be aligned with the level of impact experienced by a household as well as their potential vulnerability. The additional support to be provided to potentially vulnerable persons and groups is described in Chapter 8.

Although a logical framework-inspired outline is provided in Appendix 1, each livelihood activity/package will require further detailed planning as part of the LRP implementation (see section 10.4.1). This section incorporates an overview of the following:

- Key principles underpinning the LRP
- Design of the livelihood restoration activities/packages (LRAs)
- Brief summary of livelihood context
- Considerations/pre-conditions for livelihood restoration
- Phasing of the LRP implementation
- Outline of livelihood restoration packages
- Transitional support
- Community livelihood support
- Current livelihood improvement programmes in the area.

7.2 Key principles underpinning the LRP

The LRP for the Project is guided by national laws and IFC standards and in line with the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. These are summarised below.

7.2.1 Good practice principles

Principles, which relate to international and national requirements and good practices are summarised in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: Key principles and objectives underpinning the LRP

Key principles	Description
Additionality	Livelihood restoration is provided for eligible households in addition to the monetary compensation they received during the TPA land acquisition process.
Sustainability	Sustainability principles must be applied throughout LRP planning and implementation to ensure the strategy is resilient without compromising the natural environment.
Adapted locally	Design considers context of the project area such as current livelihoods and land use systems, land capability and local capacities.
Multi-faceted	Incorporation of a range of different approaches to restore, and / or improve livelihood activities.
Participatory	Sustainability requires household participation so they can make informed choices about their preferred livelihood options. Inclusive participation by women and potentially vulnerable and/or marginalised groups is necessary.
Transparent	Households will be provided with relevant information and support to enable fully informed decision-making.
Vulnerability	Focus and consideration will be given to vulnerable households/groups throughout the livelihood restoration process; where relevant vulnerable households will receive additional, targeted support.
Capacity building	Local capacity building is a core principle; it needs to be inclusive and make provisions for the development of skills for different groups.
Gender appropriate	Both men and women will be given opportunities to benefit from the programs and household packages will include activities that women prefer, can benefit from or undertake traditionally.
Transitional support	Pending completion of the implementation of the DLRP, after land acquisition and displacement, transitional support is required to support the income earning capacity and household food security of eligible households until their livelihood activities have been restored. Eligibility, start and end points for transitional support will be clearly defined.
Multi-sectoral partnerships	Technical expertise and institutional support will be utilised across multiple service providers to ensure successful delivery and outcomes.
Monitoring and evaluation	Ongoing monitoring and evaluation are key elements of an improved livelihoods strategy. Indicators need to be used to measure change, outputs and outcomes, as applicable.

7.2.2 Sustainable livelihoods framework (SLF)

Apart from national and international requirements, to ensure that livelihoods are sustainably restored, the design also draws on principles taken from the SLF (DFID, 2001). These are summarised below:

- Livelihoods should be sustainably restored meaning that they are:
 - able to cope with shocks and stresses (e.g., drought, floods)
 - can maintain or enhance their capital base/capabilities (without depriving critical natural resources such as trees or water sources)
- Livelihood interventions should build on existing assets/capital and livelihood strategies
- Livelihood interventions should minimise the 'vulnerability context' by for instance using drought-resistant varieties.

7.3 Design of livelihood restoration packages (LRAs)

The design of the LRAs is based on several iterative steps. These are shown in Figure 7-1 and summarised below:

- An initial identification of needs/areas for support was conducted as part of the community livelihoods assessment shown in Chapter 4.
- Focus areas and key considerations were further identified through internal workshops with the SRAP consultant team's agricultural, marine, rural livelihoods, and gender specialists
- Detailed LRAs were designed in accordance with the SLF and with the use of a log frames inspired approach. Following DFID (2020), this approach entailed:
 - **Development of problem trees** based on the combined livelihood analysis, issues pertaining to each focus area were ordered into a hierarchy of cause and effect in the form of a problem (or opportunity). Problem trees were likewise presented and discussed in an internal workshop with senior staff members (see Appendix 5).
 - **Transforming problem trees in to detailed outlines of packages** from the identification of problems and causes a sub-set of development objectives were selected for each focus area and two to three immediate interventions were identified. These are turned into the objective, purpose, outcome and activities presented in the detailed outlines of the LRAs, presented in Appendix 1.

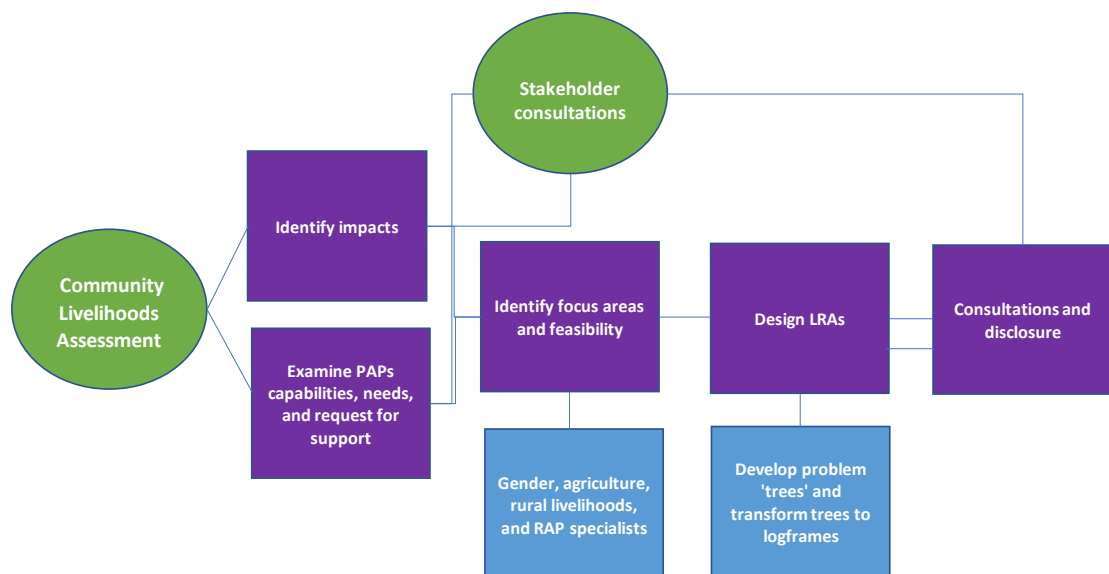


Figure 7-1: Process used to identify focus areas and design LRAs

7.4 Key considerations for the LRP

The livelihood restoration packages have been developed taken into account a number of key considerations summarised in Table 7-2. Overarching considerations include the limited availability of farming land in the area (72 households do not have access to farming land), lack of access to water for farming, and restricted access to essential common property natural resources (terrestrial and marine).

Table 7-2: Key considerations for LRP

Key consideration	Approach
72 EACOP PAHs do <u>not</u> have access to farming land ⁵⁹	<p>Design interventions that are suitable for small residential land parcels of 0.25-0.5 acres.</p> <p>Focus on urban farming methods such as cone gardening, vertical bag farming, and others.</p> <p>Due to lack of land and the anticipated impacts on fishery-based livelihoods in the PACs, agricultural improvement packages alone may not restore food security. This is especially so as many PAHs currently rely on purchased foodstuff and/or marine resources for their food consumption. Thus, to restore food security, there is also need to raise incomes. Therefore, enterprise development and vocational training packages are included in the first round of LRP implementation activities (which ensure immediate support to livelihoods) (see also section 7.5.2).</p>
Limited access to water for crop farming and livestock ⁶⁰	<p>Promote/facilitate improved access to water sources for PAHs and/or the wider PACs. This is a key consideration for the success of the agricultural improvement packages. Chongoleani ward has around 20 ha that are suitable for irrigation (yet not currently under irrigation).⁶¹</p> <p>In addition to irrigation/improved water supply, the following approaches are suggested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce drought-resistant varieties and/or varieties suitable for local agro-ecological conditions • Enhance rainwater harvesting methods (i.e. by installing water tanks with large water holding capacity) • Other household or community-level water solutions (see Appendix 1)
Women and vulnerable people have land-based livelihoods and were especially affected by the land acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design interventions that are suitable for women and vulnerable groups • Ensure activities can be conducted close to the homestead, require limited entry/start-up costs

⁵⁹ Defined in the SEHS as arable land and land for livestock.

⁶⁰ The SEHS showed that 36 (40.9%) during the wet season and 59 (67.0%) during the dry season depend on water that they purchase through the City Council's urban water scheme. Because this water comes at a cost, it is predominantly used as a drinking water source. Water sources available for crop farming and livestock are boreholes or deep wells (six in Chongoleani mtaa and three in Putini mtaa). Apart from the boreholes, shallow wells are also present (four in Chongoleani and one in Putini). During rainy seasons, rainwater is collected from the roofs of buildings and from ponds where water settles for a considerable period. FGDs suggested that these water sources are insufficient for irrigated agriculture.

⁶¹ United Republic of Tanzania. 2015. Tanga Region Socio-economic Profile Draft Report. Government Printer, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Key consideration	Approach
<p>Level of intervention: due to the nature of identified terrestrial (and marine) livelihood impacts, where a number of non-EACOP PAHs within the PACs are likely to be affected, some LRAs should be provided as 'open access' to the PACs.</p> <p>Where severe/significant livelihood impacts have or will occur for individual groups of the PACs, livelihood restoration is best delivered in the form of group/individual-level packages.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where access to common property natural resources is restricted suggested mitigation measures will be open access • Where members of the PACs are severely impacted (due to land loss and/or restricted access to marine resources), individual and group-level livelihood restoration packages are designed and delivered as per the entitlement framework • Where members of the PACs are severely or significantly impacted by restricted access to marine resources, transitional support in the form of food baskets will be supplied
<p>Members of the PACs (incl. EACOP PAHs) depend on terrestrial natural resources collected within TPA 200 ha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address the Project's cumulative impacts on livelihoods, collaborate with local government officials to secure access to alternative site(s) • To ensure sustainable and continued use of resources, work with third-party to implement community-based natural resource management (CBNR) project
<p>Lack of access to main markets in Tanga City due to high transportation costs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local procurement (i.e. prioritise local skilled and unskilled labour for the Project's activities during construction and where applicable source foodstuff and other services from members of the PACs) • Construct local food stalls • Introduce packages that can assist interested and eligible PAPs in diversifying businesses/activities (e.g. selling stationary, tailoring, hair and beauty services) • Provide training on marketability of products and suitable markets
<p>Identify and work with local structures to take on the long-term management of livelihoods restoration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For LRP implementation, consult Tanga City council's community development office (and/or offices for agriculture and livestock)
<p>Avoid elite capture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the Project, the implementing partner(s) will be responsible for recognising elites in communities that may try to 'grab' opportunities, and to ensure the people in need/PAPs have access to opportunities

7.5 Livelihood restoration strategy

7.5.1 Target beneficiaries and level of support

In order to fulfil the requirements of IFC PS5, the livelihood restoration implementation approach must plan how to restore the livelihoods of PAHs. By definition, restoration of the livelihoods of PAHs is therefore a specific requirement targeting only PAHs. In addition to PAHs, as mentioned there are other types of potential targeted beneficiaries that could be included in the LRP. The affected households and the potential targeted beneficiaries can be divided into the following categories

- A. EACOP PAHs who have lost land (wholly or partially) within the EACOP boundaries
- B. PAHs who will be affected by access restrictions to marine resources within the Project's exclusion zone (at least 36 of these include the EACOP PAHs)
- C. Non-EACOP PAHs who reside within Putini and Chongoleani mitaa and who have lost land within the TPA 200 ha area
- D. PAHs and non-PAHs who may or may not have lost land within TPA 200 ha and reside in the PACs

Figure 7-2, Figure 7-3 and Figure 7-4 illustrate the overlaps of impacts within each PAC. The purpose of the figures is to illustrate the potential targeted beneficiaries across the three PACs and the size of the circles within each figure should not be understood as a direct representation of impacts within a PAC.

The figures also shows the tentative number of fishers and gleaners that lose access to marine resources.⁶² The numbers, estimated in RSK (2022b), will be updated during the development of the final SRAP and LRP. Because the representation is at PAC-level, the 41 EACOP PAHs (see Table 4-10) who reside in locations outside of the PACs are not shown in the figures. Moreover, an unknown number of households within the PAC are likely to be affected by loss of access to terrestrial natural resources. These are not shown in the figures.

⁶² The illustration is based on the 'worst case' scenario where there will be no access for fishers and fish gleaners under the jetty during construction and operations.

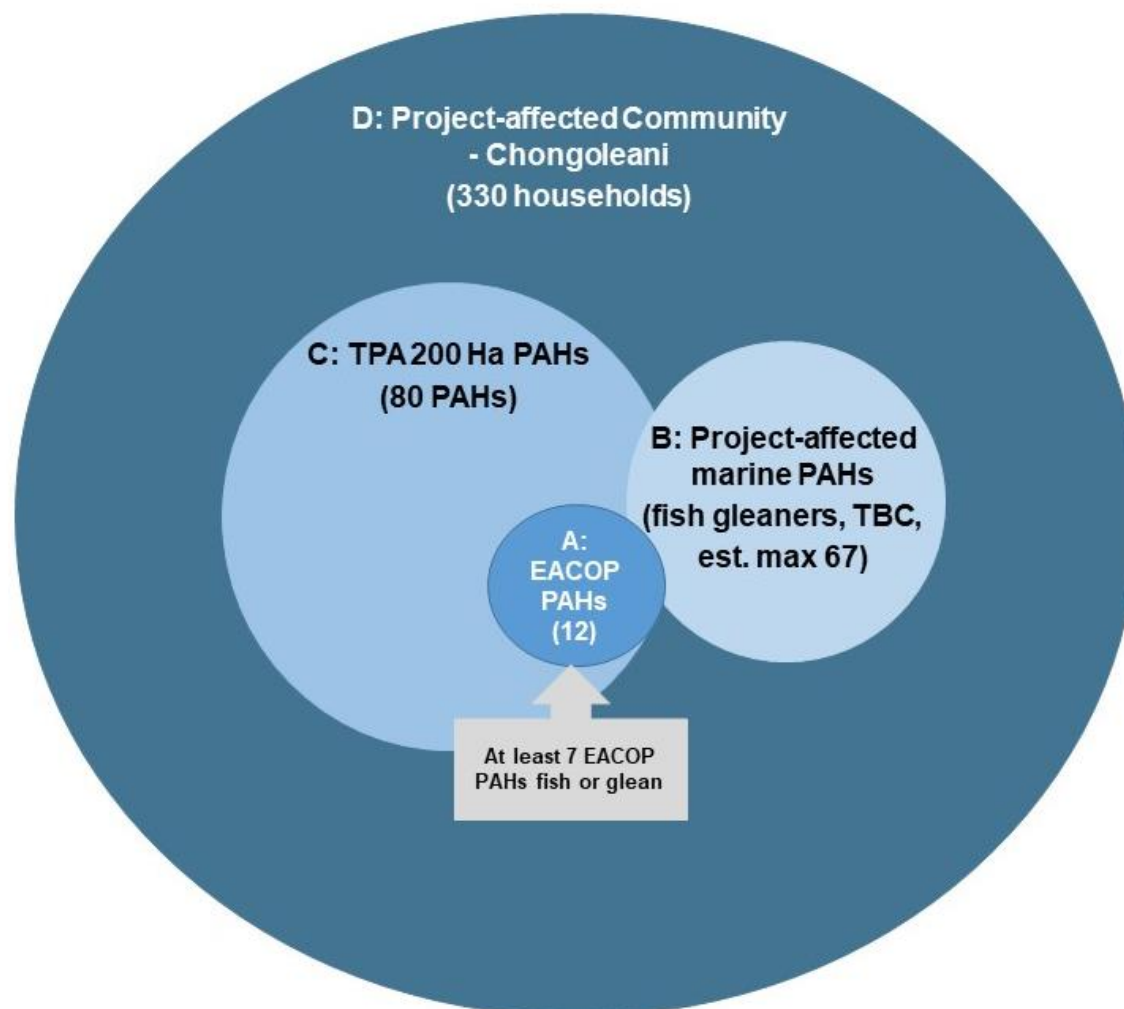


Figure 7-2: Illustration of targeted beneficiaries – Chongoleani mtaa

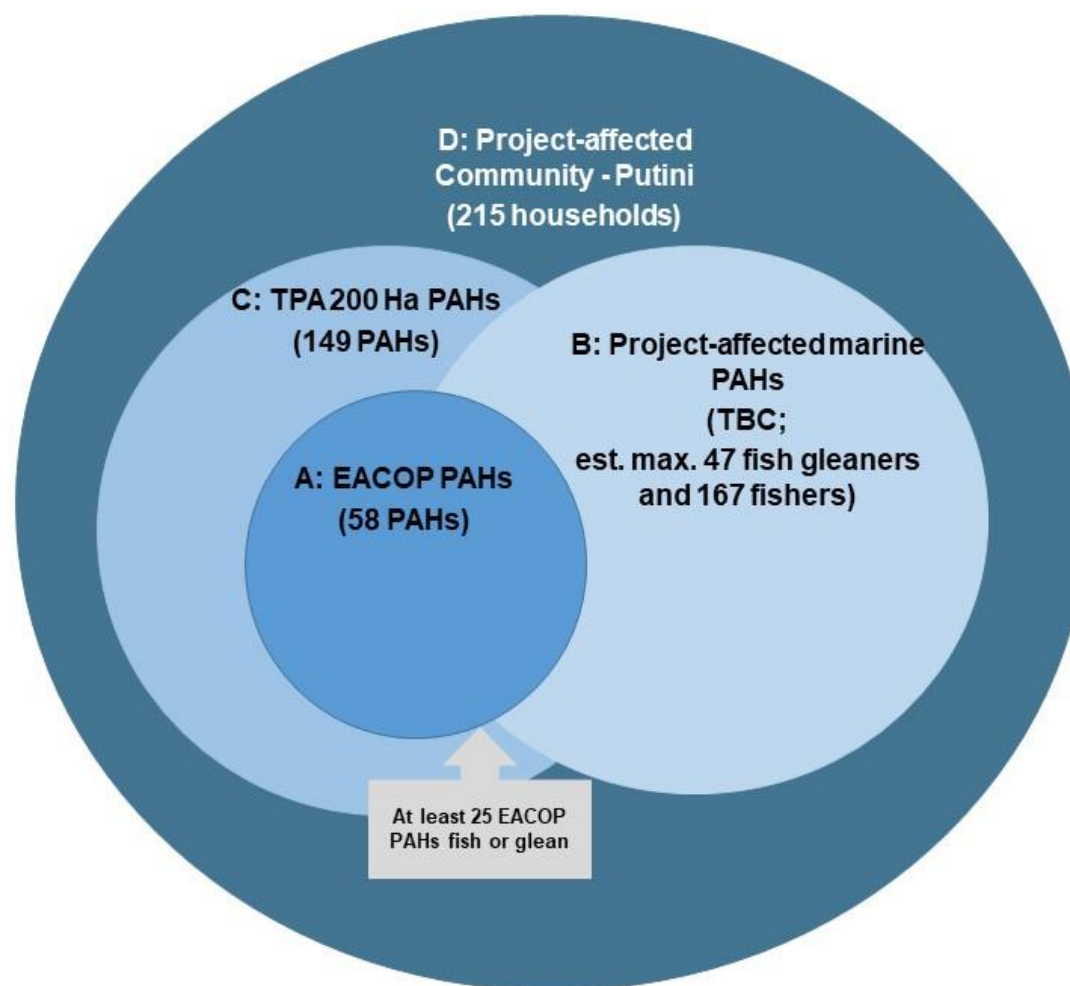


Figure 7-3: Illustration of targeted beneficiaries – Putini mtaa

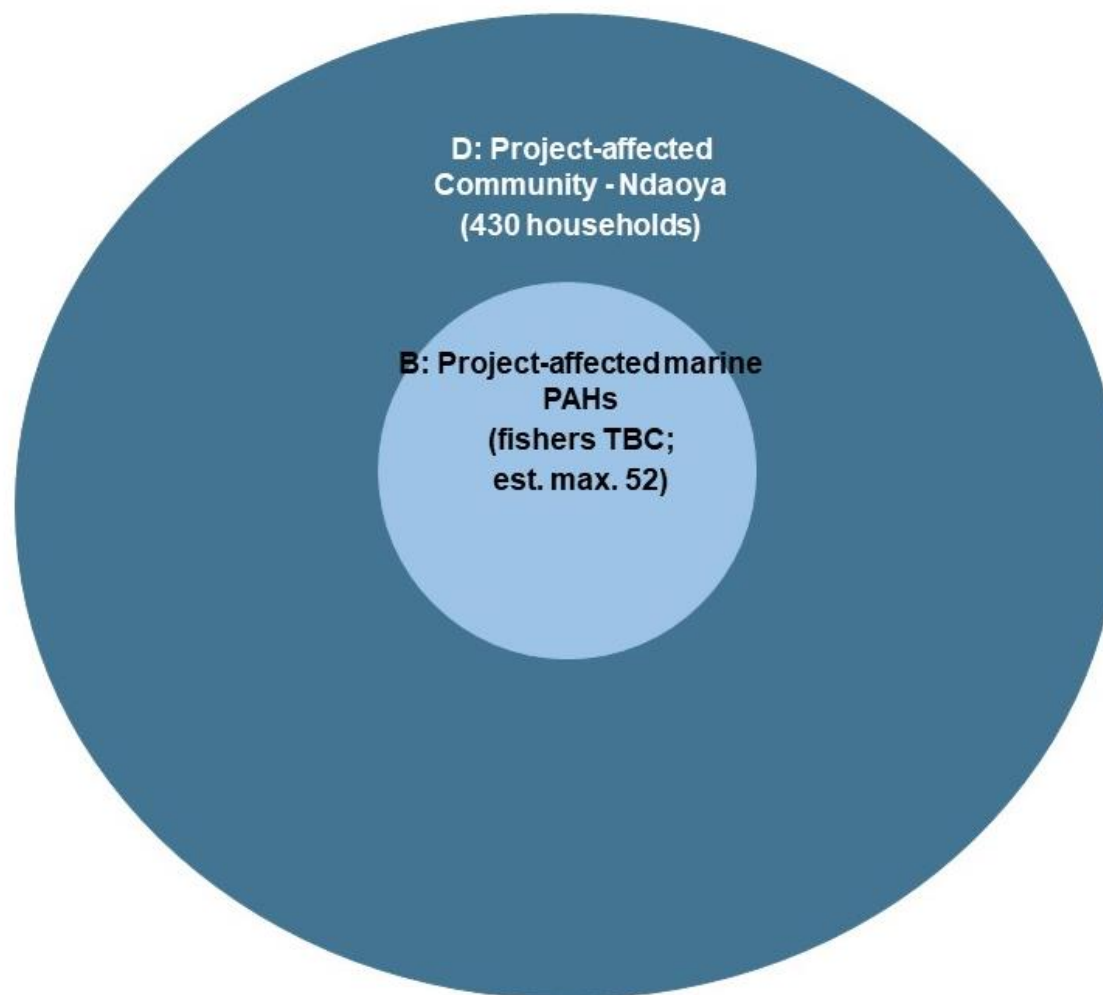


Figure 7-4: Illustration of targeted beneficiaries – Ndaoya mtaa

To be compliant with international and national requirements, the LRP will target all Project-affected households (categories A and B) in the following way:

- A: will be entitled to terrestrial livelihood restoration packages depending on the severity of Project-induced impacts and level of vulnerabilities (some of these will also be entitled to group and individual-level fishery livelihood restoration packages)
- B: will be targeted through:
 - open-access marine enhancement programme⁶³
 - depending on the severity of impacts, access to group and individual-level livelihood restoration packages
- Due to the loss of access to terrestrial natural resources such as firewood and natural grasses/leaves, category C and D will be targeted through:
 - open-access terrestrial community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programme (see section 7.6.2.1).

It is also recognised that EACOP PAHs and non-EACOP PAHs will be part of the same communities, will in many cases have close relationships, and may share details of livelihood restoration support/benefits being offered by the Project. Non-EACOP PAHs, are likely to have lost farmland during the TPA 200 ha land acquisition (i.e. category C) for which they may not have received in-kind compensation such as livelihood restoration.

Thus, there is the potential for tension and conflict to occur between EACOP PAHs and non-EACOP PAHs should the balance of Project impacts and benefits be inequitable, or perceived to be inequitable, and for this to affect livelihood restoration delivery and Project schedule as a result. Apart from the suggested CBNRM, there are several advantages and disadvantages of further extending the livelihoods restoration programme to non-PAHs within the PACs. To balance the advantages and disadvantages of extending some programs, four suggestions, which include a social investment programme (SID) to target non-PAHs, are proposed below. First advantages and disadvantages are summarised:

Advantages

- All members of the PACs can feel that they benefit from livelihood restoration activities, thereby reducing tension within PACs between PAPs and non-PAPs.
- Positive public feeling towards livelihood restoration activities may improve relationships between the Project, package delivery organisations, and local government.
- Economies of scale and other related synergies between elements of package delivery can result in more efficient package delivery and better value for money.

Disadvantages

- If the Project extends the LRP to non-PAHs within the PACs then this could cause an inequality with non-PAHs residing in villages along the pipeline
- Difficulties in monitoring livelihood restoration of individual PAPs
- Risk of elite capture
- Extension of livelihood restoration activity benefits to non-PAPs creates the question of how much support non-PAPs should be entitled to, and how this compares to PAPs' level of support.

⁶³ TBC in the final SRAP and LRP.

- If PAPs feel that only they should be entitled to the benefits of livelihood restoration activity
- Project budget allocated to livelihood restoration for PAPs may be ring-fenced internally for benefits to PAPs only
- Livelihood restoration is a significant and challenging activity. By including many more beneficiaries, there is a risk of challenging the capacity of the implementing organisations and reducing effectiveness of delivery of the core objective, i.e. PAP livelihood restoration.

The suggestions are as follows:

- Ensure the Project's social investment programme (SIP) has a visible and positive presence in the PACs, targeting all members of the community. Better efficiency and cost-effectiveness might also be achieved from leveraging of synergies between the SIP and livelihoods restoration package activity planning and delivery – for example use of the same design research and implementing organisations in the PACs/affected districts.
- Certain community-level livelihood restoration will be 'open access'. This is especially those related to community natural resource access restrictions
- Non-EACOP PAHs may be able to indirectly benefit from the delivery of livelihood restoration packages, e.g., non-EACOP PAHs participate in and learn from demonstrations of new crop varieties (e.g. the vegetable kitchen gardens)
- PAPs and non-PAPs may be able to directly benefit from the positive impacts of pipeline and MST site construction, e.g., employment or provision of services such as food catering

7.5.2 Eligibility for livelihood restoration support

The Project will offer livelihood restoration assistance depending on the significance of impacts on the livelihood of a PAP and their resilience to restore livelihoods. Table 7-3 shows the options for each entitlement group (see Table 6-1 for a definition of group) is entitled to.

Table 7-3: Livelihood restoration options and entitlements

Livelihood restoration options: groups will be given access to group-level and some individual-level targeted support	
Phase 1 implementation	
Core (groups G1, G3, and G4) – all eligible households entitled to: <i>These LRAs will continue for at least two cropping seasons and will last through Phases 2/3 (as required for livelihoods to be restored)</i>	Improved agricultural methods A: cassava and maize (LRA 2)
	Improved agricultural methods B: kitchen garden and crop diversity (LRA 3)
	Vocational training and business support: existing livelihoods (LRA 4A)
Phase 2 implementation	
Optional: Groups G1, G3, G4 and G5 (each hh is entitled to <u>two (2)</u> options from the list)	Improved fishery methods (LRA 1: TBC) (will continue during Phase 3).
	Improved livestock management: poultry and small ruminants (LRA 5)
	Improved livestock management: cattle (LRA 6, TBC)
Phase 3 implementation	

Livelihood restoration options: groups will be given access to group-level and some individual-level targeted support	
Optional: Groups G1, G3, and G4 (LRA 1 and LRA 4 will be refined in Phase 3 based on outcomes of Phase 2. t)	Improved fishery (LRA 1: TBC)
	Vocational training and business support: new livelihoods (LRA 4B)

7.5.3 Phasing of the LRP

Due to the complexity associated with the implementation of the LRP where terrestrial impacts on livelihoods have already occurred and because of the high prevalence of food insecurity among PAHs, the programme will be implemented in three phases. Apart from defining clear focus areas and outcomes, the purpose of implementing the LRP across three phases is to allow for a more refined approach, efficient resourcing and to ensure delays in restoring livelihoods are minimised. Further to minimise the vulnerability context, the phasing also reflects the need to implement activities that can support PAHs in diversifying their livelihoods. The LRP phases are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** and summarised below. As the Figure shows, **Phase 1**, will focus predominantly on terrestrial activities (agriculture and small businesses). LRAs to be offered to the PAHs affected by loss of land (i.e. Group 1) may commence ahead of LRAs to be offered to PAHs affected by loss of access to marine resources (i.e. Groups 3, 4, and 5).

Phase 1 will be followed by the implementation of **Phase 2** activities, which include community-level natural resource management interventions and individual/group-level support to fishery-based livelihoods, and improved livestock keeping (poultry and if deemed feasible also cattle). Phase 2 activities will continue through **Phase 3** (during Phase 3, Phase 2 activities may be further refined). Phase 2 and 3 LRAs, will continue for at least two season. Hereafter, a review will determine whether livelihoods have been restored

To restore food security, there is an immediate need to implement packages that can improve crop cultivation (on small land parcels). However due to the loss of farming land, these may not be sufficient to fully restore food security, thus strategies to raise incomes are also likely to be needed during Phase 1 to enable PAHs to purchase food. Thus, to ensure immediate support to livelihoods, Phase 1 will focus on:

- Improving food security of eligible PAHs by introducing improved agricultural methods, which focus on key food crops already grown by PAHs (cassava, maize, and potentially sorghum and millet)
- Improving food security of eligible PAHs and diversifying crop production by establishing vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (using urban farming principles/designs) and promoting new crops which are easy to manage and have a good local market
- Enhancing income-earning capacity by introducing vocational training modules and support to small-scale businesses
- Establishing access to alternative site(s) for terrestrial natural resource harvesting (firewood and wild grasses/leaves)⁶⁴

⁶⁴ A community-based natural resource management project may be implemented during Phase 1 or as part of Phase 2 implementation.

- Providing transitional support in the form of food baskets to eligible PAHs who are affected by lack of access to marine resources during construction.

To further enhance livelihoods, Phase 2 will focus on:

- Fishery-based livelihoods support to restore food security and enhance incomes
- Enhancing income-earning capacity and improve food security by introducing semi-intensive poultry production using improved husbandry methods

To diversify livelihoods, Phase 3 will focus on:

- Continuing Phase 2 activities
- For interested and eligible PAHs enhance income-earning capacity by introducing vocational training modules and support to small-scale businesses focused on introducing new activities/livelihoods
- If future consultations deem the package viable, for interested and eligible PAHs introduce improved husbandry of dairy cattle.

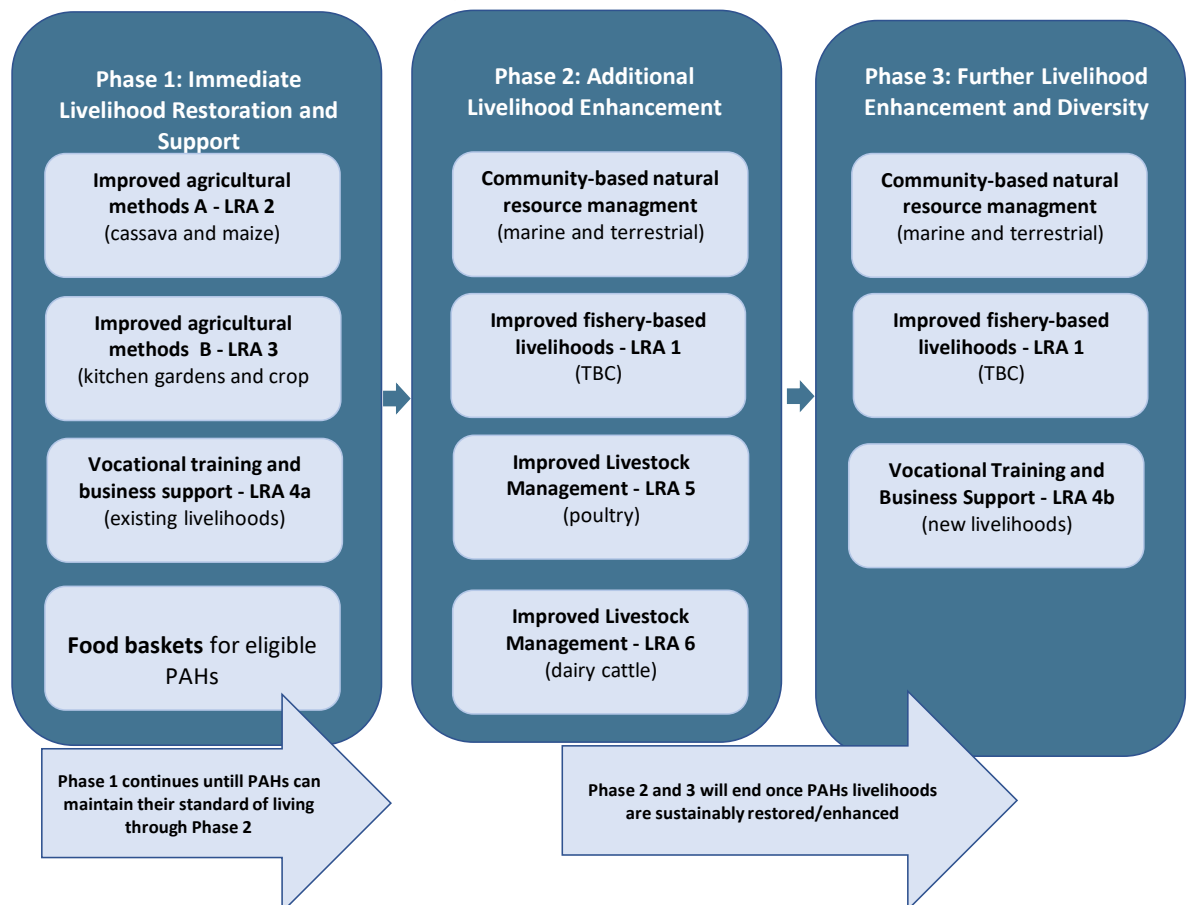


Figure 7-5: Three phases of LRP Implementation

7.6 Summary of livelihood restoration packages (LRPs)

This section provides a summary of suggested LRAs. Detailed outlines of each package are listed in Appendix 1. First, an overview of each LRA is presented in

Table 7-4.

Table 7-4: Overview of LRA packages

No.	LRA	Description
1	Enhanced fishing methods	TBC
2	Improved agricultural production A (maize and cassava)	Agricultural support to the production of key food crops
3	Vegetable 'kitchen' gardens and crop diversity	Establishment of 'kitchen' gardens using peri-urban and urban farming methods and other agricultural support to crop diversification
4A and B	Enterprise development and vocational skills training	Support to the establishment and/or management of small businesses
5	Improved animal husbandry A (poultry production)	Support semi-intensive poultry production
6	Improved animal husbandry A (dairy cattle)	Support to improved dairy cattle

7.6.1 Outline of LRAs

LRA 1: Improved fishery methods (TBC)

LRA 2: Improved agricultural methods A: cassava and maize production

To restore food security levels as fast as possible, LRA 2, focuses on improved cultivation methods for the core food security crops cassava and maize. Research has demonstrated⁶⁵ that yields of both cassava and maize can be improved significantly by improved farming practices such as better soil management, intercropping, and the use of agricultural inputs. The specific objectives of LRA 2 are to:

- Improve the existing dominant food crop production practices
- Improve the drought resilience of dominant food crops
- Increase the income generating capacity from the cultivation of dominant food crops.

To achieve this, the package will focus on the adoption of improved technologies and better farming practices. As the productivity of crop growing is raised through improved farming methods, it may be beneficial to food storage and processing of e.g. cassava and maize flour.

LRA 3: Improved agricultural methods B: Development and planting of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens and crop diversity

⁶⁵ See e.g. Brüssow, Faße, and Grote (2017) and Amare, Asfaw, and Shiferaw (2012).

Stakeholder consultations revealed that ‘kitchen’ gardens are popular amongst women’s groups and elderly household members as they can provide supplementary household income and nutrition. LRA 3 will initially focus on foods that are typically consumed at home, however, as part of crop diversification efforts crops which are easy to manage and have a good market may also be introduced depending on the interest of the PAHs.

The specific objectives of LRA 3 are to:

- Contribute to enhanced food security of eligible PAHs
- Improve livelihood resilience of vulnerable households/household members, including women and youth
- Allow for agricultural intensification, ensuring better use of existing land, efficient use of water resources, and to reduce pressure on sensitive environmental areas
- Introduce sustainable community appropriate technology to support the expansion of horticulture
- Once PAHs are food-secure, to provide opportunity to increase production for commercially marketable foodstuff, in response to growing demand from urban centres (and the Project).

Kitchen gardens: suggested peri-urban and urban farming methods suitable for smaller land parcels include cone kitchen gardening and vertical bag farming. Cone gardens (see Figure 7-6) are highly productive compared to traditional kitchen gardens, because there is a high concentration of nutrients. Once fenced, the gardens are easy to manage as they require minimal gardening time after planting.



Figure 7-6: Example of leaf vegetables grown in ‘cone garden’

Vertical bag farming (see Figure 7-7) is a potentially high-yielding method that requires limited space. In large bags crops such as amaranth, spinach and other leaf vegetables and nightshades (such as potato and eggplant) can be grown.



Figure 7-7: Bag farming and cone gardening

To restore food security and enhance income-generating capacity, the ‘kitchen’ gardens can be used to grow African leaf vegetables, which can be grown with minimum inputs and management requirements. Some PAHs may be able to enhance crop diversity and incomes by growing popular crops such as watermelon, spinach, chili, African eggplant, Moringa, and amaranth leaves. Further, legumes, which are high in nutritional value and thus important for a good diet are also suitable for kitchen gardens. Legumes that grow well in the area include pigeon peas, and green grams.

Other crop diversification: to further enhance crop diversification, this package will also seek to introduce other new crops that are easy to manage, have a good local market, and can grow well in the PACs. The suggested crops for enhanced crop diversity are:

- Fruit trees (mango, oranges, lemon, lime, and papaya)
- Coconut and cashew trees
- Crops for the production of edible oils (e.g. sunflower)
- Sisal
- Spices (cinnamon and clove).

Proposed activities include training in modern and improved farming methods. Once food security has been restored, to restore incomes, attention might be shifted towards better processing and marketing of crops.

Access to water is a major constraints to the implementation of LRA 3. Therefore, apart from training in vegetable gardening, the Project will also provide training in e.g. rainwater harvesting (for more details, see Appendix 1).

A large number of workers will be based at the MST site during construction, therefore to enhance the income earning potential of crop production, the Project will seek to investigate whether food grown by PAHs can be sourced during construction activities.

If there is an interest in the area, communal ‘kitchen’ gardens could also be established thereby benefitting the wider PACs (see section 7.6.2 on community-level livelihoods support).

Use of topsoil generated by the Project’s activities: The project will investigate whether topsoil which will be removed from the Project’s construction sites and stockpiled may be used by PAHs. Topsoil is rich in organic matter and can be used to

reclaim depleted areas of farming land or enrich existing fields. The topsoil can for instance be used in the vertical bag farming and in the establishment of garden cones described in this LRA 3.

LRA 4: Enterprise development and vocational skills training A and B

To restore livelihoods in the short-term, the aim of this package is to provide support to existing and new enterprise-based livelihoods. First suggested measures to enhance existing enterprise-based livelihoods are presented (A). This is followed by recommended activities for new livelihoods (B).

The objectives of LRA4 A and B are to:

- Support the enhancement of home-based cottage industries and self-employed business activities
- Increase and broaden PAPs' vocational skills, aimed at local employment opportunities or products and service gaps in the local market
- Provide easier access to markets.

There are five cross-cutting themes in this package which will be implemented across all focus areas (such as basketry or food catering):

- Business acumen/entrepreneurial skills (incl. financial literacy training)
- Tailored vocational trainings (described in the following sub-sections)
- Access to start-up capital
- Access to inputs
- Access to markets.

Suggested focus areas for interventions (existing livelihoods) are outlined below.

Employment - use of PAPs labour services: due to the Project's activities there will be increased demand for unskilled labour. Many Project Affected youth expressed an interest in casual labour such as land preparation. The Project could keep a database with names, skills, and contact details of PAPs interested in casual/unskilled/manual labour. In addition, close to 40% of PAH members have some secondary education. Those with good academic records could receive training on job search and preparedness.

Improved basketry (weaving mats, baskets, and food covers): stakeholder consultations suggested that the marketability can be raised by learning how to apply colour and print (see Figure 7-8) and by being taught methods on product differentiation (e.g. producing laundry baskets, baskets for shopping). Although further value chain analysis is needed to determine the full potential of applying colour (see section 10.3.4), examples from other parts of East Africa show that encouraging women to form basketry collectives/groups and use colouring can increase marketability of their products.



Figure 7-8: Examples of basketry using vibrant colour to increase marketability

As shown in Table 5-2, a large number of PAHs (and other households within the PACs) collect the grasses and leaves used for basketry within TPA 200 ha. Thus, it is a precondition that access to an alternative site is established for this sub-package to be successfully implemented.

Food vendor/catering: many female PAPs prepare and sell food such as friend fish, okra, and other snacks. According to female PAPs and other stakeholders, they need training to improve processing and marketing. When the cassava, maize, and horticultural production increases, these activities could be combined with training in processing and marketing (i.e. processing cassava into chips and the production of edible oils). Due to the activities of the Project and other related companies in the PACs, the demand for prepared food is likely to increase. Currently, food hygiene standards are low and the food prepared is limited to fried fish and a few snacks such as chapatti and cake. To meet the future demand, eligible PAHs could receive training in:

- Food hygiene
- Processing
- Packaging and marketing
- New recipes.

It is generally more challenging to start a new livelihood than to enhance an existing activity, thus emphasis should be placed on existing livelihoods. However, care should be taken not to increase supply beyond demand and thereby reducing income-earning opportunities for the PAPs. To reduce the vulnerability context and further diversify livelihoods a number of eligible and interested PAHs could receive vocational training and enterprise development support in new business areas.

The below support *new* business opportunities with good potential:

‘General’ vocational trainings and job preparedness: provision of vocational skills training in areas that might be needed during construction and operation such as welding, plumbing, driving (incl. truck driving) and plant operation.

Hair and beauty: according to stakeholders consulted, there are no hair and beauty salons in the Project-affected area. A number of female PAPs expressed an interest in learning such skills.

Stationary and retail shops: youth consulted expressed an interest in operating stationary and retail shops. The latter is known as ‘duka’ in Kiswahili and usually stock popular goods for daily consumption such as flour, milk, and personal hygiene items. Apart from loans to access needed inputs, this is likely to require vocational training in business management and for stationary shops also PC and Microsoft Office software.

Tailoring and cloth dyeing (known as ‘batiki’ in Kiswahili): according to stakeholders consulted there are no tailoring shops in the Project-affected area. A number of female PAPs expressed an interest in learning tailoring and cloth dyeing techniques. Through vocational training, eligible PAPs can be trained in tailoring and fabric dyeing using the wax batik technique.

LRA 5: Improved small-scale poultry production

This package seeks to increase small-scale livestock production through the provision of initial access to improved ‘hybrid’ chicken varieties and related equipment, training on better husbandry practices, facilitation of access to feed, support to improve processing and marketing channels and improved capacity of extension services. Many PAHs (42) keep poultry. As part of LRA 5, PAHs will be trained to raise improved hybrid varieties of poultry, in adequate housing (see Figure 7-9).

The key objectives of LRA 5 are to:

- Improve small-scale poultry production of eligible PAHs
- Increase income from small-scale livestock production, especially for women and vulnerable members of the household.

Research⁶⁶ has shown that small-scale poultry production can provide a sustainable income and contribute significantly to the nutrition and livelihoods of rural households. Consequently, it is envisioned that the introduction of more intensive small-scale poultry production systems can become an important component of the mix of livelihood activities, in particular for women.

To move away from the use of indigenous village chickens, a successful compromise has been the emergence of specialist hybrid chicken breeds. An example of this is the ‘Kuroiler’ or ‘Sasso hybrid chicken’, which has indigenous traits but grows faster and lays more eggs than indigenous village chickens. Just like the local breeds, the hybrids are raised free-range, where the birds are left to scratch for food with no restrictions and very little or no supplements.⁶⁷ Figure 7-9

Figure 7-9: Example of ‘Sasso’ poultry production

It is acknowledged that it may be challenging for households to transition from traditional household poultry production to free range, semi-intensive or intensive poultry production. Transformation in the sector cannot simply be brought about through training and education and eligible PAPs/PAHs will most likely require the initial supply of poultry housing, feed, and medicines.

⁶⁶ See e.g. Alders and Pym (2009) and Guèye (2000).

⁶⁷ While indigenous village chicken lay just 30-40 eggs per year, the hybrids can produce five times more (150-200 eggs per year). They grow to about double the body weight of their native counterparts, providing more meat. Moreover, the Kuroiler/Sasso chicks are more resistant to diseases and can easily be treated by mixing vitamins, feeds, and water.

Although, the purpose of this LRA is to further enhance and potentially diversify livelihoods of PAHs and not to develop large-scale poultry production an example from a larger-scale poultry project in Putini may be used to create interest in the package. At the time of writing, a group of youth based in Putini have formed the 'Makha Youth Group' where they have successfully invested in 'Sasso' hybrid variety chicks.

LRA 6: Improved dairy cattle production (TBC)

Only 12 PAHs have cattle and future consultations are needed to determine if the LRA is feasible as a minimum number of eligible and interested PAHs is required. However, due to the close proximity to Tanga Fresh, which is a large private milk processing company (co-owned by smallholders), with a collection centre in Mabokweni, there may be opportunities for interested PAHs improving current husbandry methods.

The objectives of this package would be to:

- Improve general health of PAHs' *existing* cattle
- Improve pasture and grazing lands for PAHs' *existing* cattle
- Increase income generated from PAHs' *existing* cattle
- Improve animal husbandry practices amongst PAHs who own cattle.

7.6.2 Livelihood restoration at community-level

This section presents livelihood restoration at PAC-level and suggestions for further community-level livelihoods support.

7.6.2.1 *Alternative access to natural resources and enhancement of resource base*

As shown in the summary of Project impacts, the Project's footprint is likely to impact households within the PACs who depend on terrestrial and marine natural resources for their livelihoods. Where community access to natural resources cannot be continued, IFC PS 5 recommends (see e.g. Esteves, 2021) access to other areas of natural resources that will offset loss of such resources to a community and assistance to enhance productivity of remaining resources to which the community has access (e.g., improved resource management practices or inputs to boost productivity of the resource base)

Mitigation measures to offset the loss of access to community natural resources at the PACs-level are described below. A full participatory feasibility study is required to determine the viability of these 'community livelihood initiatives'. Each initiative should be assessed, with further detailed planning being undertaken as part of the livelihood restoration implementation.

Marine: Community-based fisheries enhancement (TBC)

Terrestrial: Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM)

Adhering to IFC PS 5 and 6 requirements, the Project will work with local government authorities to secure access to an alternative site, which is reachable for households within the PACs.

In addition, to mitigate the loss of access to terrestrial natural resources for residents in the PACs, a CBNRM may be implemented alongside initiatives (e.g. improved cooking stoves) to reduce the dependence on firewood. The overarching aim of the suggested mitigation measure/programme is to ensure households within the PACs access to an

alternative site for collecting vital natural resources such as firewood, leaves for weaving, and thatching grass for roofing material for their subsistence purposes.

The proposed CBNRM programme could be implemented as ‘open access’ to interested members of the PACs. In combination with the supply of improved cooking stoves, this may ensure a more sustainable use of especially firewood.

To design and implement a CBNRM project, the Project and/or implementing partner(s) could collaborate with relevant NGOs and local government authorities including Tanzania forest service agency (TFS). TFS establishes and manages natural forest and have, among, other distributed tree seedlings in Chongoleani ward.⁶⁸ In connection to this, a relatively simple add-on could be the establishment of a tree nursery, where trees can be propagated for sale.

In addition, to ensure long-term sustainability and reduce the pressure on natural resources such as firewood for cooking, the Project could introduce improved cooking stoves as part of the programme, as these use less fuel (firewood and charcoal) or rely on biomass for cooking.⁶⁹

7.6.2.2 *Suggested community development initiatives*

As mentioned in Section 7.5.1 on targeted beneficiaries there are advantages in opening up elements of the LRP to the wider PACs. This could be carried out while implementing the LRP or as part of the wider SIP. Suggested interventions that may require relatively little implementation support are shown below. Feasibility and value chain analysis (or similar research) is needed to finalise the design.

Community vegetable ‘kitchen’ gardens: as mentioned in Section 7.6.1, as part of the design and implementation of LRA 3, if a suitable site exists a separate community vegetable garden could be established to households within the PACs. The establishment of farmer groups/collectives should be encouraged where farmers share resources and benefits of farming and marketing. Topsoil generated by the Project may also be used for the communal vegetable gardens.

Improved access to water at PACs-level: improved access to water can enhance crop and livestock farming activities. There are several community-based schemes, which may increase water supply. Stored rainwater is not always sufficient for the needs of the household during the dry season. Therefore, there is an opportunity to improve livelihoods in the PACs by ensuring better access to community water sources. Prior to implementation, a rural water survey/feasibility study would need to be conducted. The following options may be suitable:

- **Micro-dams or small scale irrigation dams:** water reservoirs with a sizeable capacity to hold water for irrigating a number of kitchen gardens and market gardens for an extended period of time
- **Renovation/establishment of natural spring wells:** natural springs occur when the water table meets ground level. The earth above the flow is shored up with

⁶⁸ In 2021, TFS in Tanga City has established village natural resource committees, which are used to conserve mangroves in the coastal areas. The aim of the project is, among others, to make women depend less on firewood from mangroves. To do so, tree seedlings are provided to beneficiaries of which many are women to facilitate the planting of trees for timber.

⁶⁹ SNV is currently implementing a large program, which seeks to increase access to and use of modern cooking technologies. To date, 226,000 rural and peri-urban Tanzanians have been reached by the programme (<https://snv.org/project/tanzania-improved-cookstoves-tics-programme>, last accessed 26 May 2022).

rocks, sand, and piping, while the catchment area below is cemented to create a clean source of flowing water. This would need renovation from time to time (both downstream and upstream – removing of silt, re-shoring up, etc.)

- **Shallow-well digging:** this is an option that will help with hand-watering gardens where feasible and permitted.

Improved access to credit: access to savings and credit plays a critical role in the development of small businesses and enterprises. Members of the PACs could obtain access to financing in the following manner:

- Tanga city operates an entrepreneurial fund, through which women, youth, and vulnerable people (contingent on group formation and official loans requests) can access interest free loans. Consultations revealed that few PAPs and non-PAPs consulted had managed to setup groups. The Project could work with the City council to ensure that interested members of the PACs get access to the loans. This implies assistance to group formation and the development of business plans and loan requests.
- To reach more members within the PACs, financial and/or management support could be provided to the two VICOBAs.

7.6.3 Overview of potential partners for implementation

Where possible and practical, the Project will manage livelihood restoration packages with the assistance of implementing partner(s) such as NGOs, service providers, farmer groups and relevant government departments, village councils and ward councils (jointly referred to as 'organisations' in this section). Some of these currently operate livelihood support programmes in the area.

To learn about their activities, capacity, and partnership potential NGOs and other community organisations were consulted during the SELI (for more details, see Chapter 9), see Table 7-5 for an overview and Appendix 2 for more details. Partnering will eliminate the duplication of efforts and will strengthen current interventions. The suitability of these organisations to address Project-induced livelihood impacts will have to be assessed in consultation with the PACs.

Table 7-5: Organisations potentially suitable for livelihood restoration information sharing, collaboration, and partnership

Organisation	Key activity
Government department and organisations with a government mandate:	
The national council for technical and vocational training (NACTVET)	Vocational trainings include plumbing, pipe fit, welding, electrical, carpentry, auto electrical, motor based mechanics, auto body repair, filter mechanics, tailoring, painting and sign writing, secretary, food production, food and beverage, sales and services, and masonry and brick layering.
Mabokweni AMCOS (cashew nut farming)	Mabokweni AMCOS is a governmental cooperative for cashew nut farmers. The AMCOS collects cashew nuts produce and markets it, and supplies inputs and sprayers (at a cost). In 2022, the AMCOS entered an out grower scheme pilot project facilitated by Care International.
Small industry development organization (SIDO)	SIDO is a non-profit governmental organisation which supports the development of small-and medium sized businesses. SIDO provides four types of services: 1) new technologies, 2) vocational training, 3) advice/support to small businesses in finding a good market, and 4) support on money management. Support/trainings include food processing, batik/clothes dying, and production leather goods. After training in food processing, labelling and marketing, they collaborate with Tanzania Bureau of Standards to inspect the processing floor and issue a quality approval certificate, which is free and valid for three years.
Tanzania livestock research institute (TLRI)	TLRI is a government agency mandated to conduct research for the livestock sector in Tanzania. Activities include research and development in livestock in the eastern zone which include Tanga Region. At the time of writing, TLRI does not have a specific intervention/project within Chongoleani Ward but they have a number of research projects in Tanga Region including the coastline with similar environment such as Chongoleani
Tanzania agricultural research institute (TARI)	TARI (located in Muheza District) has specialised in cassava and has recommendations for varieties that can grow well in Coastal areas (early maturing and drought resistant).
Tanga city council	Current projects include construction of secondary school laboratories, latrines, and classrooms. Future development plans are aimed at allocating plots for industrial development, strengthen a block making Project owned by the City Council, capacity building for chicken breeders through renting incubators, and construction of modern markets.
Tanga city council - agriculture, irrigation, and cooperatives officers (DAICO)	Technical department within the City Council devoted to improved agriculture and water access.
Tanga city council - community development officer	Technical department within the City Council devoted to community development.

Organisation	Key activity
	Tanga City Council's Community Development Office operates an entrepreneurship fund targeted women, youth, and people living with disabilities. Groups of targeted beneficiaries can officially apply for an interest-free loan.
Tanga city council – livestock and fishery officer	Technical department within the City Council devoted to improved livestock and fishery.
Ward veterinary officer (WEC)	Responsible for the dissemination of research and technologies related to improved animal husbandry within the ward. Performs diagnostic services.
Ward agricultural extension officer (WAEO)	Responsible for the dissemination of research and technologies related to improved crop farming within the ward
Tanzania sisal board	Government marketing board, which supports sisal growing, and marketing. The Government has listed sisal as a priority crop for small-scale farmers.
Tanzania social action fund (TASAF)	TASAF in Tanga provides conditional and unconditional cash transfers to households living in extreme poverty. To do so, TASAF keeps a register of extreme poor households who are entitled to the basic cash transfers. TASAF will soon start to identify vulnerable households who will also become eligible for assistance. In 2022, TASAF is planning to roll out a Livelihood Enhancement program consisting of various training, group formation, and loans.
Vocational education and training authority (VETA)	VETA offers vocational trainings. VETA has 14 long-term courses which run for 2-years. ⁷⁰ The government sponsors the long-course and therefore payment is just 120,000 shilling. Around 700 applied and they picked 400 students for the long course. Then they have short courses (see attached schedule) with higher prices. They also do tailored courses such as driving (5 weeks) and 'boda'. All courses have elements of life skills and entrepreneurship. At the time of writing, no agricultural courses were offered.
NGOs and CBOs:	
BRAC finance and maendeleo	BRAC Maendeleo focuses on education and livelihood training. BRAC Finance provide financial literacy training and give loans.

⁷⁰ In 2022 courses included plumbing, pipe fit, welding, electrical, carpentry, auto electrical, motor based mechanics, auto body repair, fitter mechanics, tailoring, painting and sign writing, secretary, food production, food and beverage, sales and services, and masonry and brick layering.

Organisation	Key activity
	<p>Support is provided to children from poorer areas focusing on young children and adolescents. For the youngest children (3-5 years) BRAC provides programmes to 'learn through playing'.</p> <p>For the adolescent girls, BRAC runs a programme where Form 1-4 can be taken in two years. Successful candidates can continue to Form 5-6 elsewhere. Those who do not pass are offered livelihood training in tailoring, salon, baskets, agriculture, poultry, and food processing.</p>
Care international	<p>In 2022, Care International launched an out-grower scheme/project in Tanga Region to help cashew nut farmers.</p> <p>The key objective is to increase the yield and productivity of cashew nut farming in the area. The scheme seeks to link cashew nut farmers to the Mabokweni AMCOS and a large-scale private buyer. The company/out grower has established a factory.</p> <p>CARE will train both farmers on agricultural practices and the AMCOS on good management. The NGO plans to reach 3,000 farmers of which at least 1,000 farmers should join AMCOS. Female farmers should constitute 70% of all. Gender and environment are crosscutting themes and work to use by-products from cashew to reduce environmental impacts (for charcoal and fertiliser).</p>
Northern coalition for extractive industries and environment (NCEE)	<p>NCEE was established in 2019 when they received support from OXFAM Tanzania. NCEE is an umbrella organisation of 11 members.</p> <p>NCEE are largely rights-based. Support and trainings provided include empowerment to communities on laws and regulations involving local content related to the extractives industries.</p> <p>Work with Local Government Authorities to build skills. NCEE have trained around 300 individuals from the affected areas across the pipeline corridor in Tanzania on community participation, preparedness and awareness, and the environment. They also train and advice on the opportunities the project may offer and on the challenges that might come.</p>
Mwambao coastal community network	<p>Mwambao network has activities in the entire coast of Tanzania, including Tanga Region. The Network's aim are to build local networks around key coastal village members who face common challenges. Currently, these are located on the islands of Unguja and Pemba and Tanga, Bagamoyo, and Kigamboni on the mainland.</p> <p>Activities along the coast include artificial reef ball projects, octopus and co-management capacity project, and community blast fishing monitoring.</p>
RA lab	<p>In partnership with Botner Foundation, RA LAB works to build capacity of the youth on how to get involved in entrepreneurship to generate income activities.</p>

Organisation	Key activity
	RA Lab provides trainings on sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, and entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship trainings last for 5 days (3 hours a day) and after training, RA Lab supports youth to form savings and loans groups. Groups receive supervision and mentorship group for one year.
SHINYAWATU	SHINYAWATU is an umbrella organisation for various organisations for people with disabilities. SHINYAWATU engages in advocacy to the Government on issues on equality, laws, and rights of people with disabilities. They have an office in Tanga City but at the moment no projects.
TAYOTA	TAYOTA specialises in youth empowerment. Activities include trainings and capacity building on topics such as business acumen, gender-based violence, use of digital business platforms, and youth and police cooperation.
Wildlife conservation society (WCS) – marine programme	Provides support to BMUs on development of a financial sustainability plan that promote public private partnerships (PPPs). WCS works closely with TFS and the local government authorities.
World vision	World Vision implements socio-economic development projects in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, environmental protection, education, livelihood. The overall objective is to ensure the welfare and protection of children in communities. Pertaining to this, World Vision (in Mkinga) run various livelihood improvement programmes including poultry production, fish farming, vegetable kitchen gardens, and potato processing. World Vision collaborates with Tanga City Council to enable beneficiaries to access loans and both the Ward Veterinarian and private agro-vet shops to provide beneficiaries with access to supplies.
Youth with disabilities community programme (YDCP)	The organisation offers various services to children below 5 years who are disabled and youth who live with mental disabilities. Pertaining to the latter, the NGO runs a program where youth with such disabilities are trained on soap making, cloth dying/batik, music, and handicraft making such as earrings.
Private-sector and others:	
Tanga Fresh	Tanga Fresh is a private milk cooperative (owned by smallholders and a private investor). Through their collection centres, the cooperative sources fresh milk from smallholders.
Village community banking (VICOBA)	At the time of the survey, there were two active VICOBA, 'Tafkari' in Putini Mtaa and 'Chada chema' in Chongoleani Mtaa. Established in 2010, the VICOBA in Chongoleani is the oldest. The group currently has 60 members all of which are women. The VICOBA in Putini was established in 2017 and has 30 members (of which three are men).The VICOBA in Putini also runs a communal project where the women in the group collaborate to buy and sell soap.

7.7 Transitional support

This section summarises the content of transitional support to eligible PAHs. Entitlements to transitional support are shown in Table 6-2.

7.7.1 Food baskets

Transitional support will consist primarily of a ‘food baskets’, based on a typical United Nations World Food Program food basket providing cereal, rice, pulses, oil, and salt. Since all households still have some livelihood capacity, assistance will commence with 50% of the quantities issued under the World Food Programme (WFP) (approximately 5 kg each of maize, rice, pulses; 0.5 oil and 150 g salt per person per month). This will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Items provided to each household of six (6) people under a provision of 50% of WFP requirements, per month could include:

- Maize/cassava (20kg);
- beans (20kg);
- rice (20kg);
- salt (1kg); and
- oil (5l) .

Households who have lost land for the Project and are severely impacted by the loss of access to marine resources may qualify for a larger percentage of the quantities issued under the WFP.

7.7.2 Monitoring and evaluation of transitional support

Households will be assessed for their eligibility for continued supply of food baskets. An assessment will be undertaken at six (6) months, 12 months, and 18 months and, if required, 24 months to determine which households may still need transitional support. There will be flexibility to continue transitional support for as long as is necessary until households have had enough opportunity to restore livelihoods. Additional support options will be considered for those struggling beyond 24 months.

Households will no longer be eligible for transitional support if:

- A member of the household has achieved gainful employment or self-employment, or the household is benefiting from another income source
- The household does not demonstrate willingness to undertake activities to restore their livelihoods. Each household benefiting from transitional support will be required to demonstrate that they are taking steps, either through the LRP or another means, to restore their livelihood.

7.7.3 Vulnerable people and households

Vulnerable and highly impacted households will be monitored closely to ascertain whether the support provided is adequate and to consider any adjustments to the basket of goods. Those eligible for transitional support may also be eligible for specific medical support while on the program. This may include payment of costs associated with Community Health Funds. (The annual contribution from each household is between T.Shs. 5,000 – T.Shs. 15,000, as defined by the respective districts.) Fees will only be paid directly to the authority upon provision of evidence such as a bill.

8 VULNERABLE PEOPLES PLAN (VPP)

8.1 Introduction

Vulnerable people⁷¹ were identified to assess potential requirements for additional livelihood restoration support and monitoring.

A vulnerable peoples plan (VPP) was developed to address the needs of vulnerable PAHs and PAPs and is presented in this chapter. The VPP is aligned with the Project's regional RAPs VPP (EACOP, 2020) and demonstrates how the vulnerability status of PAHs has been confirmed using data collected during the SEHS (RSK, 2022c).

The VPP recognises that vulnerable people and households might have reduced ability to access and benefit from livelihood restoration packages and hence, will require additional support, assistance and monitoring throughout the process. Support to vulnerable people will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and additional measures may be proposed by the implementation partner(s).

In the remainder of the chapter, the following is discussed:

- Objectives and definitions
- Vulnerability criteria and identification
- Confirming vulnerability status
- Implementation support
- Roles and responsibilities.

8.2 Objectives of the VPP

The overall objectives of the VPP are to ensure vulnerable people/households receive the support needed for them to benefit from the livelihood restoration packages. Sub-objectives are as follows:

- **Identify vulnerable people:** ensure that actual and potentially vulnerable people and households are identified and monitored during and after the resettlement process, so as to track their standard of living and effectiveness of livelihood restoration
- **Provide appropriate assistance:** provide appropriate assistance to people and households identified as vulnerable to re-establish their livelihoods. Members of vulnerable households may require special or supplementary assistance beyond livelihood restoration because they are less able to cope with the displacement effects than the general population. This will be determined on a case by case basis
- **Identify suitable support packages:** ensure that livelihood restoration packages have been designed to consider the needs of vulnerable people.

⁷¹ As per IFC Performance Standard 1, a disadvantaged or vulnerable status can stem from a number of factors including individual demographic characteristics such as age, gender, literacy, poverty and economic disadvantage, illness and disability, and ethnicity. Other characteristics that can cause vulnerability and often affects groups of people are culture, language, religion, political or other opinions, and national or social origin/status, and dependence on unique natural resources.

Further consultations will ensure that additional forms of support are included where necessary

- **Assist with understanding support:** assist persons identified as vulnerable to fully understand their support options for livelihood restoration, and encourage them to choose the option(s) with the lowest risk for them.

8.3 Definition of vulnerable people

Within the context of resettlement, land acquisition, and livelihood restoration, the term ‘vulnerable groups’ includes individuals, households, or groups of people that may be disproportionately affected by the resettlement process. For the purposes of this SRAP and LRP, vulnerability is defined as:

- Lack of capacity of a person or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from impacts
- People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability⁷², economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others
- People with limited ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.

8.4 Coverage

The vulnerability analysis presented considers all surveyed EACOP PAHs (111). It thereby excludes unidentified owners of land parcels within EACOP ha and households who did not lose land within EACOP ha but are affected by the Project’s marine exclusion zone. The latter group will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

8.5 Vulnerability criteria

Based on the definition of vulnerability and in accordance with the Project’s regional RAPs, to be able to identify households/persons that are currently⁷³ actually or potentially vulnerable, specific socio-economic and demographic criteria⁷⁴ have been developed.

The identification of vulnerable people acknowledges that no single factor automatically renders a person or household vulnerable. For instance, research has shown that while female-headed households may be vulnerable due to restricted access to land and labour in other contexts they earn higher incomes than male heads (Chant, 1997). Thus, a number of contributing factors, such as gender of the household head, have been identified to jointly define vulnerability. Common for these factors is that they often impede the resilience of people/households to withstand external shocks, hence making them

⁷² Disability is the loss or limitation of opportunities to take part in the normal life of the community on an equal level with others due to physical, mental or social factors. It is an umbrella term, covering impairments, activity limitation, and participation restrictions (EACOP; 2020).

⁷³ Due to the lack of a socio-economic baseline of PAHs before the 2017 land acquisition, the assessment of vulnerability is based on the socio-economic baseline data collected in March 2022.

⁷⁴ These criteria have been developed by the Project’s RAP Consultants and are in accordance with the Government of Tanzania’s vulnerable groups planning framework and the requirements of IFC Performance Standard 5. Different from the regional RAPs, the LRP considers food shortages in the past 12 months and not food expenditure as a contributing factor. In a context where a large share of households rely on subsistence activities, using perceived food insecurity as a measure is regarded as superior to the use of food expenditure.

potentially vulnerable to impacts of the historical land acquisition associated with the Project.⁷⁵

Selected contributing factors are⁷⁶:

- Age of household head (either over 60 years of age or child-headed households)
- The household is female headed
- Education level of household head
- The household has one or more physically and / or mentally disabled household member
- Household has experienced food shortages within the past 12 months and has per capita incomes below sample-average incomes
- Number of household income earners and resources available to support dependents
- Number of children between 6-14 years not attending school.

To identify potentially vulnerable Project-affected individuals and households, the criteria were included in the household questionnaire for the full socio-economic baseline census.

8.6 Vulnerability analysis

Vulnerability will be measured on a graded scale where people/households can experience vulnerability ranging from 'at-risk to vulnerable. Based on the vulnerability criteria mentioned in the previous section, households have been sub-divided into categories one (1) to three (3). The categories are defined as follows:

- **Category 1 (vulnerable):** households who fall under category 1 will immediately be placed on the vulnerable households register (VHR). The households will qualify for individual level livelihood support as discussed in section 8.8. Additional support may be necessary, commensurate to the household's level of vulnerability
- **Category 2 (potentially vulnerable):** potentially vulnerable households will qualify for livelihood restoration support. The households will be monitored closely to assess whether they should be placed on the VHR
- **Category 3 (at-risk):** at-risk households will be placed on a 'watch list' and must be included in ongoing review/surveys to monitor potential vulnerability.

To identify households that are vulnerable or potentially vulnerable due to their pre-existing conditions, several data queries were run on the Project's database.⁷⁷ Table 8-1 shows the queries A-G that were used to identify and categorise potentially vulnerable people. After administering data queries A-F, the final query G assessed whether any

⁷⁵ For more details on the methods used to identify contributing factors, see EACOP (2020).

⁷⁶ Potentially vulnerable ethnic groups have not been explicitly included in the vulnerability criteria. During SELI activities it was established that there are no ethnic vulnerable groups in the area affected by the Project's MST site.

⁷⁷ The Project will maintain a database of PAHs' profiles which will include collected socio-economic baseline data, information on the severity of impacts on the household, and vulnerability information. The database will be expanded for use in storing information against output and outcome indicators to be used in the M&E of the Livelihood Restoration Programme, using a system of unique identification numbers for each PAH. All personal data on PAHs will be kept confidential and will be general data protection regulation (GDPR) compliant.

households identified as potentially vulnerable appeared in multiple queries (i.e. a cumulative impact) increasing their overall level of vulnerability.

Table 8-1: Vulnerability analysis used to identify actual and potentially vulnerable households

Query	Classification into Categories
Query A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with less than two (2) income earners. Category 2: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with two income earners. Category 3: Male (≤60yrs) with one (1) or no income earners.
Query B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: Has experienced food shortages in all year (12 months) and has per capita incomes 50% below mean. Category 2: Has experienced food shortages in 4-11 months and has per capita incomes ≥ 50% and < 20% below mean. Category 3: Has experienced food shortages in 1-3 months and has per capita incomes ≥ 20% below mean.
Query C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: Child headed households, household head (< 18yrs).
Query D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: Female headed (≤ 60yrs) household – household head has no education. Category 2: Male headed (≤ 60yrs) household – household head has no education. Category 3: Household head (> 60yrs) has no education.
Query E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤18yrs) in household not attending school ≥ 75% Category 2: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤18yrs) in household not attending school ≥ 50% to < 75% Category 3: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤18yrs) in household not attending school ≥25% to < 50%
Query F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: Household head is female and household has two or more disabled people (under 60 years) Category 2: Household head is male and household had two or more disabled people (under 60 years) Category 3: Household head is female or male and household has one disabled person (under 60 years)
Query G	<p>Cumulative Analysis of households who were categorised in more than one query above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: Household has one (1) or more classifications in category 1. Category 1: Household has three (3) or more classifications in category 2. Category 2: Household has one (1) or more classifications in both categories 2 and 3. Category 2: Household has three (3) or more classifications in category 3. Category 3: Household has one (1) or two (2) classifications in category 3.

Note: Adapted from the database analysis presented in the Project's regional RAPs (EACOP, 2020)

In addition, PAHs who were severely affected by the historical land acquisition and/or will be severely impacted by the Project's restrictions on access to marine resources are entitled to additional livelihood restoration assistance. For more details, see Table 6-1.

8.6.1 Potentially vulnerable ethnic groups

Membership of a vulnerable ethnic group or self-identification as an indigenous person was not included in the vulnerability criteria employed in Section 8.4. This exclusion is motivated by the fact that based on available evidence; indigenous status does not automatically translate into household vulnerability, despite the potential for group vulnerability. The RAP for Tanga Region and data collected during SELI activities⁷⁸ did not identify any ethnic vulnerable groups within the Project's area of influence.

8.7 Categorising vulnerability status

Based on the vulnerability analysis described in the previous section, the number of vulnerable and potentially vulnerable households per category has been assessed (see Table 8-2). For more details on the actual and potentially vulnerable households identified, see Appendix 4. To monitor the households, a VHR has been developed and will be used throughout the resettlement process to plan and implement the specific activities that have been designed to support potentially vulnerable groups.

Table 8-2: Potentially vulnerable and vulnerable households by area

Current location	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Chongoleani	3	0	3
Putini	16	0	6
Other locations	11	1	3
Total	30	1	12

Level of vulnerability has been considered in the livelihood restoration entitlements and options (see Table 7-3). The approach of pre-identifying potentially vulnerable and vulnerable PAPs is a precautionary measure and provides a further safety net for PAHs. The categorisation ensures that additional efforts are made concerning the monitoring of vulnerable PAHs during all stages of livelihood restoration.

The exact set of potential additional assistance/activities that will be provided to each confirmed vulnerable individual and household will be assessed on a case-by-case basis and will therefore vary according to their specific needs. During the entitlement briefing process (see Chapter 9) and through ongoing engagements with vulnerable PAHs more information on their specific circumstances will be gathered. This will be considered alongside their specific displacement impacts to confirm whether they require additional livelihood restoration support and discuss with them (if relevant) support options available.

⁷⁸ KIs with Tanga City Council DAICO (07-02-22), Chongoleani Ward Agricultural Executive Officer (01-02-22), Tanga City Council - City Livestock and Fishery Officer (31-01-22), and Tanga City Council Community Development Officer (08-02-22).

Lastly, it may be confirmed during further engagement with these pre-identified PAHs that the contributing factors on which their vulnerability has been based, may not affect their ability to restore or improve their livelihoods.

8.8 Livelihoods support to vulnerable people

To ensure that vulnerable PAPs can re-establish their livelihoods, eligible vulnerable PAPs will have access to additional individual-level livelihood restoration packages as appropriate to their relevant vulnerability factors and level of Project-induced impacts.

To be able to identify suitable livelihood support measures, PAH members who live with varying types of disability, were consulted during the SELI activities. The consultations suggested that suitable livelihood activities for persons living with disabilities are predominantly the ones that can be conducted close to the homestead. Therefore, the livelihood restoration packages presented in section 7.6 have been designed to ensure that vulnerable people can, based on their level of disability, participate in manners that allow them to restore their livelihoods.

To further ensure that vulnerable people can benefit equally from livelihood restoration support and other positive benefits arising from the Project's activities the following will be ensured:

- Vulnerable individuals have priority access to LRAs
- Vulnerable individuals can access needed labour assistance to activities such as the establishment of 'kitchen' gardens, constructing poultry housing, and/or labour inputs to agricultural production (e.g. tasks such as weeding and pruning)
- Access to financial support for vulnerable people who may not be able to reinstate their livelihoods solely through the livelihood restoration packages
- Strengthening the participation of vulnerable groups in decision making processes by providing support such as training, access, and safe conditions to encourage participation
- Promoting equal opportunities for employment on the Project by ensuring that employment opportunities are advertised and open to all groups.

8.9 Responsibilities and monitoring

The VPP will be implemented in parallel to the wider LRP implementation and conclude only when the livelihoods of vulnerable people have been restored to at least pre-Project levels (as determined by a completion audit). The specific monitoring that will be conducted of vulnerable people is shown in section 11.3 in Chapter 11.

9 CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

This chapter presents past and future stakeholder engagement activities for the Project's marine facilities. Future consultations and disclosures related to the loss of marine access will be detailed in the final SRAP and LRP.

9.1 Purpose and objectives of SRAP and LRP stakeholder consultations

The stakeholder engagement objectives for the SRAP and LRP are as follows:

- Gather data that allow for a detailed analysis of EACOP PAHs and PACs livelihoods including suggested areas of livelihood support
- Consult members of the PACs and key stakeholders on livelihood restoration options/packages
- Disclose the draft and final SRAP and LRP to the PACs.

9.2 Key principles for consultation and public disclosure

Adhering to the IFC handbook on public disclosure (IFC, 1998), the key principles underpinning the consultation and public disclosure of the SRAP and LRP are as follows:

- **Disclose early:** the right to information requires that affected people must have sufficient time to process the information
- **Inclusive:** the information must be inclusive and understandable by all groups including the vulnerable, and affected people need to have access to independent advice. Engagements including the disclosure of the SRAP and LRP should be inclusive implying that women, the elderly, youth and the disabled, are encouraged and supported to participate
- **Use meaningful information:** provide information on the SRAP and LRP that is readily understandable and meaningful. The objective is to ensure that PAHs can make informed livelihood restoration choices. All information shared will take into language (i.e. the use of Kiswahili), gender, literacy levels, and cultural sensitivities
- **Ensure the accessibility of information:** information on the SRAP and LRP and associated livelihood restoration packages will be disseminated in culturally appropriate ways (e.g. smaller group and individual meetings with PAHs).

9.3 Stakeholder engagement to date

The overall engagement structure for the Project is presented in EACOP (2020). In general, the Project's engagement, particularly at the local level, is designed and undertaken by Project engagement teams, in consultation with key government and community stakeholders. These teams use a variety of structures and processes to ensure accurate and effective communication is tailored to the needs of different stakeholder groups. All activities are guided by the Project's stakeholder engagement framework and coordinated in alignment with this.

For the marine facilities at Chongoleani peninsula, the Project has and continues to engage with the affected communities and central government authorities.⁷⁹ These engagements include households within the PACs who have been affected by the Project's pipeline corridor. These PAHs have been consulted as part of the development and implementation of the Project's regional RAP for Tanga (EACOP, 2020).

Some of the Project's past and ongoing engagements are listed in the below sub-sections. The methods used by the Project to consult stakeholders are summarised in EACOP (2020).

9.3.1 Government consultations

The Project is in regular contact with Tanga region and CC government staff and departments. Quarterly meetings are held where Project progress is presented and potential issues are discussed and resolved in a timely manner. The community relations coordinator and district focal point are in regular contact so that project progress is reported at district and municipal management meetings.

9.3.2 Community consultations

To ensure that any concern or issue is addressed, the Project has close engagement with members of the PACs and neighbouring Mpirani Mtaa, the chairpersons, and the community relations coordinator and focal points.

9.3.3 Civil society organisations and the private sector

To engage with NGOs who operate in Tanga region, the Project consults with Tanga City council. NGOs are invited to quarterly meetings.

9.3.4 Engagements for the development of the SRAP and LRP

During the development of the SRAP and its LRP, the SRAP Consultant's specialists have engaged with local and other stakeholders as part of their field studies. Stakeholder identification and mapping methods were used to identify the stakeholders to be consulted for the draft SRAP and LRP. These methods are described below.

9.3.4.1 Identification

Stakeholders were defined as persons or groups external to the core operations of the Project who may be affected by the project or have an interest in it or may have influence over it. To design SELI activities stakeholders were identified based on:

- EACOP staff and SRAP consultant's general knowledge of the area
- Project's RAP for Tanga Region (EACOP, 2020)
- Project's ESIA (EACOP, 2018)
- Snowballing technique; where encountered stakeholders identify additional stakeholders.

⁷⁹ Including the Tanzania Roads Agency (TANROADS), the Surface and Marine Transport Authority (SUMATRA), and Tanzania Telecom Company Limited (TTCL). At the regional level, Tanga Region Commission, Tanga City Municipal, Tanzania Port Authority (TPA) and the Chongoleani ward

9.3.4.2 Mapping

All identified stakeholders were mapped according to category and priority for the Project. For a full list of identified stakeholders, see Appendix 6. Categories included:

- Interested stakeholders:
 - Regional, council, ward, and mtaa-level local government authorities (including technical departments)
 - Elders, traditional, and religious leaders
 - International NGOs (including civil society and faith-based organisations)
 - National and regional NGOs (including civil society and faith-based organisations)
 - Other representatives of women, youth, and people living with disabilities
 - Agricultural input suppliers
 - Financial institutions
 - Health and education providers
 - Media concerns
 - Research institutions
- Affected stakeholders:
 - PAPs
 - PAPs with vulnerabilities
 - Non-PAPs residing in Project-affected community

Next to prioritise stakeholder engagements, stakeholders were further grouped based on their level of influence on the Project (low, medium, important, critical; see Figure 9-1).

		Level of project impact on stakeholders			
		Low	Medium	Important	Critical
Level of influence from stakeholders on project	Critical				
	Important		1	4	
	Medium		2	3	
	Low				

Figure 9-1: Stakeholder analysis tool used to prioritise stakeholder engagements

In summary the engagements for the development of the draft SRAP and LRP have included:

- Meetings with specific regional government departments
- Meetings with community leaders at ward and mtaa-level
- Key informant interviews with NGOs and other civil society groups
- Focus group and small group discussions with PAPs and non-PAPs including vulnerable people, youth, and women
- In-depth interviews with PAH members
- Household survey with PAHs.

Vulnerable groups were consulted during the baseline study. Separate focus and small group discussions were held with potentially affected vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups were met in appropriate locations (usually their homestead) and at times convenient to them. Similar to other PAHs, their confidentiality was ensured. A summary of engagement methods, their application, tools/materials and process is provided in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1: Summary of engagements for LRP development

No.	Stakeholder	Topic
1	Meetings/interviews with regional officers and officers at Tanga City Council	Discuss government livelihood support strategies and focus areas
2	Meetings/interviews with community leaders at ward and mtaa-level	Discuss local livelihood activities, challenges, and coping strategies
3	Interviews with NGOs and other civil society organisations	Discuss current livelihood improvement programmes and focus areas
4	FGDs/ SGDs with PAPs and non-PAPs including vulnerable people, youth, and women	Obtain detailed information on livelihood activities, challenges, and coping strategies of various sub-groups
5	In-depth interviews with PAPs	Discussion on sensitive issues and to collect data on specific issues of interest to the design of LRAs
6	Socio-economic household survey	Collect data on all aspects of the PAPs livelihoods

9.4 Future engagements for SRAP and LRP disclosure

There will be two levels of planned public disclosure of the SRAP and its LRP:

- During the public disclosure of the draft SRAP and LRP, terrestrial impacts and the associated livelihood restoration entitlements and options will be presented and discussed
- During the public disclosure of the final SRAP and LRP, marine-related impacts and the associated livelihood restoration entitlements and options will be presented and discussed.

The engagement processes and methods for disclosing the draft and final LRP are listed in the following sections.

9.4.1 SRAP and LRP disclosure meetings

International requirements stipulate that a Project's SRAP is publicly disclosed. The SRAP and LRP will be provided to the Government of Tanzania (GoT) for a 30-day comments period. In addition, key points of the SRAP and LRP will be summarised and translated into Kiswahili for a non-technical summary for provision to appropriate local government official and a poster will be displayed at key meeting points at the local level (e.g. regional, city council, and mtaa offices). A simplified version of the updated livelihood restoration entitlements included in the SRAP and LRP will also be translated into Kiswahili. This documentation will be provided to each PAC. Copies of the SRAP and LRP (in English) will be available at the Project's head office in Dar es Salaam, the CRC/CLOs in Tanga and on the Project website. A pamphlet outlining the process going forward will be distributed along with the executive summary.

9.4.2 Engagement process for livelihood restoration packages

Consultation with PAHs on the proposed livelihood restoration packages will consist of the following steps:

- Meetings with relevant local government authorities to present and receive feedback on the proposed livelihood restoration packages
- Meetings with representatives of the PACs (e.g. NGOs) and selected groups of PAHs to present the proposed livelihood restoration options. Feedback received will be used to adjust the design of packages
- Individual entitlement meetings with each PAH head and their spouse(s) to confirm the PAH's eligibility criteria, present their livelihood restoration options (if any) based on their eligibility criteria, impacts and vulnerability status
- PAHs will be given a period to consider their options. This approach allows the PAHs to make an informed decision prior to selecting their livelihood restoration options.

9.4.3 Engagement process for transitional support (food baskets)

PAHs who lost land within EACOP ha and/or are severely or significantly affected by restricted access to marine resources will be entitled to food baskets (see the transitional support entitlements in section 6.3.1). Eligible PAHs will be informed during the final SRAP and LRP engagement meetings that food baskets will be delivered within Chongoleani ward on an agreed regular basis by a delivery contractor.

Specific engagement consideration and approaches for sub-groups of the PACs are listed in the following sections.

9.4.4 Engagement approach for PAHs residing outside of the PAC

As shown in Table 4-10, 41 PAHs have resettled in areas outside of the PACs, their whereabouts and contact details are known to the Project. These PAHs will receive the public disclosure steps and information described in the previous sections in a way that is convenient to them. To reduce tensions caused by misunderstandings/lack of communication, PAHs who have resettled outside of the PAC will be consulted in parallel to consultations occurring within the PACs. A combination of in-person and telephone consultations will be used to inform the PAHs about the Project and their entitlements to livelihood restoration. Further, PAHs who reside outside of the PAC, will be notified of any public consultations/meetings taking place within the PACs. Those who wish to attend will be supported where feasible to attend. PAHs who may not wish or be able to attend any public meetings within the PACs will receive all planned consultation and public disclosure information in a convenient and readily understandable manner.

Section 10.4.1.1 explains the implementation of livelihood restoration to these PAHs. In general, livelihood restoration packages/programmes will be delivered at mtaa-level in the PACs. PAHs who have resettled will be allowed to access support and inputs in the PAC or nominate a close family member who may receive livelihood restoration entitlements on their behalf. These requests will be considered on a case-by-case basis.

9.4.5 Engagement approach for vulnerable people

The engagement approach for vulnerable people who have been affected by the Project will ensure that:

- They are provided with sufficient information about the Project, including the potential impacts and opportunities relevant to them

- They are consulted in a manner that is convenient for them taking into account their varying types of disabilities. This may involve e.g. the use of a sign language interpreter, home visits, and/or assisted transport to meetings at public venues
- They can respond and provide feedback to help shape the design and implementation of livelihood restoration packages to ensure that people with vulnerabilities are able to benefit equally of the support received.

9.4.6 Engagement with women

The Project aims to provide women (e.g. spouses) with meaningful engagement and access to information on livelihood restoration. Methods that will continue to be used to engage women include:

- Individual or small women-only group discussions to allow participants time and space to share their views
- Intra-household meetings, including male and female household members
- Time given to spouses to finish any activities they are involved in to enable them to attend meetings
- Respect for cultural sensitivities and not appearing to support a view that men should not partake in livelihood and family support activities
- Spouses being encouraged to attend all meetings including disclosure of the SRAP and LRP
- Spouses being provided with access to the LRP.

9.5 SRAP and LRP stakeholder engagement schedule

A preliminary stakeholder engagement schedule covering the period of livelihoods restoration implementation is shown in Table 9-2. This schedule will be regularly updated based on effectiveness and efficiency and adapted according to project needs and stages of development.

Table 9-2: SRAP and LRP stakeholder engagement schedule

Task	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Public disclosure of draft SRAP and LRP												
Meetings with key stakeholders (incl. local government authorities and members from the PACs) on suggested terrestrial livelihood restoration packages. These meetings will include disclosure on loss of access to terrestrial natural resources (e.g. firewood and leaves/grasses) within EACOP ha and mitigation measures.												
Entitlement meetings with PAH head and their spouse(s) to confirm the PAH's eligibility criteria, present their terrestrial livelihood restoration options. Separate meetings will be conducted with (potentially) vulnerable and at-risk PAHs, as required.												
Public disclosure of final and SRAP and LRP (TBC)												
Disclosure of anticipated marine restrictions and mitigation measures.												
Identification and registration of PAPs affected by loss of access to marine resources.												
Meetings with key stakeholders (incl. local government authorities and members from the PACs) on suggested marine livelihood restoration packages and options.												
Entitlement meetings with PAH head and their spouse(s) to confirm the PAH's eligibility criteria, present their marine livelihood restoration options. Separate meetings will be conducted with (potentially) vulnerable and at-risk PAHs, as required.												
Ongoing SRAP and LRP implementation consultations:												
During trialling and implementation of the LRP, key stakeholders and members of the PACs will be consulted regularly. As part of adaptive management, their feedback will be used to improve the design and delivery of the packages.												

9.6 Grievance management

9.6.1 Good international industry practice

The Project has developed a grievance mechanism (GM) (also translated into Kiswahili) to receive and address complaints and grievances. The description below is largely drawn from the GM process reflected in the Tanga RAP (EACOP, 2020).

9.6.2 Grievances and grievance mechanism

To ensure consistency and coherence across the Project, a standard project grievance management procedure and associated documentation have been developed and implemented. The Project grievance management procedure will be adapted if found to be necessary to ensure accessibility and effectiveness for vulnerable groups including vulnerable ethnic groups.

9.6.3 Overview of the Project's grievance management procedure

Grievances/complaints can be reported through the following channels:

- Project CRCs/CLOs
- Toll free line: 0800 780 068
- The Project offices
- Project staff and contractors in the field and
- Local leaders.

The Project grievance management procedure is open to all stakeholders who regard themselves as affected by the Project's activities, whether received by the Project directly or via one of its contractors. Occasionally, regional and district officials receive Project-related grievances directly. In such cases, these are communicated to the Project to act on.

Within the Project grievance management procedure, resettlement related grievances are managed as follows:

- Grievances received by a district officer or contractor are forwarded to the Project CRCs / CLOs for recording in the Project grievance book.
- Recorded grievances are categorised so that those related to resettlement / land acquisition / compensation are identified.
- During the land acquisition process including RAP implementation, the Project will address any grievances related to land acquisition
- The Project grievance management procedure is used for addressing and resolving these grievances.

Where the Project and a complainant cannot agree on the resolution of a grievance, the complainant is advised of alternative channels they may take to seek redress. This grievance mechanism process is summarised in Figure 9-2.

9.6.4 Ongoing SRAP and LRP-related grievance management

The current Project GM procedure will continue throughout the land acquisition and livelihood restoration process including during SRAP and LRP implementation.

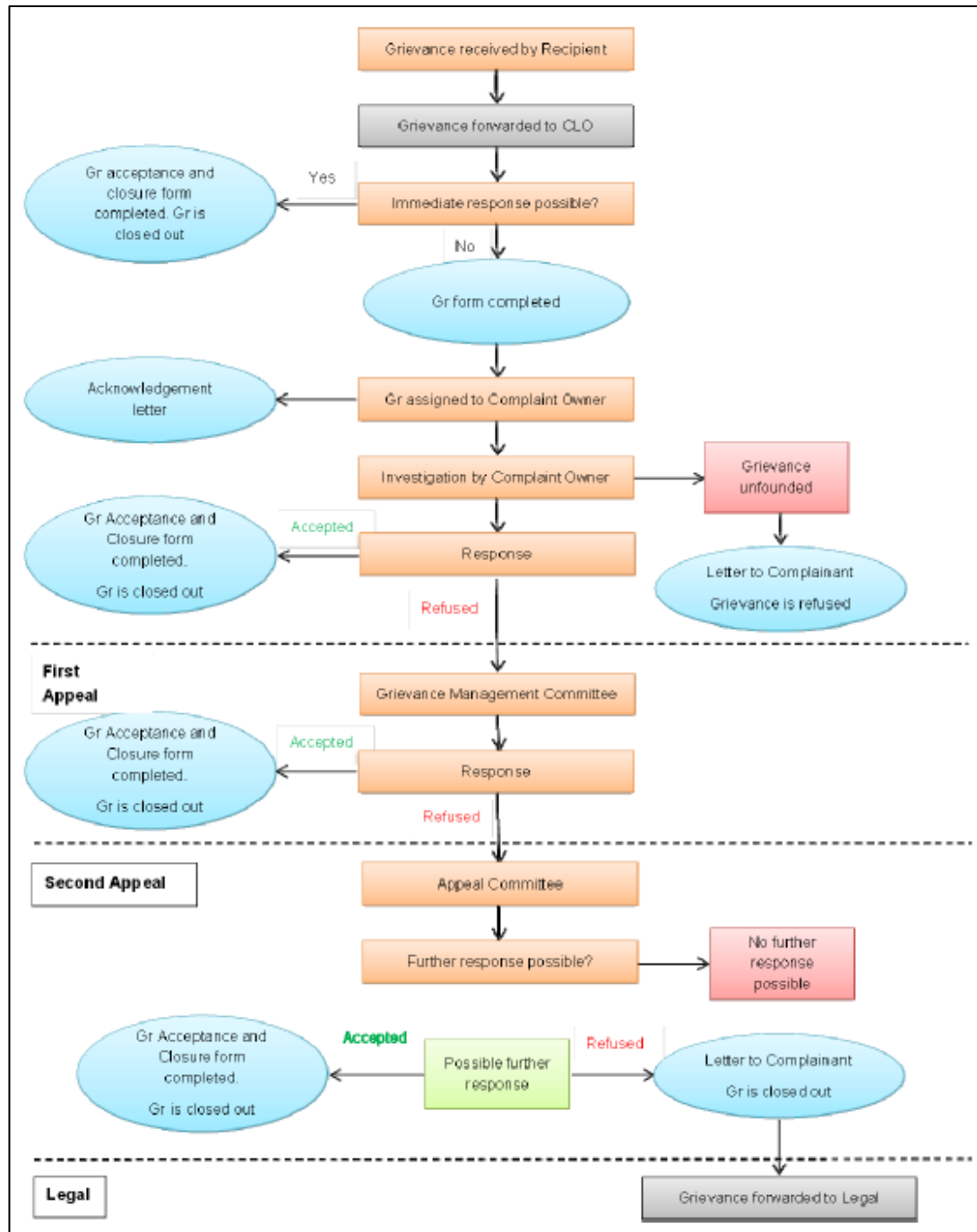


Figure 9-2 Grievance management flowchart (EACOP 2020)

9.6.5 Monitoring and reporting the GM

- The EACOP Grievance Management Procedure is monitored against the effectiveness criteria for company grievance mechanisms set out in the UNGPs. They include Key performance Indicators (KPIs) including:
 - Number of grievances registered
 - Percentage of grievances managed within the timeframe set in the procedure
 - Percentage of complainants satisfied with the grievance process.

10 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

10.1 Introduction

This chapter presents considerations and steps in the implementation and management of the SRAP and LRP. The final SRAP and LRP will detail additional mitigation measures that might be needed for fishery-based livelihoods.

10.2 Organisational arrangement

10.2.1 LRP implementation

The Project's livelihoods restoration team will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of the LRP. To implement the livelihoods restoration packages/programmes, the Project will contract implementing partner(s). The implementing partner(s) will be responsible for delivering some or all of the components of livelihood restoration packages/programmes. However depending on the capacity and interest of the implementing partner, the Project's livelihood restoration team might also undertake some of the LRP implementation activities.

10.2.2 Roles and responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities for the LRP Implementation phase are summarised in Table 10-1. To ensure the Project maintains ownership and accountability of the overall process, the LRP activities will be managed by the Project's livelihoods restoration team. The Project will be responsible for contracting the lead implementing partners who will implement and deliver the livelihood restoration packages. Regional and Tanga CC authorities will provide strategic input and support.

Table 10-1: Roles and responsibilities for LRP implementation

Activity/role	Project	Implementing partner(s) / contractors	Government of Tanzania
Transitional support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of transitional support (where required) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver transitional support as per SRAP/LRP 	
Implementation of livelihood restoration and assistance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions and liaison with regional and district officials and technical staff, NGOs and CBOs Assess and appoint service providers/implementing partners for delivery of livelihood restoration and separate LRP M&E 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refinement of livelihood restoration packages and support to PAHs including additional research Develop detailed implementation programmes Conduct participatory trial phase of livelihood restoration packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide strategic input and support Project to liaise with regional and City Council official and technical staff

Activity/role	Project	Implementing partner(s) / contractors	Government of Tanzania
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refinement of livelihood restoration programmes Mobilisation of the necessary human, financial and material resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver livelihood restoration packages as per LRP 	

10.3 LRP design stage

10.3.1 Introduction

LRP implementation is divided into two stages design and implementation. The design stage is summarised in this section. This is followed by considerations for the LRP implementation stage.

A variety of technical expertise, local level experience and relationships, logistical and staff capacity will be required to deliver the wide variety of livelihood restoration packages identified in Chapter 7. An initial task will be to engage implementing partners.

10.3.2 Process to appoint implementing partner(s)

The process to appoint suitable service providers includes the following steps:

- Develop overall contracting strategy to identify the number of service providers and implementing partners required
- Identify and shortlist candidates
- Invite potential candidates to submit expressions of interest (EOIs)
- Shortlist a select number of candidates and invite these to submit a full technical and financial proposal (based on requests for proposals (RfPs))
- Conduct due diligence of selected service providers and implementing partners
- Contract approved service providers and implementing partners (inclusive of a clear outline of roles and responsibilities, timeframes and payment structures).

10.3.3 Procurement of lead implementing partner(s)

Incorporating feedback from consultations with members of the PACs, lead implementing partner(s) will be procured on the basis of their capacity, experience in one or more of the core focus areas, and ability to comply with Project requirements. The contracting will ensure that enough time is allowed for:

- Final design of livelihood restoration packages (in collaboration with the Project)
- Implementing partner(s) to set up their field staff and logistics in time for prompt commencement of package trialling as soon after the Project acquires the lease of land as possible
- Lessons learnt during Phase 1 to inform/strengthen package delivery in Phases 2 and 3
- M&E systems to be designed and put in place from the start.

10.3.4 Finalise livelihood restoration package design

The draft and final SRAP and LRP provide detailed outlines of proposed livelihood restoration packages (see Appendix 1). However, to ensure highest effectiveness at restoring the livelihoods of PAPs, additional research, data, analysis, and design will likely be required to determine whether the selected sub-focus areas in each package are the most valuable to PAHs, whether the activities are viable in the context of each PAH, and to ensure each package is designed to be of equal value to PAHs (so that a PAH's choice of one package over another does not result in increased inequality or conflict). Thus to finalise the design of the suggested livelihood restoration packages, additional research will be conducted such as:

Delivery of food packages: as part of the Project's overall transitional support programme for the pipeline and priority areas, food baskets will be delivered to eligible households within the PACs. Food baskets will be tailored to reflect local food habits.

Feasibility/scoping studies: to include assessment of PAHs' access to land (especially for PAHs who only have access to residential plots) and the quality and availability of water sources within the PACs. This could also include an assessment of suitable water capture equipment (e.g. rainwater tanks, water pumps, irrigation). If applicable, a mapping of available water sites in the PACs suitable for communal kitchen gardens.

Value chain⁸⁰ and market systems analysis: this may include analysis of the key agricultural, livestock, fisheries, and small businesses sub-sectors, which are the primary current livelihood activities of PAPs. The value/market systems analysis will help to further determine whether a proposed activity/package can sustainably restore/improve livelihoods. For each package, such value chain and markets research could include:

- Collecting primary data on price and market information of selected crops and/or marine resources intended for sale (e.g. sea products, horticultural crops, sisal, sunflower, and economic trees)
- Producing value chain maps and market analysis
- Identifying key constraints and opportunities for, creating additional value for PAHs.

10.4 LRP implementation stage

The implementation stage of the LRP is divided into the following steps: participatory trial phase and livelihood restoration implementation. First a number of general considerations are presented.

10.4.1 General considerations

The livelihood restoration packages will be implemented according to the LRP phasing schedule presented in section 7.5.2 in Chapter 7. Activities will be implemented at mtaa-level. Activities in Chongoleani, Putini, and Ndaoya mitaa can be implemented in parallel. Further considerations are discussed in the following sub-sections.

⁸⁰ The term 'value chain' refers to the principle that at each business activity or transaction value will be added. This includes tools, manpower, knowledge and skills, raw material and semi-finished products and final products, salaries and profits, etc. Considering these value adding elements, the value of the final product increases. If the market price for the final product is lower or similar to the costs added along the value chain (e.g. through cheap imports or mass products), the upgrading of the specific value chain may not be useful or sustainable.

10.4.1.1 EACOP PAHs who have resettled to new locations

As shown in section 9.4.4, PAHs who have resettled will be consulted on their entitlements to livelihood restoration. The eligible PAHs, implementing partner(s) and the Project will determine the most appropriate way to ensure access to livelihood restoration for PAHs who have resettled. Such measures could include access to transportation to PAHs who still reside within Tanga Region who may be interested in attending training sessions in the PACs. PAHs who reside outside the PACs may nominate a close relative (e.g. daughter or son) who lives within the PACs and who can receive livelihood restoration entitlements on their behalf.

10.4.1.2 PAHs who are affected by the Project's marine exclusion zone

The number of PAHs affected by the Project's marine exclusion zone (see Figure 1-3) is pending the decision on under jetty access to fishers and/or fish gleaners. During final SRAP and LRP development a census/registration will be conducted of households that are affected by the loss of access to marine resources. In line with the vulnerability framework presented in Chapter 8, the census will also include a short vulnerability questionnaire to determine pre-existing and/or Project-induced vulnerabilities. In the final SRAP and LRP, the methods that will be used to identify and register PAHs who will lose access to marine resource will be presented.

10.4.2 Participatory trial phase

During a trial phase selected core packages will be tested for relevance, applicability, viability, and success levels. During this period, the Project's team will liaise with PAHs on a regular basis, and capture data on M&E indicators (see Section 11.2.4). The findings from the trial phase will be discussed with PAHs and other key stakeholders.

10.4.3 Livelihood restoration implementation

This phase will focus on the implementation of livelihood restoration (as per the LRP phasing) and delivery of transitional support. A schedule of the implementation activities is shown in Table 12-1 in chapter 12.

10.4.4 Implementation of other marine-related mitigation measures (TBC)

Adhering to IFC recommendations on impacts to fishery-based livelihoods other mitigation measures to, for instance, ensure continued access to fishing grounds may be needed. These measures will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Key objectives and principles

The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the SRAP and LRP are to monitor the performance of the livelihood restoration activities. To adhere to IFC's handbook on fishery-based livelihoods (IFC, 2015) a description of fisheries monitoring will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

The M&E framework, designed to monitor the LRP, is aligned with principles of the mentioned sustainable livelihoods framework (see DFID, 2000), which emphasise the importance of learning throughout implementation and M&E is a key step in the learning process.

To make the M&E framework people-centred the following will apply:

- Indicators/livelihood outcomes will be selected and developed in close partnership with representatives of the PACs
- In addition to physical measures of changes (such as household incomes), indicators will also include PAHs' subjective welfare measures
- Representatives from the PACs will play an active role in judging the performance of the livelihood restoration activities.

To assess livelihood outcomes, the M&E framework's sub-objectives are as follows:

- Monitor delivery of livelihood restoration entitlements to PAHs
- Based on selected livelihood outcomes, assess how PAH livelihoods are restored or improved relative to pre-Project levels and verify that livelihood restoration programmes are effective
- Monitor and evaluate the VPP (as pertaining to restoration of livelihoods)
- Apply adaptive and dynamic management principles. Use M&E to improve ongoing management of LRP implementation by identifying any corrective actions which are necessary to build into the programme
- Gather information on implementation progress to communicate to Project-affected communities, households, and persons, Project staff, investors and other stakeholders.

This chapter therefore sets out:

- How the delivery of livelihood restoration packages will be monitored
- How PAHs' livelihoods (in particular those of vulnerable PAHs) and the extent to which PAHs' livelihoods have been restored will be monitored
- How livelihood restoration activities will be continuously evaluated so that they can be adapted and improved as the programme is delivered.

11.2 SRAP and LRP M&E process

The Project's regional RAPs (EACOP, 2020) define three levels of M&E: process M&E, compliance M&E, and a completion audit. These are explained in the following sub-sections.

11.2.1 Process monitoring

Process M&E of the LRP is linked to the performance management of the delivery contractors and some contractor KPIs focussed on delivery of outputs may be the same as LRP output indicators.

Process M&E will track the progress of implementation of the livelihood restoration packages, or the delivery of outputs by the lead implementing partner(s) and food basket delivery contractors. This will include:

- Reporting of activities delivered
- Verification of activities delivered by the M&E contractor/implementing partner
- Identification of challenges to delivery as per the LRP and corrective actions to be taken
- Evaluation of strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvements to activity delivery.

The outcome of process M&E may be provided to relevant stakeholders in the form of presentations.

11.2.2 Compliance monitoring

As specified in the Project's regional RAP (EACOP, 2020), compliance M&E is aimed at establishing whether resettlement implementation is meeting the key objectives as defined in the LRP i.e. that PAHs were able to restore their livelihoods upon resettlement.

An external party usually conducts compliance monitoring at regular intervals during the implementation process. The community livelihoods assessment forms a point of reference in terms of the current livelihoods and social dynamics of PAHs and will thus form the basis for monitoring re-establishment or improvement of livelihoods. This will include:

- Ongoing regular gathering of quantitative and qualitative data on all PAHs by the lead implementing partner(s)
- External quantitative and qualitative socio-economic data collection on a sample of PAHs, and consultation with affected communities and stakeholders to elicit their views, by the M&E contractor
- Timely (e.g. quarterly) analysis of data by the M&E contractor to determine:
 - update on PAHs' livelihood situations (in particular those of vulnerable PAHs).
 - progress of achievement of outcomes
 - extent to which PAHs' livelihoods are restored
 - effectiveness of the livelihood restoration activities in restoring livelihoods
- Evaluation of strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvements to activity delivery to improve achievement of outcomes
- Identification of challenges to achievement of outcomes, and corrective actions to be taken to improve achievement of outcomes.

Progress will be measured against planned outcome targets for a set of livelihood outcome indicators to be developed by the M&E contractor (in close collaboration with representatives from the PACs, see section 11.2.4 for more details).

11.2.3 Completion audit and ex-post evaluation

A completion audit will be conducted upon completion of LRP implementation by an external party. The main purpose of the completion audit is to verify whether PAHs have been able to restore their livelihoods or whether there are corrective measures to be taken.

In addition, an ex-post evaluation will be undertaken three to five years after implementation of the final LRP. The objective of this audit is to assess the long-term impact that resettlement has had on PAPs, and whether livelihood restoration initiatives had achieved the intended benefits in a sustainable manner. The evaluation framework will include:

- **Achievement of LRP objectives** – whether the livelihood restoration objectives were met (including protection of vulnerable persons/households)
- **Efficiency** – were LRP implementation resources (finance, human, materials, time) used in the most cost-effective manner in achieving the LRP objectives?
- **Effectiveness** – did the LRP activities achieve satisfactory results (outputs and outcome), in terms of restored and enhanced livelihoods and living standards or are the affected people worse off?
- **Impact** – what are the results of the resettlement intervention – intended and unintended, positive and negative – including the social, economic, environmental effects on individuals and institutions?
- **Sustainability** – are the outcomes arising from the livelihood restoration activities likely to continue and be sustainable over the longer term? Are there any actions required to promote sustainability of positive outcomes?
- **Lessons** – what are the lessons for the Project and other resettlement projects?

11.2.4 Developing livelihood outcomes and KPIs

In practice, M&E systems cannot ‘assess’ livelihoods in their entirety and relatively simple KPIs for livelihood restoration needs to be identified. Through participatory enquiry with representative from the PACs (including a sub-sample of PAHs) NGOs, and relevant government offices, the Project’s third-party M&E contractor will in collaboration with the Project define relevant livelihood outcomes/indicators.

These livelihood outcomes/indicators (which will be assessed against the baseline conditions presented in the community livelihoods assessment) could include:

- **Restored/enhanced household income:** although income measures of poverty have been much criticised, people do seek to increase the net returns to the activities they undertake and overall increases in the amount of money coming into the household. Thus a critical livelihood outcome is PAHs’ income (total household income and incomes from sub-activities such as crop sale and fishery)
- **Subjective economic well-being:** apart from more ‘objective’ measures such as income and poverty, it is recommended that livelihood outcomes/indicators also include aspects of PAHs’ subjective economic well-being (i.e. living standards)
- **Restored/improved food security:** food insecurity is a core dimension of vulnerability and participatory poverty assessments have shown hunger and dietary inadequacy to be a distinct dimension of deprivation. Thus, livelihood outcome indicators could include food security status.



From the identification of suitable livelihood outcomes, livelihood restoration key performance indicators (KPIs) will be developed. A few examples of indicative KPIs for livelihood restoration are shown in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1: Indicative Livelihood Restoration KPIs

Level of indicator	Indicator	How measured	Frequency	Key Performance Target
Output	No. and percentage of PAHs entitled to livelihood restoration support who have received this support, broken - down by support type: - fishery improvement packages (LRA 1) agricultural improvement packages (LRA 2,3) enterprise development and vocational training (LRA 4A and B) livestock improvement packages (LRA 5 and 6)	Measured against PAHs census database	Quarterly	100% of eligible PAHs have received the livelihood restoration support they are entitled to and agreed to.
Livelihood outcome 1	PAHs who have participated in trainings/LRAs have increased their household income	Measured against PAHs socio-economic baseline survey data on household incomes	Quarterly	100% of economically displaced PAHs who agreed to livelihood restoration support have had their livelihoods restored to at least pre-Project levels.
Livelihood outcome 2	PAHs who have participated in trainings/LRAs have increased subjective experience of standard of living	Measured against PAHs socio-economic baseline survey data on perceived living standards	Quarterly	
Livelihood outcome 3	PAHs who have participated in trainings/LRAs have increased food security status Zero cases of acute malnutrition among children Decline in cases of chronic malnutrition among children	Measured against PAHs socio-economic baseline survey data on perceived food insecurity Measured against, for instance, collected data on anthropometric measures (i.e. children's height-for-age, weight-for-age, and arm circumference-for-age)	Quarterly	

11.2.5 Data collection, management, and reporting

Database: the Project will maintain a census database of PAHs who lost land and/or access to marine resources and the livelihood restoration measures they are entitled to. In addition, this database will contain household information gathered during the socio-economic surveys undertaken, vulnerability status, and the entitlement group the household belongs to. Any additional household information gathered during LRP implementation will be added to the database.

The database will use a system of unique identification numbers for each PAH so that socio-economic data on the restoration of each person's livelihood can be digitally captured and uploaded against their individual numbers. It will also enable output/outcome indicators to be tracked at the level of households. Data will be used to update the assessment of PAH vulnerability (Category 2 and 3) and to identify any specific issues regarding their circumstances and support requirements. The database will be expanded for use in storing information against output and outcome indicators to be used in the M&E of the LRP. All personal data on PAHs will be kept confidential.

Continuous data collection and reporting: the M&E contractor will further develop the M&E system including further detail of the data collection and management system described above in order to report against agreed indicators.

The M&E contractor will be responsible for compiling timely reports on livelihood restoration progress from the lead implementing partner(s) progress reports as well as continuous verification of data uploaded to the database.

These livelihood restoration reports will form part of quarterly SRAP and LRP implementation reports that will consolidate information on livelihood restoration and transitional support (if applicable), consultations, disclosure, information on negotiations and results, provision of assistance to vulnerable groups, and grievance management. The livelihood restoration reports will be shared with key stakeholders and the lead implementing partner(s) to ensure continuous improvement.

11.3 Monitoring of vulnerable people/households

All activities to support vulnerable groups are documented and tracked in the VHR. Tracking activities may include:

- Ongoing engagement with the mtaa leaders, community development officers, and/or other stakeholders who represent vulnerable groups
- Ongoing monitoring and evaluation to ensure any emerging vulnerability issues are picked up and actioned appropriately
- Ongoing consultations with vulnerable PAHs. The Project's community relations team will be responsible for ensuring that additional engagement methods are used to facilitate the participation of vulnerable groups
- Monitoring all measures developed to support vulnerable individuals and households through the LRAs
- Ongoing updating of information on vulnerable individuals and households in the VHR.

11.3.1 Fisheries monitoring programme

Measures to monitor the trajectory of fisheries within the PACs will be included in the final SRAP and LRP.

12 SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

12.1 Schedule

An indicative time plan for SRAP and livelihood restoration activities is presented in Table 12-1.

Table 12-1 SRAP and LRP implementation schedule

Task	2022				2023				Notes:
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Development of draft SRAP and LRP:									
Preparation of draft SRAP and LRP									
Development of final SRAP and LRP:									
Extension of marine and socio-economic household baseline surveys									
Stakeholder engagements									
Preparation of final SRAP and LRP									
Submission of final SRAP and LRP to GoT for 30-day comments period									
Finalisation of final SRAP and LRP									
Entitlement meetings									
Procurement of service providers									
Refinement of LRP									
Ongoing LRP implementation:									
Trial phase 1 LRAs									
Finalise design and implementation of Phase 1 LRAs									
Phase 1 – food baskets and core terrestrial LRAs									Approx. 6-12 months
Phase 2 – core terrestrial and marine-based LRAs									Ongoing till PAHs' livelihoods have been restored/enhanced. Phase 2 and 3
Phase 3 – additional livelihood restoration support									Ongoing till PAHs' livelihoods have been restored/enhanced. Phase 2 and 3
Ongoing M&E (incl. completion and ex-post audits)									
Commencement of construction of marine facilities									Scheduled to start Q1 2023

12.2 Budget

A detailed budget for SRAP and LRP implementation has been developed on the basis of the livelihood restoration entitlements reported in Chapter 6 and the livelihood restoration packages/programmes described in Chapter 7. All in-kind livelihood restoration and transitional support entitlements have been monetarised and included in the budget. A summary of budget items are shown in Table 12-2.

Table 12-2 Livelihood restoration budget estimate

Budget main component	Summary description
Livelihood restoration and transitional support	<p>The budget for livelihood restoration measures includes three main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costs associated with, transitional support and / or food security measures to accommodate the PAHs who lose access to marine resources • Costs associated with individual, and household-level livelihood restoration measures: budget based on the number of PAHs and PAPs multiplied by a standard amount per household that incorporates the cost of typical elements of livelihood restoration programs (e.g. agricultural improvement training, food packages, seed capital for alternative enterprises, skills training). This standard cost per household will consider normal estimates from service providers typically involved in the provision of such programs. Livelihood restoration programmes are scaled in terms of the intensity of livelihood impacts that affected households will experience; where a household will lose only a small proportion of its land, the impact on the livelihoods of its members is unlikely to be significant • Costs associated with community or village-level livelihood restoration measures: budget allowance will be based on the number of mtaa affected by the Project and impacts on communal land.
Vulnerable persons and households	<p>Additional assistance required by vulnerable persons or households will be assessed on a case-by-case basis during resettlement implementation, building from a list of potentially vulnerable PAHs developed during the SRAP planning phase. An allowance will be made in the SRAP implementation budget for this additional assistance and will be monitored closely.</p>
SRAP and LRP implementation	<p>Implementation resources will be required to undertake especially the LRP implementation activities but also few SRAP activities. EACOP has committed to maximising national content in the composition of these teams. Budget for the implementation resources is based on the estimated level of effort associated with each task (in terms of man-days) multiplied by the average daily cost of the resources required to perform those tasks. The level of effort involved in each task is in turn based on the number of affected households and villages that the implementation will need to cover.</p>

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APPENDIX 1: DETAILED OUTLINE OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PACKAGES AND OTHER LIVELIHOOD SUPPORT

A1.1 Community-level livelihoods support ('open access')

Table A1-1: Enhanced access to marine resources ('open access')- to be included in the final SRAP and LRP

Enhanced access to marine resources	
Development objective	
Immediate objective(s)	
Context	
Participants	
Locality	
Outcomes	
Preliminary activities	
Initial outcome indicators	
Existing project and programmes	
Potential partners	

Table A1-2: Enhances access to terrestrial natural resources ('open access')

Terrestrial natural resource access and management (community-based)	
Development objective	Ensure ongoing and sustainable access to communal natural resources in the PACs.
Immediate objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 44 PAHs (and other users within the PACs) can regularly collect natural resources such as firewood, leaves for weaving, and thatching grass for roofing material to meet their livelihood needs. 2. Establish a community-based natural resources access and management project with EACOP ha PAHs and other households within the PACs who depend on natural resources collected in the TPA 200 ha. 3. Identify and secure suitable alternative land within a 2 km radius for propagation of natural resources used by communities.
Context	<p>At least 44 PAHs depend on terrestrial natural resources (predominantly firewood and palms/leaves for weaving mats and baskets) which they collect within the TPS 200 ha. In addition an unknown number of households within the PACs are likely to depend on access to the same resources.</p> <p>No access will be allowed within EACOP Ha and over time, due to the cumulative impacts of the Project, PAHs will likely lose access to the entire TPA 200 ha area. As per IFC PS5 and 6, when communities lose access to natural resources which they depend on for their livelihoods, they are entitled to continued access to the site or access to alternative resources/sites. Generally cash compensation for loss of access to resources are not preferred. Moreover, compensation should where appropriate be collective in nature. Typically, community-level assistance to enhance productivity of remaining resources to which the community has access (e.g., improved resource management practices or inputs to boost productivity of the resource base) is also recommended (see Esteves, 2021).</p> <p>Pertaining to this the Project will work with local government authorities to secure access to an alternative site which is reachable for households within the PACs.</p> <p>Depending on the outcome of further consultations and feasibility studies, to ensure sustainable use of the natural resources, the Project (and/or implementing partner(s)) may also establish a community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) programme. CBNRM schemes are used in Tanzania to manage forest. In 2002, Tanzania passed the Forest Act, which provided a basis for participatory forest management in which communities, groups or individuals manage or co-manage forests. The law recognises two types of schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Based Forest Management (CBFM); and • Joint Forest Management (JFM). <p>The main difference between the two types is that CBFM takes place on a village or privately owned land and all the associated costs and benefits in managing the land are carried by the owner. The land where JFM takes place however is 'reserved land' that is owned by the government (USAID 2009).</p> <p>If a CBNRM programme is decided upon, there is an opportunity for the Project to collaborate with TFS, which establishes and manages natural forest. In 2021, TFS established village natural resource committees (VNRC), which</p>

Terrestrial natural resource access and management (community-based)	
	are used to conserve mangroves in the coastal areas. The aim is, among others, to make women depend less on firewood from mangroves. To do so, tree seedlings are provided to beneficiaries of which many are women to facilitate the planting of trees for timber. Tree seedlings have also been distributed within the PACs.
Participants	44 PAHs and other interested users within the PACs who rely on natural resource collection within the TPA 200 ha for their livelihoods.
Locality	Suitable and secure alternative land (located within a 2 km radius of the PACs)
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with relevant local government authorities, the Project (and/or implementing partner(s)) will secure a suitable alternative site for natural resource collection. If deemed feasible, the sustainable use of natural resources within the PACs is ensured through a CBNRM programme
Preliminary activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify suitable site Secure rights to site Conduct feasibility study to examine the possibilities of implementing a CBNRM programme If deemed feasible, appoint an implementing partner who may conduct activities such as: Identify interested natural resource users Establish CBNRM organisational structure Conduct technical studies (e.g. soil suitability, water sources) Establish nurseries and/or distribute seedlings for tree and other plants (e.g. wild grasses and leaves) planting
Initial outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firewood, leaves, and grasses readily accessible and used to make sellable products and household items. Firewood, leaves and grasses managed and harvested regularly and regenerated Participating households control and manage their natural resources.
Potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural conservancy NGOs/CBOs TFS Tanzania National Resource Forum (TNRF)
Existing programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TFS mangrove protection project

A1.2 Group or individual-level livelihoods support

Table A1-3: Transitional support (food baskets)

Transitional support (food baskets)	
Objective	Ensure short-term food security of eligible PAHs during transition period
Context	<p>To ensure food security in the shorter run (i.e. Phase 1 of LRP implementation), households who are affected by the Project's marine exclusion zone will be provided transitional support in the form of food baskets.</p> <p>To avoid dependency, food baskets will be delivered within a given time frame (the exact time frame will be individual and determined by consultations with the household).</p> <p>Food basket contents will be tailored to ensure provision of 50% of a household's nutritional requirements for the full transition period (approximately 6-12 months). Baskets will be delivered until such time as other livelihood restoration packages yield sufficient livelihoods support for food baskets to be reduced and eventually discontinued.</p> <p>Items provided to each household of six (6) people under a provision of 50% of WFP requirements, per month could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize/cassava (20kg); • beans (20kg); • rice (20kg); • salt (1kg); and • oil (5l). <p>Households who have lost land for the Project and are severely impacted by the loss of access to marine resources may qualify for a larger percentage of the quantities issued under the WFP.</p> <p>The amount of food provided to each eligible PAH will be dependent on the numbers and ages of members in each PAH.</p>
Beneficiaries	Eligible PAHs who lost land within EACOP ha and/or are severely or significantly impacted by the loss of access to marine resources collected within the marine exclusion zone (Groups G1, G3 and G4). ⁸¹
Locality	Areas affected by the land acquisition for the MST and Project's marine exclusion zone

⁸¹ If future consultations determine that terrestrial PAHs are in immediate need of food supplies (e.g. due to signs of acute malnutrition, 'wasting', among children or adult household members) these will also be entitled to additional and immediate support in the form of food baskets. The same principles are also applied to households who are little impacted by loss of access to marine resources within the Project's exclusion zone.

Transitional support (food baskets)	
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional support in the form of food baskets will be provided to eligible PAHs to ensure households who depend on marine resources collected within the Project's marine exclusion zone are food secure in the transition period.⁸² Sustained household food security by eligible PAHs.
Preliminary activities	<p>Food basket design:</p> <p>The Project will be responsible for finalising the design of the food baskets. The food baskets will meet international nutritional requirements standards set by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), and provide 50% of household nutritional requirements.</p> <p>Procurement and delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will engage contractors to procure and deliver food baskets to eligible PAHs Procurement and logistics plans will be developed ahead of engagement of contractors, and detailed weekly/monthly delivery plans will be finalised by contractors ahead of procurement and delivery rounds.
Initial outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zero cases of acute malnutrition (wasting) among adults and children during transition period
Existing projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NGO food aid programmes
Potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local NGOs/CBOs Food distributors and logistics companies

Table A1-4: LRA 1 - ENHANCED FISHERY-BASED LIVELIHOODS – to be included in final SRAP and LRP

Improved fishing methods (group/individual level)	
Development objective	

⁸² The transition period is the time it will take for PAHs to access to alternative marine resources and/or enhance the volume and value of existing marine resources and/or restore their food security through participation in the terrestrial LRA packages

Improved fishing methods (group/individual level)	
Immediate objective(s)	
Context	
Participants	
Locality	
Outcomes	
Preliminary activities	
Initial outcome indicators	
Existing projects and programmes	
Potential partners	

Table A1-5: LRA 2 - IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION A (CASSAVA, MAIZE, AND OTHER CEREALS)

Improved production of cassava and maize (and other cereals)	
Development objective(s)	PAHs' food security is ensured, restored and improved in the short-term (1-2 years)
Immediate objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve staple food crop production practices, yield, and quality 2. Improve livelihood resilience of vulnerable households/household members, including women and youth 3. Allow for agricultural intensification, ensuring better use of existing land, efficient use of water resources, and to reduce pressure on sensitive environmental areas such as coastal forests 4. Increase the income generated from staple food crops 5. Enhance water supply
Context	<p>56.9% of PAHs stated during the SEHS that they have suffered from food shortages (especially in the lean months from March to May). Moreover, pertaining to subjective welfare, 89.9% stated that their amount of food had declined since the 2017 land acquisition. The dominant crops grown for food are cassava and maize, these are described below. In addition, to these crops, using similar techniques, other cereals such as sorghum and millet could be included as part of the same package.</p> <p><u>Cassava</u></p> <p>Due to the limited agro-ecological potential in the area, cassava serves as a critical crop for the PACs ensuring food security and some supplementary cash income. Cassava can be boiled or cooked, deep fried, roasted, or mashed into 'futari' (often eaten during the holy month of Ramadan). Moreover, the leaves of cassava plants are a popular vegetable often used as a side dish. Cassava can also be sundried and turned into cassava chips or turned into flour for 'ugali' (stiff porridge, Kiswahili) through being pounded in village hammer mills or in household mortars. Despite its importance as a food security crop, only 19 PAHs surveyed currently plant cassava.</p> <p><u>Maize</u></p> <p>Compared to other parts of Tanzania maize plays a smaller role in food security in the project area. Still, maize is an important crop in the area and is used to make 'ugali', which is consumed daily. Maize is also sold as a street food as a green cob either roasted or boiled. Despite its importance as a food security crop, only 11 PAHs surveyed currently plant maize.</p>

Improved production of cassava and maize (and other cereals)	
	<p><u>Cultivation techniques</u></p> <p>Like other crops grown in the area, cassava and maize are farmed on small pieces of land intercropped with legumes. Although improved varieties have been developed and recommended for lowland coastal areas by Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) Mlingano in Muheza District, few in the PACs have adopted these varieties.</p> <p>Traditionally in the area there is a strong orientation towards fishery and cassava and maize are both produced with very few productivity-enhancing inputs such as improved seed, fertiliser, and crop protection chemicals. Most farmers plant home-saved seed and low-quality grain from local shops and the yield is generally low. Yields are also restricted by poor soils, lack of irrigation water, and by the prevalence of pests and diseases.</p> <p>Limited knowledge of productivity-enhancing technologies, high post-harvest losses, inadequate storage facilities, and lack of information on market requirements are major challenges for subsistence farmers in the PACs. Almost no post-harvest production or value addition takes place.</p>
Preliminary programme	<p><u>Apply peri urban and urban farming techniques:</u></p> <p>Research has demonstrated that household yields can be improved by soil management, intercropping, and the use of agricultural inputs. Many (72) PAHs do currently not have access to land for farming and/or livestock and depend on smaller residential plots for crop farming. Moreover, land for agriculture, livestock, and other uses will remain scarce in the PACs due to the future land use plans which include development of oil sites. Thus, intensive and sustainable use of inputs is vital because households rely on crop production on very small pieces of land (in the region of 0.25-0.5 acres).</p> <p>To raise the yield of crops grown on small land parcels, intensification and best management practices need to be in place. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of improved varieties • Land preparation • Spacing for optimum plant population • Timely planting, weed, pest and disease management • Timely harvesting and proper post-harvest handling. <p>These cultivation techniques are detailed below.</p> <p><u>Use of improved varieties:</u></p>

Improved production of cassava and maize (and other cereals)	
	<p>To increase the production/productivity of cassava, improved varieties such as ‘Kiroba’, ‘Mkuranga one’, ‘Kipusa’, ‘Chereko’, ‘Kizimbani’, and ‘Mkumba’ are recommended. These high yielding and disease resistant varieties have been developed and approved by TARI and Tanzania Official Seed Certification (TOSCI).⁸³</p> <p>For maize, research has shown that suitable varieties for coastal Tanga including the PACs are ‘Stuka M-1’, ‘TAN 250’, ‘TAN 254’, and ‘TAN H 600’.</p> <p><u>Suggested crop cultivation techniques:</u></p> <p>Cassava: despite cassava being drought tolerant it is critical to apply both organic (poultry manure, compost, cattle and goat manure) and chemical fertilisers as well as supporting the crop with additional water through irrigation practices as this will guarantee a significant increase in both quantity and quality of the yield. The same is true for maize.</p> <p>Under rain-fed agriculture planting should be conducted in march (using fertiliser). Use of integrated pest management is necessary – here a combination of cultural and biological control of pests and diseases is ensured.</p> <p>Supplementary irrigation during dry spells within the rainy season and full scale irrigation during the dry season is also necessary to make sure water stress is kept at the bay.</p> <p>Maize: it is recommended to grow maize in rotation or interplanted with legumes such as cowpea, chick pea or pigeon pea as this can help to maintain soil fertility. Legumes can also act as cover crop to minimize invasion of weeds in the farming plots.</p> <p><u>Improved access to water for crop farming will be reviewed by the Project, this will consider community-based water sources.</u></p> <p><u>Topsoil generated by the Project:</u></p> <p>Depending on the quality of the soil, topsoil which will be removed from the Project’s construction sites and stockpiled can also make a positive contribution to farming as it is rich in organic matter such as decomposed plants, grass and roots. The soil can be used to reclaim depleted lands or added to existing pieces of agricultural lands.</p>

⁸³ The planting materials can be obtained from authorised suppliers such as ‘Aminata Quality Seed Ltd’ in Tanga and ‘Kilimoorgano’ in Dar es Salaam.

Improved production of cassava and maize (and other cereals)	
	<p>The organic matter rich soil can be used in vertical bag farming and in the establishment of garden cones. Garden cones are artificial or man-made hills of fertile soil with support of stiff materials such as plastic, wood or metal. They take a form of circular terraces, biggest at the base whereby at each level vegetables are grown. Vertical gardening innovation has shown positive results in many parts where land is scarce as it increases productivity per unit area of cultivated land by extending production into vertical dimension.</p> <p><u>Other suggestions:</u></p> <p>In order for this package to be sustainable, it is crucial for farmers to understand the importance of utilising the various farm inputs recommended, and their costs.</p> <p>Demonstration farms with extended support, designed to showcase modern farming techniques and their results, are key to providing the proof subsistence farmers need in order to affect a change in practices. The Tanga City DAICO suggested the establishment of demonstration plots where people starting with students and youths can learn and develop a passion for intensive farming.</p> <p><u>Inclusion of vulnerable and female PAH members:</u></p> <p>Women and vulnerable people depend heavily on land-based livelihood activities, yet may lack the capital and labour inputs needed to benefit from the package. To include women and vulnerable members, targeted engagements with these groups may be needed (e.g. through the VICOPA and/or representatives of the vulnerable PAHs (e.g. mtaa chairperson or Tanga City Council Community Development Officer).</p> <p>If interested, vulnerable people and women can get access to interest-free loans through Tanga City Council provided that they form groups.</p> <p>Informal labour pooling schemes (e.g. for land preparations and weeding) exist within the affected mitaa. Such schemes could be used to provide labour inputs to vulnerable PAH members and/or single-headed households who might lack access to labour).</p>
Participants	<p>All PAHs who lost land and eligible PAHs who lose access to marine resources (entitlement groups G1, G3, and G4). This package is more sustainable if improved access to water is also provided as part of the package.</p>
Locality	Residential plots within PACs and PAHs' remaining non-affected farming land.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced food security and access to food year-round by PAHs

Improved production of cassava and maize (and other cereals)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in staple food crop yields • Increased income from staple food crop yields • Adoption of improved farming techniques
Preliminary activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct scoping study (e.g. minimum land requirements and access to water sources) • Draft package design and delivery plan • Use demonstration units and other methods to engage and register interested PAHs • There might be a need to conduct separate engagements with women and vulnerable PAH members • Trial package and finalise design and delivery plan • Encourage the establishment of farmer/women's groups • Conduct specialised training in cassava and/or maize and other cereals cultivation including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ land preparation ○ planting techniques ○ fertiliser application ○ weed and pest management ○ harvesting and post-harvest management techniques ○ water supply and management ○ For PAHs who have attended trainings, provide suitable inputs such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ improved cassava cuttings and maize varieties⁸⁴ ○ fertiliser ○ herbicide and pesticides ○ knapsack sprayer ○ maize sheller ○ drying tarpaulins and storage bags. • Support innovations in processing and post-harvest storage

⁸⁴ TARI in collaboration with specialised seed dealers produce and supply a number of early maturing, high yield, and disease resistant varieties.

Improved production of cassava and maize (and other cereals)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide instruction on the importance of utilising farm inputs and budgeting for future purchasing costs of improved seeds and cuttings, fertilisers, and chemicals • Train PAHs in post-harvest packaging, preservation, value addition. During annual dry seasons, food stocks dwindle or disappear (especially in areas with severe periods of seasonal hunger). This poses a danger to household food security, yet there are periods of considerable surplus. • Introduction of locally-appropriate technologies to assist post-harvest value addition (e.g. simple solar dryers are made from wood, nails and plastic sheeting – drying leads to the opportunity for cash crop sales and increased income). • Provide information on marketability of produce, processing, and prices • Facilitate access to microfinancing/savings schemes (e.g. mtaa VICOBA or Tanga City Council's entrepreneurial fund)
Initial outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in average yield of cassava and maize (across PAHs who participate in LRA 3) • Number of PAHs who adopt improved agricultural practices (including planting, irrigation, harvesting, post-harvest, and seedling management) • Number of PAH members who suffer from acute malnutrition (wasting) • Number of PAH members who suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting) • Increase in PAHs' sales of food crops
Existing projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TARI Mlingano conducts research on various crops in the agricultural zone, which include Tanga region and disseminates new technologies to farmers • World Vision runs livelihood programmes which have agricultural components
Potential partners	<p>These will be further identified. The types of organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanga City Council DAICO and Community Development Office • Collaborate with TARI Mlingano to ensure that farmers are able to access the best quality planting material and are provided with training and support for improved cropping practice. • TOSCI • Rural water supply NGOs (e.g. Water Aid)

Improved production of cassava and maize (and other cereals)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural-based NGOs/CBOs • VICOBA and other micro-finance suppliers • Private sector grain/input suppliers

Table A1-6: LRA 3 - DEVELOPMENT OF VEGETABLE 'KITCHEN' GARDENS AND CROP DIVERSITY

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
Development objective	PAHs' food security is ensured, restored and improved in the short term (1-2 years)
Immediate objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve livelihood resilience of vulnerable households/household members, including women and youth 2. Allow for agricultural intensification, ensuring better use of existing land, efficient use of water resources, and to reduce pressure on sensitive environmental areas such as coastal forests 3. Once PAHs are food-secure, to provide opportunity to increase production for commercially marketable foodstuff for sale, in response to growing demand from urban centres
Context	<p>A small number of households within the PACs grow horticultural crops such as okra and watermelon. Amongst PAHs, one grows green vegetables. In addition households within the PACs (including PAHs) grow leguminous crops such as cowpeas, pigeon peas, green grams, and 'bamburi' nuts.</p> <p>According to many stakeholders, there is a good market for irrigated higher-value horticultural crops planted on 'kitchen' gardens. Household 'kitchen' gardens and small-scale community gardens can contribute significantly to household food security. They are particularly popular amongst women's groups and elderly household members and can provide supplementary household income. Recommended horticultural crops are okra, cucumber watermelon, spinach, chili, African leaf vegetables and eggplant, Moringa, sweet potato (tembele) and amaranth leaves.</p> <p>It should be noted that due to the low level of farming skills in the area, crops that are easy to manage should have preference. If more difficult crops are introduced, trainings and follow-up visits should be ensured. In neighbouring settlement Bagamoyo (in Chongoleani mtaa) several crops such as potato, tomato, and spinach were introduced yet failed due most likely to lack of skills and inadequate trainings/extension services.</p>
Preliminary programme	<p>Kitchen gardens will be established on individual PAHs' home gardens/residential plots or on communal plots for farming. The size of the gardens will depend on factors such as manpower and availability of inputs and water resources. The gardens can range from small to medium size: i.e. 400 square meter (m²) to 1,000 m² (equivalent to 0.25 acre). Using urban farming methods, crops can be grown in pots/containers, raised beds, cones, or on the flat ground.</p> <p>It is important that soil used for gardening is rich in organic matter, this can be achieved by supplying top soil from the sites and/or constant use of animal manure, green manure and compost. Other key inputs which are needed by farmers include seeds, seedling and cuttings for assorted plants, mulching material, containers (pots, sacks), wood/timber to support raised beds, and fertilisers and pesticides (organic and if deemed applicable also chemical).</p>

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
	<p>It is important to encourage the cultivation of small-scale traditional food crops alongside cash crops to ensure that both income and food security needs are met.</p> <p>Apart from daily consumed food crops such as cassava, maize, and legumes, fast growing garden crops such as African leaf vegetables and other horticultural crops can contribute to restoring livelihoods rapidly.</p> <p>Major constraints on the expansion of horticulture are access to water, gardening tools, and facilities for year-round production. Water is a concern in the affected areas and potential solutions for adequate water supply are provided in LRA 3.</p> <p><u>Suggested crops:</u></p> <p>Many of the crops that can be grown in kitchen gardens also have a good market value. Crops suitable for the Project-affected area are summarised below.</p> <p>Legumes: crops such as pigeon peas, green grams, millet, and sorghum can grow well in the area. Legumes are high in nutritional value and thus important for food security. They can grow on small areas of land (1/4 acre). Being rich in protein, carbohydrates, minerals, and fibres, legumes have a high nutritional value. Moreover, a smaller portion of the harvest is sold to purchase essential livelihood goods. Finally, legumes also play a critical role in fertilisation of soils.</p> <p>Horticultural crops: crops that are easy to manage such as African leaf vegetables, okra, African eggplant, Moringa, sweet potato (tembele) - and amaranth leaves will be prioritised. For some PAHs it may be possible to introduce higher-value crops (that require more management) such as cucumber watermelon, spinach, and chili.</p> <p>It is expected that, the gardening projects will generate a lot of by-products which can serve as animal feed to further contribute in livelihood development.</p> <p><u>Further crop diversification:</u></p> <p>To further reduce the vulnerability context it is important to consider means to enhance crop diversity for food security and income generation. To restore food security, the immediate focus should be on the crops mentioned in LRA 2 and the kitchen gardens. However, to enhance crop diversification and income earning potential, the agricultural production of the following crops can be improved.</p>

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
	<p>Fruit trees: at least 24 PAPs have mango trees, 15 PAPs have lemon/orange and seven have papaya trees. Suitable agricultural practices for fruit trees are not followed. The package could increase the income earning potential of fruit trees by introducing improved agricultural methods, train on processing and marketing, and provide access to markets.</p> <p>Coconuts: coconuts are popular at the coast and 15 PAPs grow coconut. The majority of PAHs have aged and low yielding trees. New and shorter varieties may be introduced that can yield more.</p> <p>Cashew: cashew nuts are grown in the affected area and eight PAHs have such trees already. These trees are usually old and have limited productivity.</p> <p>In addition, the cash crops below will be new to most PAHs, yet have the potential to do well in the area.</p> <p>Spices: currently, according to the SEHS only one PAH grows spices (cinnamon). According to TARI Mlingano, spices such as cloves, cardamom, lemon grass, black pepper and cinnamon grow well in the PACs and they have a good market. The average production of cinnamon per tree ranges from 0.25-10 kg of dried barks (depending on the size and age of the tree). At peak maturity rate, potential yields are as high as 34 kg of dried bark. The current price for one kg of cinnamon dry bark is 8,000 T.Shs. (3.44 USD). Potential earnings are thus in the range of 2,000 to 80,000 T.Shs. per tree (0.86 to 34.9 USD) and 272,000 T.Shs (116.9 USD) at peak performance.</p> <p>Sunflower: sunflower is a priority crop in Tanzania and can grow in the Project areas. Sunflower has a good market as it can be used to produce edible oil and it provides seedcake as a by-product which provides feed for livestock.</p> <p>Sisal: small-scale sisal planting is being introduced by the Government of Tanzania. The crop is drought resistant, can grow well in the Project area and has a good market. Currently the national and international demand for sisal is high and sisal can be sold locally to larger sisal farmers (out grower schemes) for T.Shs. 30 (0.01 USD) per leaf (EACOP, 2020).</p> <p>Similar to LRA 2 the focus is on introducing improved agricultural techniques for key crops that are already grown by PAHs or crops that agricultural specialists recommend for the area.</p> <p><u>Suggested farming methods/techniques:</u></p> <p>Intensive farming of appropriate cash crops is recommended in order to generate income beyond subsistence levels. Access to land, access to water, appropriate training and inputs, and changes in attitudes towards cultivation are needed in order to transition subsistence farming into commercial farming. Moreover, it is crucial to ensure that farmers continue to cultivate staple crops alongside commercial crops to ensure household food security. Thus, the crops listed below are more suitable for medium-longer term livelihood restoration and the immediate focus should be on LRA 1 and 2 crops. The suggested crops for enhanced crop diversity include:</p>

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
	<p>Fruit trees (mango, oranges, lime, lemon, and papaya): fruit trees are low yielding and by introducing improved varieties (such as 'Sinta F1', 'Malkia F1', 'Red Royale F1', 'and Calina F1') incomes may increase as these varieties are more productive and have fruits with a longer shelf-life.</p> <p>Papaya was recommended by the SRAP Consultant's agricultural specialists. Improved papaya only needs seven to nine months to mature and once trees are planted, they can yield for up to five years. The fruits are low in calories and rich in vitamins A, B1, B2 and C, Iron and Potassium and as such they can make a significant contribution to the health of the local people. One tree usually yields 80 fruits per year and the current selling price is 500 T.Shs. (0.22 USD) per fruit.</p> <p>Coconut and cashew trees: pending findings from feasibility studies, hybrid varieties could be introduced (a cross of East African Tall variety and Malaysian Yellow Dwarf). These are early maturing, resilient, and can produce high quality coconuts. TARI Naliendele has released about 54 varieties of cashew which can be interplanted for better results. TARI's newly introduced varieties are more resilient to diseases and climatic shocks and their productivity is higher (up to 35 kg) as compared to old types with a yield of 11 kg per tree. Cashew nuts can be grown on as little as 0.25-1 acre which can hold seven to 27 plants (with an annual yield between 245 kg and 945 kg if best practices are adhered to).</p> <p>Sisal: due to the local market for sisal, the crop could be introduced as part of the package. Sisal can be planted as green-fences or as demarcation of boundaries on residential plots whilst still being harvested for income to the households.</p> <p>Spices (cinnamon and clove)</p> <p>Cinnamon: is a suitable cash crop in the PACs as it can be grown in small pieces of land (it needs to be closely planted (2m by 2m)). Other advantages include its low production cost and resistance to crop pest and diseases.</p> <p>Crops for edible oils – e.g. sunflower: if deemed feasible, sunflower could also be introduced as part of the package. The crops can be used to produce edible oils. However it should be noted that sunflower was tried in neighbouring Bagamoyo settlement (in Chongoleani mtaa), but failed however due to lack of training and follow-up visits.</p> <p><u>Water sources</u></p> <p>Similar to the cultivation of maize and cassava using improved methods, water availability is critical to the success of kitchen gardens. Access to water will be reviewed by the Project.</p> <p><u>Inclusion of vulnerable and female PAH members</u></p> <p>This package is especially suitable for women and vulnerable PAH members. Especially women, are often active in horticultural crop cultivation and the development of kitchen gardens.</p>

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
	<p>Similarly to LRA 3, it is suggested to collaborate with representatives of these groups to ensure their participation, supply labour inputs where needed (e.g. during establishment of the 'kitchen' gardens), and facilitate access to savings and credit schemes.</p> <p><u>Allow access for other members of the PACs</u></p> <p>Elements of this package may be opened up to benefit the PACs (demonstration plots and the encouragement of farmer's groups/collectives).</p> <p>As an add-on or alternative, provided there is sufficient land (close to water sources) available within the PACs, communal 'kitchen' gardens could be established and farmers'/women's groups could be established. This would potentially benefit non-PAHs who reside within the PACs and thereby reduce potential tension between the two groups.</p> <p>If a significant number of participants and suitable gardening areas exist in one mtaa - a farming cooperative could be established and training provided in organisational development, vegetable production, business management and marketing.</p> <p><u>Top soil generated by the Project:</u></p> <p>Similar to maize and cassava planting, top soil which will be removed from construction site and stockpiled can make a positive contribution to kitchen gardens development. This will be further investigated by the Project.</p> <p><u>Group formation:</u></p> <p>Communal kitchen gardens could be established and women could be encouraged to form farmers'/women's groups. There are several advantages to forming groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote social learning • Access entrepreneurship loans through Tanga City Council • Selling and marketing purposes <p><u>Access to markets</u></p> <p>Many goods are sold locally and the price PAHs receive is low. To enhance the success of the LRP consider methods to increase market access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish local food stalls

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to major markets in Tanga City Procure goods from the PACs for the Project's activities (for instance during construction) <p><u>Other suggestions</u></p> <p>One successful farmer in Putini has embarked on intensified agricultural production growing okra and water melon, among others. If interested, the site of the farmer could serve as a demonstration plot.</p>
Participants	<p>All PAHs who lost land and eligible PAHs who lose access to marine resources (entitlement groups G1, G3, and G4). This package is more sustainable if improved access to water is also provided as part of the package.</p>
Locality	<p>Residential plots within PACs and PAHs' remaining non-affected farming land. If deemed feasible, communal land plots.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved household food security and access to food year-round by PAHs Increased income from sale of surplus vegetables Adoption of improved gardening practices, including irrigation systems, composting and seedling management Improved access to water at the household and community level
Preliminary activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct scoping study (e.g. minimum land requirements and access to water sources) Conduct value chain analysis and/or markets systems analysis (to identify key constraints to, and analyse key opportunities for, creating additional value for PAPs) Draft package design and delivery plan Trial package and finalise design and delivery plan Establish demonstration gardens (in consultation with Tanga City Council Agriculture and Community Development Officers - this would benefit communities beyond the PAHs)) Encourage the establishment of farmer/women's groups To ensure their participation, there might be a need for separate engagements with women and/or vulnerable PAH members Establish a garden group/cooperative:

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals work together to buy necessary supplies and services, as well as distribute, market and sell their products. Farmers save costs and access goods and services otherwise unavailable to them (this also has benefits for communities beyond the PAHs). • Train PAHs in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ site preparation (e.g. cone gardening or vertical bag farming) ○ soil improvement ○ weed control ○ sowing and propagation ○ watering and irrigation ○ pest control ○ mulching ○ harvesting ○ post-harvest packaging, preservation, and value addition. • Introduce locally-appropriate technologies to assist post-harvest value addition (e.g. simple solar dryers are made from wood, nails and plastic sheeting – drying leads to the opportunity for cash crop sales and increased income).
Initial outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAH members who suffer from acute malnutrition (wasting) • Number of PAH members who suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting) • Increase in PAHs' sales of food crops
Existing projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision (in Mkinga District)
Potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanga City Agricultural and Community Development Officers; • World Vision Mkinga have livelihood projects that establish kitchen gardens (combined with fish farming) • Other local GOs/CBOs • VICOBA (one in Putini and one in Chongoleani) • For crop suitability and methods: Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute (TARI); • For packaging and marketing training: Small Industry Development Organisation (SIDO) • For financial management/access to capital: VICOBA and Tanga City Council entrepreneurship loans

Development of vegetable 'kitchen' gardens (legumes and horticultural crops)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local land preparation and development contractors (tractor operators, water tank and small dam builders, well diggers, borehole drillers, irrigation suppliers and specialists) • Local/community labourers

Table A1-7: LRA 4 - ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS TRAINING

Enterprise development and vocational skills training	
Development objective	Through livelihood diversification, PAHs' income earning potential is restored and improved in the short to medium term (1-3 years)
Immediate objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the enhancement of existing home-based cottage industries and self-employed business activities 2. Minimise PAHs' vulnerability context by introducing new livelihood activities aimed at local employment opportunities (for instance generated by the Project) or at filling products and service gaps in the local market 3. Provide time-bound business support to existing and new enterprises, growing them into more viable and sustainable businesses 4. Ensure women and vulnerable PAH members have supplementary income sources
Context	<p>To cope with the loss of farming land following the 2017 land acquisition, PAHs (especially female and vulnerable PAPs) have diversified their livelihoods towards small businesses. The businesses ensure cash incomes for food and other essential items. However, the terrestrial baseline livelihoods analysis confirmed that the income generated from these micro-enterprises is low. This is largely caused by a combination of: a) lack of business skills, b) lack of capital, c) limited market access, and d) low diversity in business activities.</p> <p><u>Business acumen:</u></p> <p>Business and financial management skills are needed to improve current businesses and to start new ventures. According to stakeholders consulted (incl. PAPs themselves) lack of business skills is a key obstacle in the area. Many businesses are run with basic skills, which have been passed down generations, and few PAPs have financial or other technical/professional skills.</p> <p><u>Lack of capital:</u></p> <p>Limited financial means to invest in inputs was a crosscutting theme mentioned by several stakeholders incl. PAPs themselves. Although two large VICOBAs exist in the PACs, PAPs are generally not organised into groups. This makes it difficult to access micro-finance credit (which often requires group membership).</p> <p><u>Access to main markets:</u></p> <p>The main markets for handicrafts and other goods are located in Tanga City. According to PAPs consulted (especially women) they lack the means to access transport to town. Consequently, they sell their goods to local intermediaries at very low prices (compared to prices realised in town). As there may be an influx of people to the affected areas, the Project could consider establishing local food stalls/market places.</p>

Enterprise development and vocational skills training	
	<p><u>Low diversity:</u></p> <p>Few PAPs run businesses based on vocational skills and many goods and services in the PACs depend on informal skills that have been passed down generations. Therefore, the products and services produced resemble each other. Due to the homogeneity of the goods and services supply, prices are low.</p> <p>The following small-scale businesses are common within the PACs (existing livelihoods):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weaving mats, baskets, and food covers (women) • Food vendor activities (prepare and sell fried fish, okra, cakes, and other snacks) (women) • Selling small packages of peanuts, cashew nuts or vegetables (women) • Processing coconut oil (mainly for home use/local market) (women) • Transport/'boda' business (male youth) • Buying and selling coconuts (male youth) • Selling eggs and other livestock produce • Trading fish (male youth) • Operating small retail shops/'duka' (often men and male youth)
Preliminary programme	<p>Because many PAHs rely on small businesses for their livelihoods (using the cash incomes earned to purchase foodstuff) a critical opportunity is to increase the income generated through existing small businesses. This can be done through a combination of enterprise development and vocational trainings support. There are four cross-cutting themes in this package which should be included in all sub-packages/activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business acumen/entrepreneurial skills (incl. financial literacy training) • Tailored vocational trainings • Access to start-up capital • Access to inputs <p>Apart from the core themes described above, there are four suggested focus areas for interventions.</p> <p><u>Enhance existing livelihood sources:</u></p> <p>Unskilled labour</p>

Enterprise development and vocational skills training	
	<p>Due to the Project's activities there will be increased demand for unskilled labour. Many youth PAPs expressed an interest in casual labour such as slashing. The Project could keep a database registrar with names, skills, and contact details of PAPs interested in casual/unskilled/manual labour.</p> <p>Basketry - weaving mats, baskets, and food covers</p> <p>Currently baskets and other weaved products are produced with no value addition lowering their value. In addition, they are sold locally to intermediaries who offer prices much below the market price, which can be realised in town. To increase the marketability of products, vocational trainings can focus on increasing the 'marketability' of weaved products by applying natural and/or commercial dyes to achieve vibrant colours on baskets and mats. In additions, participants could be taught how to increase the range of products to include laundry baskets, doormats, coasters, table mats, shopping baskets, and lampshades. Finally, the programme should seek to facilitate market access (local and international markets – i.e. through e-commerce platforms).</p> <p>A number of PAHs use leaves collected at the beach shore or within the TPA 200 Ha. Therefore to succeed, it is critical that this sub-package is integrated with any schemes used to ensure alternative access to these resources.</p> <p>Food vendor (known as 'mama lishe' in Kiswahili)</p> <p>Due to the Project's and other related company activities in the PACs, the demand for prepared food is likely to increase. Currently, food hygiene standards are low and the food prepared is limited to fried fish and few snacks. To meet the future demand, female PAHs could receive training in improved food hygiene, packaging and marketing, and new recipes.</p> <p>Moreover, many, especially women within the PACs, sell vegetables and other related products. As the kitchen gardens start to produce, a major focus area is linking this production to operating small agricultural business (es). Suggested trainings include processing (i.e. potato chips and edible oils) and packaging and marketing.</p> <p><u>Diversify towards new livelihood sources:</u></p> <p>Too much of the same business in one area can raise supply beyond demand and thereby lead to low income-earning. Therefore, to reduce the vulnerability context and further diversify livelihoods of a number of eligible PAHs – this package will introduce new livelihoods (enterprise development and vocational trainings) which have a good market potential. Focus areas are summarised below:</p> <p>CV and job preparedness trainings</p>

Enterprise development and vocational skills training	
	<p>Currently, close to 40% of PAH members have some secondary education. Those with good academic records could receive a training programme in CV writing, job seeking and interview processes, and general job preparedness skills.</p> <p>Vocational trainings</p> <p>Key stakeholders consulted (incl. PAPs) suggested that useful vocational skills are welding, driving, and truck driving and plant operation. In addition, female PAPs expressed a specific interest in certain skills/trainings. These are summarised below:</p> <p><i>Soap and detergent production:</i> several stakeholders mentioned soap and detergent production as a suitable activity (especially for women and vulnerable people).</p> <p>The VICOPA in Putini has a joint project whereby members buy soap in bulk for sale locally. To increase profits of such a project, interested and eligible PAPs could be taught how to prepare and market soap and detergents (such as laundry soap).</p> <p><i>Tailoring and cloth dyeing (known as ‘batiki’ in Kiswahili):</i> according to stakeholders consulted there are no tailoring shops in the Project-affected area. A number of female PAPs expressed an interest in tailoring and cloth dying techniques. Through vocational trainings, eligible PAPs will be trained in tailoring and the dye of fabrics by using wax batik technique.</p> <p><i>Hair and beauty:</i> similar to tailoring, according to stakeholders consulted, there are no hair and beauty salons in the Project-affected area. A number of female PAPs expressed an interest in learning such skills.</p> <p><i>Stationary and retail shops:</i> youth expressed an interest in operating stationary shops. Apart from loans to access needed inputs, this is likely to require vocational training in PC and Microsoft Office software.</p> <p><i>Food catering:</i> Many female PAPs prepare and sell food such as fried fish, okra, and breads and cakes. According to women consulted and other stakeholders, they need training on processing and marketing.</p> <p>In addition to tailored vocational trainings, the package will also include sessions on financial literacy/business management, information on marketing/market access, and the supply of inputs such as start-up capital.</p>
Participants	<p>All PAHs who lost land, agricultural tenants, and eligible PAHs who lose access to marine resources (entitlement groups G1, G3, G4, and G5).</p> <p>This package is particularly suited to:</p>

Enterprise development and vocational skills training	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAHs who have little or no farming land left • Vulnerable PAH members • Female PAH members who depend on small businesses for subsistence • Female PAH members who depend on fish gleaning within the marine exclusion zone
Locality	Trainings will take place within the PACs.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased household incomes (compared against the socio-economic baseline data) • Livelihoods diversified • Sustainability of small businesses/enterprises established and/or supported.
Preliminary activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct needs assessment to identify suitable vocational training activities • Conduct value chain analysis and/or market systems analysis (to identify key constraints to, and analyse key opportunities for, creating additional value for PAPs) • Identify providers of vocational and entrepreneurial trainings • Engage eligible and interested PAPs (pay special attention to women, vulnerable, and youth PAPs) • Provide tailor made short-term (3-6 months) vocational training courses/course scholarships to eligible and interested PAPs • Provide short-term entrepreneurial trainings (e.g. market potential, development of business plans, financial literacy and management) • Provide necessary inputs to PAPs who have participated in trainings (e.g. hair and beauty supplies, wax for cloth dying) • Review business plans and provide mentoring to eligible PAPs/groups of PAPs • Provide seed-capital to selected eligible PAPs/groups of PAPs who wish to start a business (contingent on business plans and/or loan requests) • Facilitate access to microfinance schemes (e.g. through Tanga City's entrepreneurial fund, VICOBA, and community-oriented banks (e.g. CRDB Bank)
Initial outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs employed following completion of training

Enterprise development and vocational skills training	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAPs self-employed/running businesses following completion of training • Turnover and staff of PAP-owned businesses have expanded since owner completed training • Average income from self-employment/small businesses has increased since owner completed training
Existing projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RA Lab runs a youth entrepreneurship project which offers trainings and mentorship to youth • BRAC Maendeleo runs a programme where Form 1-4 can be taken in two years. Successful candidates can continue to Form 5-6 elsewhere. Those who do not pass are offered livelihood training in tailoring, salon, baskets, agriculture, poultry, and food processing • VICOBA in Putini runs a joint soap selling project • Tanga City Council provides 'entrepreneurship' interest-free loans to women, youth, and people living with disabilities (contingent on group formation) • VETA has 14 long-term courses which run for 2-years and a similar number of short-term vocational trainings • SIDO provides different services: 1) new technologies, 2) vocational training, 3) advice/support to small businesses in finding a good market, and 4) support on money management. The goal is to develop more factories and small industries. The short-term training lasts between 1 week to 1 month • YCDP runs a program where youth with mental disabilities are trained in soap making, cloth dying/batik, music, and handicraft such as earrings.
Potential partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanga City Community Development Office • VETA • SIDO • SNV • BRAC Maendeleo • RA Lab • Local NGOs/ CBOs; • Mentors and demonstrators (e.g. successful established enterprises); and • Contractors and subcontractors for internships and work experience.

Table A1-8: LRP 5- IMPROVED ANIMAL HUSBANDRY A (SMALL-SCALE POULTRY PRODUCTION)

Improved animal husbandry (small-scale poultry production)	
Development objective	PAHs' food security and income-earning potential is ensured, restored and improved in the short to medium- term (1-3 years)
Immediate objective(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide year-round household food security 2. Increase the income generation from poultry production 3. Provide a supplementary income source to vulnerable PAPs and women
Context	<p>Poultry: many PAHs (48) keep poultry. Predominantly the responsibility of women, poultry are generally kept uncaged around the homestead, foraging for their food from household scraps and the surrounding environment. Almost no additional resources except for some vaccinations are used for animal care and productivity is typically low.</p> <p>The free-range system using indigenous village chicken kept free-range is subject to a number of challenges. For instance, free-range animals are prone to diseases, theft and predators. Moreover, a free-range system may lead to crop damage as the chicken feed on vegetables and grains intended for human consumption. This can also lead to tension/conflicts between neighbours. Finally, their production is typically lower compared to improved varieties (free-range chicken produce fewer eggs and chances of egg loss and wastage of chicken manure is also higher in free-range chicken).</p> <p>Pertaining to this, the suggested package will introduce trainings and provide supplies to support PAHs who are interested in switching to small-scale semi-intensive poultry production which can increase production of eggs and quality of chicken.</p> <p>Constraints to sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource constraints, including access to and availability of land, especially for women, capital to fund poultry project (buying chicks, poultry feeds, supplements and drugs, feeders and drinkers etc) • It can be difficult culturally to shift from traditional to improved poultry production - likely to require more labour time and inputs. Besides training, there is a need to supply/secure access to inputs such as vaccines, housing, and fodder • Theft and predators– increased livestock numbers will require secure housing
Preliminary programme	<p>The proposed package aims to improve small-scale livestock production through providing initial access to inputs and practical training in livestock management. The programme is intended to be delivered at the homestead level and of a scale which can be accommodated within a homestead, building on and improving for some PAHs their current poultry activities.</p> <p>The scale of such a program would be formed around provision of one (1) hybrid variety chick/cockerel with four (4) pullets per household delivered with related equipment, training on better husbandry practices, facilitation of access to feed,</p>

Improved animal husbandry (small-scale poultry production)	
	<p>facilitation of to improve processing and marketing channels and improved capacity of extension services support with relevant linkages.</p> <p><u>Inclusion of women, youth, and vulnerable PAH members:</u></p> <p>This package is especially suitable for women, vulnerable, and youth PAH members as the activities can be conducted close to the homestead and it provides food security and a supplementary income source. During consultations vulnerable PAHs expressed an interest in this activity (see e.g. FGD Vulnerability, Chongoleani 10-02-22). Access to finances, labour, and separate engagements might be needed to ensure their participation.</p> <p>As mentioned, one youth group in Putini can be used as an example/demonstration unit. The youth have formed the ‘Makha Youth Group’. The project has been provided a loan from the Community Development Office’s local authority empowerment fund and has also been supported by the Ward Veterinarian.</p> <p><u>Setting-up small-scale poultry business:</u></p> <p>To encourage the setup of small-scale poultry businesses, consider integrating the package with LRP 5 on enterprise development and vocational training. Moreover, there might be an opportunity to encourage women and or youth to form groups, to enable access to loans through the existing channels (i.e. Tanga City Council, VICOBAs, and microfinance institutions and banks.).</p>
Participants	<p>All PAHs who lost land and eligible PAHs who lose access to marine resources (entitlement groups G1, G3, G4, and G5). This package is particularly important for providing support to vulnerable and female PAH members.</p>
Locality	<p>Residential plots within PACs.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Successful establishment of semi-intensive and intensive household livestock rearing • Improvement in poultry production and increased income from sale of eggs and meat surplus • Vulnerable and female PAH members have a supplementary income source
Preliminary activities	<p>The package distinguishes between activities to improve a) free-range poultry production and b) broiler chicken production. The suggested activities under each system are similar. The options are briefly described below. Next, suggested activities applicable to each option are shown.</p>

Improved animal husbandry (small-scale poultry production)	
	<p>All sub-packages will be tried and a final delivery plan will be produced. A key activity for the package to be successful is appropriate engagements with women in PAHs, local women's groups, and PAH members with vulnerabilities. Group formation should be encouraged.</p> <p>Improved free-range poultry or broiler chicken production</p> <p><i>Improved free-range:</i> hybrid (Kuroiler/ Sasso and Tanbro) chicken, for laying hens and meat, are hardy, free-range, and lay up to five times more eggs and grow to twice the size of local chickens. They are natural scavengers and do not need to be contained. They benefit from a secure shelter for night-time roosting, egg laying, and shelter from rain. They start laying at three months and continue for two years.</p> <p><i>Improved broiler chicken:</i> broiler chickens (<i>gallus domesticus</i>) are bred and raised specifically for meat production and reach slaughter weight at five to seven weeks of age. At a household level, broiler chickens in Tanzania are normally kept successfully under the semi-intensive system of poultry management in which a small number of birds are produced in confinement. When bred in numbers, poultry in Tanzania are routinely housed in (aerated) permanent brick and/or wood structures that can be padlocked. Keeping the flock very close to their homestead helps farmers feel their assets are safe and easier to follow up and manage.</p> <p>For both types of poultry production, suggested activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scoping study • Conduct value chain analysis and/or markets systems analysis (to identify key constraints to, and analyse key opportunities for, creating additional value for PAPs) • Provision of an agreed-upon number of hens (e.g. one (1) mature hybrid variety chick/cockerel with four (4) pullets), proper housing, a watering and feeding system, a start-up kit of vaccines and initial access to veterinary services • Provision of appropriate training in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ feeding/watering ○ cleaning/fumigation ○ vaccines/medicines needed to raise the flock ○ the function and costs of all inputs, in order to budget for future expenses to maintain the flock ○ the value of poultry products in the local market

Improved animal husbandry (small-scale poultry production)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ collecting poultry litter (droppings, feed remains and bedding material) and converting manure / fertilise for use in crop production⁸⁵ ○ collecting and converting manure into crop fertiliser for domestic use • Establishment of demonstration sites within the PACs
Initial outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAHs who establish targeted type of poultry • Average yield of animals for sale, eggs, and meat across benefitting PAHs • Average income from poultry production increase across PAHs who participate in the package
Existing projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Vision (in Mkinga District) runs a livelihood support project which includes semi-intensive poultry • Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TLRI) provide tailor-made training and advisory services in livestock including poultry management
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanga City Agriculture, Livestock, and Community Development Officers • TLRI • NGOs that target women and/or youth such as RA Lab, Tayota, and BRAC • Local NGOs/CBOs; • Poultry interest groups; • Private sector (e.g. traders, hospitality industry-caterers, hotels, cafes and restaurants, training institutions); and • Farmers Associations.

⁸⁵ Chicken manure can easily be collected and converted for use in crop production. The manure is of high quality as it contains high amounts of nitrogen, potassium, phosphorus, calcium, zinc and organic matter which are crucial for crop growth and development.

Table A1-9: LRA 6 - IMPROVED ANIMAL HUSBANDRY B (DAIRY CATTLE: TBC)

Improved animal husbandry (cattle)	
Development objective	PAHs' food security and income-earning potential is ensured, restored and improved in the medium to long-term (2-5 years)
Immediate objective (s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PAHs are linked to the well-established dairy value chain in Tanga City (through Tanga Fresh) 2. Improved animal husbandry of PAHs who keep cattle 3. Increased income earning potential through higher production of milk for sale
Context	<p>The inclusion of a dairy cattle package is pending further consultations on the feasibility of such a programme in the area. To be successfully implemented, a minimum number of interested and eligible PAHs who own cattle are needed.</p> <p>Only 12 surveyed PAHs have cattle. Consultations revealed that poor animal health is a key issue as there is limited access to veterinary assistance and supplies. Further, there is minimal use of pesticides to spray or dip livestock as a means of controlling transmission of parasites and livestock diseases. Diseases such as 'East Coast Fever' and 'Anaplasmosis', foot and mouth disease and worm infections occur from time to time. There are also seasonal fluctuations in availability of forage and feed mainly due to limited knowledge and practice in establishment of improved pasture.</p>
Preliminary programme	<p>During engagements, PAHs and other stakeholders raised the need for access to improved, hybrid/crossbreeds to improve the local stock. Crossbreeding is preferred to introducing new breeds as crossbred stock tends to be more drought and disease resistant than foreign breeds. PAHs also requested training in pesticide use, crossbreed rearing, and general livestock management.</p> <p><u>Improved cross-breeds (for dairy production):</u></p> <p>If implemented as part of the LRP, this package is intended to be delivered at the homestead level and at a scale which can be managed by members of households. The programme does not intend to develop large scale commercial livestock husbandry project for the PAHs, rather to strengthen their existing livestock husbandry skills. It is meant to deliver enabling skills for PAHs to have improved livestock production practices; become more resilient to shocks and increase their food security and. The company proposes provision of training on better husbandry practices; facilitation of access to feed; improvement of capacity of livestock extension service; improvement of processing and marketing channels and supply of one (1) superior genetic breed bull at each PAC where LRA 6 is available. 'Mruazi Heifer Breeding Unit' (in Tanga City) produces 'Fresian X Zebu' heifers which have proved to be more resilient to harsh environment and with a good average of milk productivity.</p>

Improved animal husbandry (cattle)	
	<p>The bull will mate with all PAHs cows within the PACs by staying one (1) month with each PAHs cow herd. Once the schedule at PAHs is complete it may be an option for discussion with the Project for bull to be sent to provide similar service to non-PAHs community members who keep cows.</p> <p><u>Inclusion of women and vulnerable PAH members:</u></p> <p>Women are often excluded from cattle rearing due to cultural norms. Still, by keeping few dairy cattle women might be able to obtain a critical supplementary income source. Moreover, women can be trained in value addition of milk products such as yoghurt making which often has a good local market. To ensure their participation, separate engagements with women/women's representatives (e.g. VICOBA and other local women's groups might be needed).</p> <p>Consultations with vulnerable PAPs revealed that one PAP in Chongoleani who lives with disabilities had successfully managed to rear eight cattle – ensuring a significant income source. Such an example can be used to motivate the participation of other vulnerable PAH members (depending on the nature of their disability).</p> <p><u>Linking PAPs to existing dairy value chain:</u></p> <p>Due to the close proximity to Tanga Fresh - a private milk processing company co-owned by smallholders – PAPs can easily sell the milk they produce. Tanga Fresh have several collection centres in Tanga City incl. in neighbouring Mabokweni.</p> <p><u>Trainings on value addition:</u></p> <p>Facilitate training in value addition so that interested PAPs can learn how to best process and sell yoghurt, fresh hot milk and other dairy products which can yield higher incomes (especially relevant for women).</p>
Participants	All PAHs who lost land and eligible PAHs who lose access to marine resources (entitlement groups G1, G3 and G4). To access the package, the eligible PAH should own cattle.
Locality	Within PACs
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced animal morbidity and mortality among PAHs who keep cattle • Increased milk production • PAHs are incorporated into the existing dairy value chain in Tanga City • Sustainable pasture use

Improved animal husbandry (cattle)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced tension among livestock keepers and crop farmers in PACs
Preliminary activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study (incl. determining the interest in package among PAHs' who keep cattle) • Encourage women's participation through separate engagements • Trial package and finalise delivery plan is designed and approved • Establishing demonstration unit(s) • Improving access to superior crossbreeding stock • Facilitating access to veterinary information, supplies, and services • Training in cattle breeding, pest and disease control, pasture management, and record keeping • Providing inputs to PAHs who participate and implement recommended livestock management practices • Establishing and strengthening of livestock keepers' groups/cooperatives • Facilitating access to supplementary feed (look at available fodder options including post-harvest crop residues, which may be difficult as cattle keeping is dominant in dry areas, where cropping is less common) • Improving pastures and access to water for cattle, including shallow wells and natural springs • Facilitating access to improved processing of products and marketing channels (i.e. Tanga Fresh) • Linking farmers to credit facilities/microfinance institutions and banks • Facilitating linkages to possible development programmes • Improving capacity of cattle extension services. <i>This is likely to be more appropriately addressed in a separate Social Investment Programme (outside the scope of this LRP for the broader community but could be linked to LRP initiatives)</i>
Initial outcome indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of PAHs who adopt improved animal husbandry practices • Average rate of livestock disease across benefitting PAHs • Average rate of cattle mortality across benefitting PAHs • Participation of women
Existing projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TLRI) provide tailor-made training and advisory services in livestock

Improved animal husbandry (cattle)	
Potential Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanga City Council Veterinary Officers • TLRI • Heifer International • Livestock interest groups • Tanga Dairies Limited (Tanga Fresh) and other buyers (hotels, restaurants and small scale milk processors) • Private suppliers (i.e. 'Mruazi heifer breeding unit') • Financial institutions (both banking and non-banking)

APPENDIX 2: STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED BY THE SRAP CONSULTANT

Table A2-1: Overview of stakeholders engaged as part of SRAP and LRP design and planning

No.	Stakeholder	Tool	Date	Place
1	TPA officer	KII	29-01-22	Tanga City
2	District Fisheries Officer	KII	29-01-22	Tanga City
3	District Fisheries & Livestock Officer	KII	29-01-22	Tanga City
4	AMREF NGO	KII	31-01-22	Tanga City
5	Tanga City Council - Trade Officer	KII	31-01-22	Tanga City
6	Tanga City Council - City Livestock and Fishery Officer	KII	31-01-22	Tanga City
7	Tanga City Council - Head of Environment and Sanitation	KII	31-01-22	Tanga City
8	Tree of Hope	KII	31-01-22	Tanga City
9	Botner Foundation	KII	01-02-22	Tanga City
10	Pastoral Activities and Services for HIV/AIDS in the Diocese of Tanga (PASADIT)	KII	01-02-22	Tanga City
11	Tanga City Council Land Officer	KII	01-02-22	Tanga City
12	Chongoleani observational walk with community leaders	Observational walk	01-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
13	Ward Agricultural Executive Officer - Chongoleani Ward	KII	01-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
14	Ward Executive Officer and Chairpersons - Putini and Chongoleani Mitaa	KII	01-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
15	FGD Agriculture - PAPs	FGD	02-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
16	FGD Gender - non PAPs	FGD	02-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
17	FGD Gender - non PAPs	FGD	02-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
18	FGD Livelihoods - PAPs	FGD	02-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa

No.	Stakeholder	Tool	Date	Place
19	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) Maendeleo	KII	03-02-22	Tanga City
20	Putini observational walk with community leaders	Observational walk	03-02-22	Putini mtaa
21	FGD Agriculture - PAPs	FGD	03-02-22	Putini mtaa
22	FGD Youth - PAPs	FGD	03-02-22	Putini mtaa
23	TAYOTA NGO	KII	03-02-22	Tanga City
24	FGD Fish Gleaners	FGD	04-02-22	Putini mtaa
25	FGD Small Business - PAPs	FGD	04-02-22	Putini mtaa
26	FGD Youth - PAPs	FGD	04-02-22	Putini mtaa
29	Vocational Education and Training Authority (VETA)	KII	04-02-22	Tanga City
30	FGD Fishers	FGD	05-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
32	FGD Gleaners	FGD	07-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
33	FGD Gleaners	FGD	07-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
34	FGD Fishers	FGD	07-02-22	Ndaoya mtaa
35	FGD Gender - PAPs	FGD	07-02-22	Putini mtaa
36	FGD Livelihoods - PAPs	FGD	07-02-22	Putini mtaa
37	FGD Vulnerable - PAPs	FGD	07-02-22	Putini mtaa
38	ODO UMMY Foundation	KII	07-02-22	Tanga City
39	Putini Primary School	KII	07-02-22	Putini mtaa
40	Tanga City Council - District Agriculture Irrigation and Cooperatives Officer	KII	07-02-22	Tanga City
41	TAWODE NGO	KII	07-02-22	Tanga City
42	TOJE NGO	KII	07-02-22	Tanga City
43	FGD Community services – PAPs and non PAPs	FGD	08-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
44	FGD Livelihoods - PAPs	FGD	08-02-22	Putini mtaa

No.	Stakeholder	Tool	Date	Place
45	Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO)	KII	08-02-22	Tanga City
46	Successful farmer and PAP - Putini	KII	08-02-22	Putini mtaa
47	Tanga City Council - Community Development Officer (and EACOP focal person)	KII	08-02-22	Tanga City
48	Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TLRI)	KII	08-02-22	Tanga City
49	TAWLA NGO	KII	08-02-22	Tanga City
50	VICOBA in Putini	FGD	08-02-22	Putini mtaa
51	Village elders	FGD	09-02-22	Putini mtaa
52	Village elders	FGD	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
53	Chongoleani Dispensary	KII	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
54	FGD Community services – PAPs and non PAPs	FGD	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
55	FGD Youth - PAPs	FGD	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
56	FGD Youth - PAPs	FGD	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
57	Preliminary replacement land identification in Bagamoyo (in Chongoleani Mtaa)	KII and observational walk	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
58	MWAMBAO Network	KII	09-02-22	Tanga City
59	SHINYAWATU (umbrella organisation for people with disabilities)	KII	09-02-22	Tanga City
60	Tanzania Sisal Board	KII	09-02-22	Tanga City
61	VICOBA in Chongoleani	FGD	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
62	Youth with Disabilities Community Development (YDCD) NGO	KII	09-02-22	Tanga City
63	FGD Vulnerabilities - PAPs	FGD	09-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
64	Chongoleani Primary School	KII	10-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
65	Chongoleani Secondary School	KII	10-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
66	City Council - Office for Urban Land Planning	KII	10-02-22	Tanga City

No.	Stakeholder	Tool	Date	Place
67	FGD Elderly - PAPs	FGD	10-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
68	FGD Small Businesses - PAPs	FGD	10-02-22	Chongoleani mtaa
69	Tanga Regional Officers - Agriculture, Trade, Fisheries.	KII	10-02-22	Tanga Regional Office
70	Tanzania Forest Services	KII	10-02-22	Tanga City
71	World Vision	KII	10-02-22	Mkinga District
72	Mabokweni Agricultural Marketing Primary Cooperative Society (AMCOS)	KII	11-02-22	Tanga City
73	Care International	KII	11-02-22	Tanga City
74	RA LAB NGO	KII	11-02-22	Tanga City
75	Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) Mlingano	KII	11-02-22	Muheza District
76	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)	KII	11-02-22	Tanga City
77	TEWOREC NGO	KII	11-02-22	Tanga City
78	111 PAHs surveyed for the SEBS	Survey	February-June 2022	Within PACs and tracer study
79	Putini fisher	In-depth interview	13-02-22	Putini mtaa

APPENDIX 3: OVERVIEW OF CURRENT LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PROGRAMMES

Table A3-1: Summary of livelihood improvement and related programmes

Organisation	Description	Targeted beneficiaries	Services provided	Areas covered	Staff
Organisations consulted during SELI activities					
PARSADIT NGO	The NGO started its activities in 2000. The NGO supports vulnerable groups including children and adolescents.	Adolescent Children-Vulnerable	Services in areas of health, education, economy, security, and nutrition are provided. Services include health insurance, treatment and escorted referral where the sick person can be escorted from a dispensary to referral hospital. In addition, trainings on livelihoods are provided to adolescents.	26 wards including Chongoleani (out of 27 wards in Tanga Region)	10 staff and 5 volunteers
BRAC manedeleo NGO	BRAC maendeleo focuses on education and livelihood training. BRAC microfinance provide financial literacy training and give loans.	Poorer girls	Support is provided to children from poorer areas focusing on young children and adolescents. Projects are funded by NORAD. For the youngest children (3-5 years) provide programmes to 'learn through playing'. For the adolescent girls, BRAC runs a programme where Form 1-4 can be taken in two years. Successful candidates can continue to Form 5-6 elsewhere. Those who do not pass are offered livelihood training in tailoring, salon, baskets, agriculture, poultry, and food processing. Offer early education to 3-5 years old and adolescents.	20 wards in Tanga Region including Chongoleani ward (Ndaoya mtaa).	7 office staff
AMREF NGO	AMREF has activities related to HIV/AIDS.	Drug addict HIV Victims	Diagnose and monitor HIV/AIDS, administer anti-virus treatments. Provide adolescent girls with sanitary kits and trainings on income generation activities. Train girls on how to generate income. The NGO works closely with the RAS office in Tanga region and District officers.	All districts in Tanga Region.	Unknown
TAYOTA NGO	The NGO is active in youth empowerment.	Youth, girls who drop out from schools,	Youth Empowerment including trainings and capacity building on topics such as business acumen, gender-based Violence (GBV), use of digital business platforms, youth and police cooperation.	All district in Tanga Region.	9

Organisation	Description	Targeted beneficiaries	Services provided	Areas covered	Staff
TOJE NGO	Tanga Organization for Justice and Equality (TOJE) deals with: assistance in legal issues to the community; entrepreneur skill development, and training on HIV	Women, female youth, and children	The NGO provides capacity building to the community on HIV/AIDS, entrepreneurship skills, and legal issues including land disputes, gender, GBV, and human rights.	In all districts	10
TAWODE NGO	Tanga Women Development Initiative (TAWODE) work to improve women's income generation capacity	Women	Currently, the NGO has no active projects due to lack of funding. Used to be active in education.	All districts	4
SIDO	Small Industries Development Organization (SIDA) is a non-profit governmental organisation established in 1973 and active in all Districts in Tanzania. They work to support small and medium-sized businesses.	Small and medium sized enterprises and those looking to start a business.	SIDO provide different services: 1) new technologies, 2) vocational training, 3) advice/support to small businesses in finding a good market, and 4) support on money management. The goal is having more factories and small industries. The training offered is short-term lasting 1 week to 1 month. SIDO supports both those who have a small business and those who are starting a business from scratch. Support/trainings include food processing, batik/clothes dying, and production leather goods. After training in food processing, labelling and marketing, they collaborate with Tanzania Bureau of Standards to inspect the processing floor and issue a quality approval certificate, which is free and last for 3 years.	SIDO have worked a little in Chongoleani but are more active in town.	SIDO in Tanga town has 4 staff but can get project staff from all over Tanzania depending on the skills needed.
NCEE	Nordic Coalition for Extractive Industries and Environment (NCEE) was established in 2019 when they received support from OXFAM Tanzania. NCEE is an umbrella organisation of 11 members. Their first work	Affected communities	NCEE are largely rights-based. Support and trainings provided include empowerment to communities on laws and regulations involving local content related to the extractives industries. Work with Local Government Authorities to build skills. NCEE have trained around 300 individuals from the affected areas across the pipeline corridor in Tanzania on community participation, preparedness and awareness, and the environment. They also train and advice on the opportunities the project may offer and on the challenges that might come.	In Chongoleani and Putini and other affected areas.	4 staff

Organisation	Description	Targeted beneficiaries	Services provided	Areas covered	Staff
	was in active citizenship and accountability.				
Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TLRI)	TLRI is a government agency mandated to conduct research for the livestock sector in Tanzania	Livestock farmers	Activities include research and development in livestock in the eastern zone which include Tanga Region. Currently, TLRI do not have a specific intervention in Chongoleani Ward but they have a number of research projects in Tanga Region including the coastline with similar environment such as Chongoleani.	Tanga Region.	Unknown
SHINYAWATU	SHINYAWATU is an umbrella organisation for various organisations for people with disabilities.	People living with disabilities.	SHINYAWATU engages in advocacy to the Government on issues on equality, laws, and rights of people with disabilities. They have an office in Tanga City but at the moment no projects.	Tanga City	10 Staff members and chairpersons.
ODO UMMY Foundation	ODO UMMY is a rights-based NGO working on defending women and girls rights.	Mainly young girls; a recent COVID campaign was targeting the entire community	Conducted COVID awareness campaigns including provision of handwashing facilities, hand sanitizers and masks in 2020. Distribution of sanitary towels to 8 secondary schools in Tanga city including Ndaoya and Chongoleani. Improving water and sanitation facilities whereby 16 latrines were built at Mapambano Primary school including 2 for disabled pupils.	27 wards in Tanga City including Chongoleani Ward	5 staff
TAWLA NGO	TAWLA is a human rights NGO that offers legal services to women and children	Women and children	Legal aid and community sensitisation mainly legal aid for civil cases and in some instances GBV cases. In exceptional circumstances, men are also offered legal aid.	Tanga urban and areas within Tanga region	2 staff
MWAMBAAO Network	The NGO is active conservation activities.	all coastal communities in Tanzania	Mwambao's concern is the entire coast of Tanzania, including the islands of Zanzibar and Mafia. They are building local networks around key coastal village members who face common challenges. Currently, these are located on the islands of Unguja and Pemba and Tanga, Bagamoyo, and Kigamboni on the mainland.	Along the Tanga coastline from the north to south including Chongoleani Ward.	5 staff and interns and volunteers
Tanga Elderly Women Resource Centre (TEWOREC) NGO	TEWOREC NGO conducts activities in community development. Collaborates with TOJE.	Elderly women	Train other stakeholders on laws and rights of women so they can train others. Support elderly women to form self-help groups. Support women in poor households and those affected with HIV/AIDS providing them with porridge/nutrition. TOJE is responsible for actives in Putini and Chongoleani Mitaa.	Active in all wards of Tanga City	6 staff

Organisation	Description	Targeted beneficiaries	Services provided	Areas covered	Staff
RA LAB NGO	RA LAB works to build capacity of the youth on how to get involved in entrepreneurship to generate income activities.	Youth girls and boys (aged 14- 30 years).	Provide trainings on sexual and reproductive health, nutrition, and entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurship trainings last for 5 days (3 hours a day) and after training, RA Lab supports youth to form savings and loans groups. Groups receive supervision and mentorship group for one year.	27 wards in Tanga City (completed training of 200 youth in 5 Wards)	7 staff
VETA	VETA offers vocational trainings	Youth	VETA has 14 long-term courses which run for 2-years. They are: plumbing, pipe fit, welding, electrical, carpentry, auto electrical, motor based mechanics, auto body repair, fitter mechanics, tailoring, painting and sign writing, secretary, food production, food and beverage, sales and services, and masonry and brick layering. The long-course is sponsored by the Govt and therefore payment is just 120,000 shilling. Around 700 applied and they picked 400 students for the long course. Then they have short courses (see attached schedule) with higher prices. They also do tailored courses such as driving (5 weeks) and boda. All courses have elements of life skills and entrepreneurship. No agricultural courses.	Tanga Region	N/a
YCDP	Youth with Disabilities Community Programme (YDCP)	Youth with disabilities	The organization offers various services to children below 5 years who are disabled. They do physiotherapeutic services and offer equipment such as wheelchairs. Assist so children can be able to go to school. Have had funding from the EU but lost it - now has funding from Finland. Has had around 2,700 beneficiaries in the country - also work outside Tanga. Have some clients/beneficiaries from the affected areas. Also, run a program where youth with mental disabilities are trained on soap making, cloth dying/batik, music, and handicraft making such as earrings.		14 staff
Mabokweni AMCOS (cashew nut farming)	The AMCOS at Mabokweni is a governmental cooperative for cashew nut farmers. Facilitate inputs and marketing.	Cashew nut farmers	AMCOS collects cashew nuts produce and markets it, supplies inputs at a cost and sprayers. From the AMCOS as the collection centre the cashew is taken in the main warehouse in Tanga town where cutting is done and here the auction is also carried out.	4 wards including Chongoleani	

Organisation	Description	Targeted beneficiaries	Services provided	Areas covered	Staff
Tanzania Sisal Board	Government marketing board	Sisal Farmers	Support sisal growing and marketing. Farmers are urged to produce sisal because there is ready market and the crop is drought tolerant and disease resistance. Farmers can even grow sisal at the edge of their fields and earn some money out of the sisal fence.		
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) is a government scheme to provide basic welfare to the poorest of the poor	Extreme poor (and soon also vulnerable)	<p>Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) was established in 2000 but only started to operate in Tanga in 2006. TASAF offers various services within health, education, and water. For instance, they build dispensaries and improved infrastructure and secondary schools such as the one in Chongoleani. They also support livelihoods through training, supply of cows, salt pans, etc.</p> <p>There is now a Phase III where cash transfers play a large role. In Tanga, City hhs have been surveyed to identify extremely poor hhs who are then registered and who are entitled to cash transfers. In Tanga two types of support are offered: 1) conditional cash transfer (conditional on school attendance and health clinic visits) and 2) unconditional/basic cash transfers. The lowest transfer - the basic transfer is 24,000 T.Shs. every two months. The highest (depending on the number of children) is 110,000 T.Shs. every two months.</p> <p>TASAF in Tanga is looking to roll out a Public Work program where poor hhs during the lean seasons can get pay in return for public work and also a Livelihood Enhancement program consisting of various training, group formation, and loans.</p>		
Consulted but not active in Chongoleani Ward					
World vision	World Vision's project activities in Mkinga	Entire communities	Implementation of socio-economic development projects in the areas of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, environmental protection, education, livelihood. The overall objective being paving for the welfare and protection of children in communities.	Handeni, Korogwe, Muheza, Mkinga and Kilindi DCs	Mkinga World Vision has 5 staff
Care international	Care International is a large service-providing NGO. Their offices and projects in Tanga Region	Cashew nut farmers	Care International has just launched an out-grower scheme/project to help cashew nut farmers. It is a scheme where cashew nut farmers are linked with AMCOS which is then linked to a buyer/big company.	5 wards in Mkinga District	New office and project in Tanga. Has 5 staff at the

Organisation	Description	Targeted beneficiaries	Services provided	Areas covered	Staff
	are new (started operating in 2022).		The objective is to increase the yield and productivity of cashew nut farming in the area. The company/out grower has established a factory. CARE will train both farmers on agricultural practices and the AMCOS on good management. Plan to reach 3,000 farmers of which at least 1,000 farmers should join AMCOS. Female farmers should constitute 70% of all. Gender and environment are crosscutting themes and work to use by-products from cashew to reduce environmental impacts (for charcoal and fertiliser).		office in Tanga City.
Tanzania agricultural research institute (TARI)	Crop Research and Development	Farmers	Conducting research on various crops in the agricultural zone, which include Tanga region. Collaborate on other agricultural research centres. Dissemination of new technologies to farmers	Tanga Region	N/a
Active in Tanga City but not consulted					
Tanga youth environmental association	Youth participation	Youth	Capacity building and entrepreneurship promotion	Tanga City	N/a
Gift of hope foundation (GHF)	Support to women with cancer	Women with breast cancer	Financial support	Tanga City	N/a
Women and children legal aid (WOLEA)	Women's rights	Women	Rights-based, advocating, lobbying on behalf of women's rights	Tanga City	N/a
Tanga youth working group (TAWG)	Youth	Youth	Providing care and support to people living with HIV	Tanga City	N/a

Source: SELI consultations.

Note: Information on organisations not consulted is taken from EACOP (2022).

APPENDIX 4: VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Objective

To identify or confirm vulnerable people and households. Ensure that actual and potentially vulnerable people and households are identified and monitored during and after the resettlement process, so as to track their standard of living and effectiveness of resettlement compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration.

Definition of vulnerability

For the purposes of this SRAP and LRP, vulnerability is defined as:

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

Coverage

The vulnerability analysis considers all surveyed EACOP PAHs (111). It thereby excludes unidentified owners and households that did not lose land within EACOP ha but are affected by the Project's marine exclusion zone.

Criteria

Acknowledging that no single criterion automatically renders a household vulnerable, in line with the Project's regional RAP, contributing factors have been identified. These are:

- Age of household head (either over 60 years of age or child-headed households)
- The household is female headed
- Education level of household head
- The household has one or more physically and/or mentally disabled household member
- Household has experienced food shortages
- Number of household income earners and resources available to support dependents
- Number of children between 6-14 years not attending school.

Using a multi-factor vulnerability analysis which runs data queries A-F on the socio-economic baseline data collected, Category 1-3 households have been identified. The table below presents an overview. In the following sub-sections, the outcome of each data query is presented in more detail. As Table A4-1 shows, in total 43 households belong to one of the three categories.

Table A4-1: Overview of vulnerability analysis

Query	Description used in SRAP and LRP	Description used in regional RAPs	Number
Query A	Category 1: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with less than two (2) income earners.	Category 1: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with less than two (2) income earners.	10
	Category 2: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with two income earners.	Category 2: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with two income earners.	8
	Category 3: Elderly (≤60yrs) Male headed households with one (1) or no income earners.	Category 3: Elderly (≤60yrs) Male headed households with one (1) or no income earners.	10
Total (Query A)			28
Query B	Category 1: Has experienced hunger in all 12 months and has per capita incomes 50% below mean.	Category 1: Has experienced food shortages and has per capita incomes 50% below mean.	17
	Category 2: Has experienced hunger in all 4-11 months and has per capita incomes ≥ 50% and < 20% below mean.	Category 2: Has experienced food shortages and has per capita incomes ≥ 50% and < 20% below mean	3
	Category 3: Has experienced hunger in all 1-3 months and has per capita incomes ≥ 20% below mean.	Category 3: Has experienced food shortages and has per capita incomes ≥ 20% below mean.	5
Total (Query B)			25
Query C	Child headed households, household head (< 18yrs)	Category 1: Child headed households, household head (< 18yrs).	0
Total (Query C)			0
Query D	Category 1: Female headed (≤ 60yrs) household – household head has no education.	Category 1: Female headed (≤ 60yrs) household – household head has no education.	3
	Category 2: Male headed (≤ 60yrs) household – household head has no education.	Category 2: Male headed (≤ 60yrs) household – household head has no education.	2
	Category 3: Male or female headed (> 60yrs) household – household has no education.	Category 3: Household head (> 60yrs) has no education.	9
Total (Query D)			14
Query E	Category 1: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤18yrs) in household not attending school ≥ 75%.	Category 1: Percentage of children in household (≥ 6 and ≤14yrs) not attending school ≥ 75%.	2
	Category 2: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤18yrs) in household not attending school ≥ 50% to < 75%.	Category 2: Percentage of children in household (≥ 6 and ≤ 14yrs) not attending school ≥ 50% to < 75%.	3
	Category 3: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤18yrs) in household not attending school ≥ 25% to < 50%	Category 3: Percentage of children in household (≥ 6 and ≤ 14yrs) not attending school ≥ 25% to < 50%.	3
Total (Query E)			8

Query	Description used in SRAP and LRP	Description used in regional RAPs	Number
Query F	Category 1: Household head is Female and two or more disabled people under 60 in the household.	Category 1: Household head is Female and two or more disabled people under 60 in the household.	0
	Category 2: Household head is Male and two or more disabled people under 60 in the household.	Category 2: Household head is Male and two or more disabled people under 60 in the household.	0
	Category 3: Household head is Female or Male and one disabled person under 60 in the household	Category 3: Household head is Female or Male and one disabled person under 60 in the household	7
Total (Query F)			7
Query G (cumulative analysis)	Category 1: Household has one (1) or more classifications in category 1. Category 1: Household has three (3) or more classifications in category 2.	Category 1: Household has one (1) or more classifications in category 1. Category 1: Household has three (3) or more classifications in category 2.	30
	Category 2: Household has one (1) or more classifications in both categories 2 and 3. Category 2: Household has three (3) or more classifications in category 3	Category 2: Household has one (1) or more classifications in both categories 2 and 3. Category 2: Household has three (3) or more classifications in category 3	1
	Category 3: Household has one (1) or two (2) classifications in category 3.	Category 3: Household has one (1) or two (2) classifications in category 3.	12
Total households in Category 1, Category 2, or Category 3			43

Query A

Query A considers the age of the household head and the number of income earners within the household. ⁸⁶ The occupations considered as 'income earning' are depicted in Table A4-2. The households that fall within 'query A' (identified by a unique survey code) are shown in Table 4-3. The results of the data query are shown in Table A4-3.

Criteria:

- Category 1: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with less than two (2) income earners
- Category 2: Elderly (>60yrs) male headed household with two (2) income earners
- Category 3: Elderly (≤60yrs) Male headed households with one (1) or no income earners⁸⁷

Table A4-2: Income earner status used for analysis

Primary occupation	Income earner status of PAH members
Crop and livestock farmer	Income earner
Daily wage earner	Income earner
Fisher/gleaner	Income earner
Government employee	Income earner
Business owner	Income earner
Private employee	Income earner
Retired (with pension)	Income earner
Trader	Income earner
Housewife/carer	Not income earner
Retired (without pension)	Not income earner
Student	Not income earner
Under 5 years (in school)	Not income earner
Under 5 years (not in school)	Not income earner
Unemployed (due to disability or illness)	Not income earner
Unemployed (not seeking work)	Not income earner
Unemployed (seeking work)	Not income earner
Other	Not income earner

Table A4-3: Results of data query A

Category	Survey code	Relationship to PAH head	Age	Gender	No. income earners in HH
1	P81036HHS008U00099	Household head	43	Male	1
1	P81036HHS008U00110	Household head	32	Male	1

⁸⁶ Income earners correspond to people for whom the primary occupation is crop farmer, daily wage earner, fisher, livestock farmer, government employee, private employee, retired (with pension) or people who own a business.

⁸⁷ There are no households with no income earners (0).

Category	Survey code	Relationship to PAH head	Age	Gender	No. income earners in HH
1	P81036HHS009000122	Household head	45	Male	1
1	P81036HHS008U00127	Household head	50	Male	1
1	P81036HHS009000129	Household head	54	Male	1
1	P81036HHS00B500042	Household head	38	Male	1
1	P81036HHS00AS00115	Household head	39	Male	1
1	P81036HHS00AQ00137	Household head	46	Male	1
1	P81036HHS00AR00010	Household head	43	Male	1
1	P81036HHS00AS00113	Household head	56	Male	1
2	P81036HHS008U00080	Household head	75	Male	2
2	P81036HHS008U00093	Household head	70	Male	2
2	P81036HHS008V00103	Household head	72	Male	2
2	P81036HHS009000111	Household head	78	Male	2
2	P81036HHS009100151	Household head	65	Male	2
2	P81036HHS009100201	Household head	65	Male	2
2	P81036HHS00AQ00139	Household head	70	Male	2
2	P81036HHS00AR00018	Household head	70	Male	2
3	P81036HHS008U00099	Household head	43	Male	1
3	P81036HHS008U00110	Household head	32	Male	1
3	P81036HHS009000122	Household head	45	Male	1
3	P81036HHS008U00127	Household head	50	Male	1
3	P81036HHS009000129	Household head	54	Male	1
3	P81036HHS00B500042	Household head	38	Male	1
3	P81036HHS00AS00115	Household head	39	Male	1
3	P81036HHS00AQ00137	Household head	46	Male	1
3	P81036HHS00AR00010	Household head	43	Male	1
3	P81036HHS00AS00113	Household head	56	Male	1

Query B

Data query B considers food deprivation and income poverty. The results are show in Table A4-4

Criteria:

- Category 1: Has experienced hunger in all 12 months and has per capita incomes 50% below mean.
- Category 2: Has experienced hunger in all 4-11 months and has per capita incomes $\geq 50\%$ and $< 20\%$ below mean.
- Category 3: Has experienced hunger in all 1-3 months and has per capita incomes $\geq 20\%$ below mean.

The mean of annual incomes is equal to T.Shs. 652,921. 50% below mean is equal to T.Shs. 326,460 (mean $\times 0.5$) and 20% below mean is equal to T.Shs. 522,377 (mean $\times 0.8$). Therefore, the criteria becomes:

- Category 1: has experienced hunger in all 12 months and has a per capita income $< 326,460$ T.Shs.
- Category 2: Has experienced hunger in all 9-11 months and has a per capita income $\geq 326,460$ T.Shs. and $< 522,377$ TZS
- Category 3: Has experienced hunger in all 6-8 months and has a per capita income $\geq 522,377$ T.Shs.

Table A4-4: Results of data query B

Category	Survey code	HH income in T.Shs.	HH members	Income per capita	Experienced food shortages : number of months in past 12 months
1	P81036HHS008U00066	300,000	2	150,000	12
1	P81036HHS008U00084	2,400,000	8	300,000	12
1	P81036HHS008U00092	300,000	1	300,000	12
1	P81036HHS008U00128	480,000	3	160,000	12
1	P81036HHS008V00101	1,200,000	7	171,429	12
1	P81036HHS009000073	600,000	5	120,000	12
1	P81036HHS009000080	360,000	2	180,000	12
1	P81036HHS009000086	420,000	12	35,000	12
1	P81036HHS009000092	1200,000	7	171,429	12
1	P81036HHS009000108	480,000	6	80,000	12
1	P81036HHS009000118	336,000	6	56,000	12
3	P81036HHS009000123	8,000,000	9	888,889	2
1	P81036HHS009000127	100,000	2	50,000	12
2	P81036HHS009100180	5,032,000	10	503,200	6
2	P81036HHS009100188	3,680,000	9	408,889	4
3	P81036HHS009300018	3,680,000	7	525,714	3
1	P81036HHS009400028	600,000	5	120,000	12
2	P81036HHS009700077	2,800,000	7	400,000	4
1	P81036HHS00AQ00132	2,000,000	15	133,333	12

Category	Survey code	HH income in T.Shs.	HH members	Income per capita	Experienced food shortages : number of months in past 12 months
1	P81036HHS00AQ00134	200,000	5	40,000	12
1	P81036HHS00AQ00136	200,000	2	100,000	12
3	P81036HHS00AR00010	2,800,000	3	933,333	3
3	P81036HHS00AR00018	3,800,000	5	760,000	1
3	P81036HHS00AS00116	3,000,000	3	1,000,000	2
1	P81036HHS00B500045	300,000	6	50,000	12

Query C

Query C considers child-headed households (< 18 years). No child-headed household has been identified.

Query D

Query D considers education and gender of the household head. The results of running the data query are shown in Table A4-5.

- Category 1: Female headed (\leq 60yrs) household – household head has no education.
- Category 2: Male headed (\leq 60yrs) household – household head has no education.
- Category 3: Male or female headed ($>$ 60yrs) household – household head has no education.

Table A4-5: Results of data query D

Category	Survey code	Relationship to household head	Age	Level of education	Gender
1	P81036HHS009000074	Household head	40	No Education	Female
1	P81036HHS009000096	Household head	57	No Education	Female
1	P81036HHS009100180	Household head	45	No Education	Female
2	P81036HHS009100131	Household head	58	No Education	Male
2	P81036HHS009000129	Household head	54	No Education	Male
3	P81036HHS008U00087	Household head	65	No Education	Female
3	P81036HHS008V00086	Household head	84	No Education	Female
3	P81036HHS009000073	Household head	65	No Education	Female
3	P81036HHS009000108	Household head	78	No Education	Female
3	P81036HHS009000117	Household head	77	No Education	Female
3	P81036HHS009100111	Household head	70	No Education	Female
3	P81036HHS009400028	Household head	80	No Education	Female
3	P81036HHS009400031	Household head	64	No Education	Male
3	P81036HHS00AQ00136	Household head	90	No Education	Female

Query E

Data query E considers school-age children within the household who are not in school.⁸⁸ Results are shown in Table A4-6.

- Category 1: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤ 18 yrs) in household not attending school $\geq 75\%$.
- Category 2: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤ 18 yrs) in household not attending school $\geq 50\%$ to $< 75\%$.
- Category 3: Percentage of children (≥ 5 and ≤ 18 yrs) in household not attending school $\geq 25\%$ to $< 50\%$.

Table A4-6: Results of data query E

Category	Survey code	Number of children under the age of 18 in the hh	Number of children under the age of 18 in school in the hh	% children not in school
1	P81036HHS009000080	1	0	100.0%
1	P81036HHS009000127	1	0	100.0%
2	P81036HHS008U00079	2	1	50.0%
2	P81036HHS009100167	4	2	50.0%
2	P81036HHS009100188	2	1	50.0%
3	P81036HHS009000087	3	2	33.3%
3	P81036HHS008U00119	3	2	33.3%
3	P81036HHS009000092	4	3	25.0%

Query F

Data query F considers disabilities within the household. Results are shown in Table A4-7.

- Category 1: Household head is Female and two or more disabled people under 60 in the household
- Category 2: Household head is Male and two or more disabled people under 60 in the household
- Category 3: Household head is Female or Male and one disabled person under 60 in the household
-

Table A4-7: Results from Query F

Category	Survey code	Relationship to household head	Number of disabled people under 60
3	P81036HHS008U00099	Household head	1
3	P81036HHS008U00117	Household head	1
3	P81036HHS008U00123	Household head	1
3	P81036HHS008U00128	Household head	1

⁸⁸ The analysis has a limitation. To ensure that only households with children (≥ 5 and ≤ 18 yrs) were included in the analysis, households who had at least one children under five were removed from the analysis



3	P81036HHS00B500046	Household head	1
3	P81036HHS00AS00115	Household head	1
3	P81036HHS00AT00003	Household head	1

APPENDIX 5: PROBLEM TREES

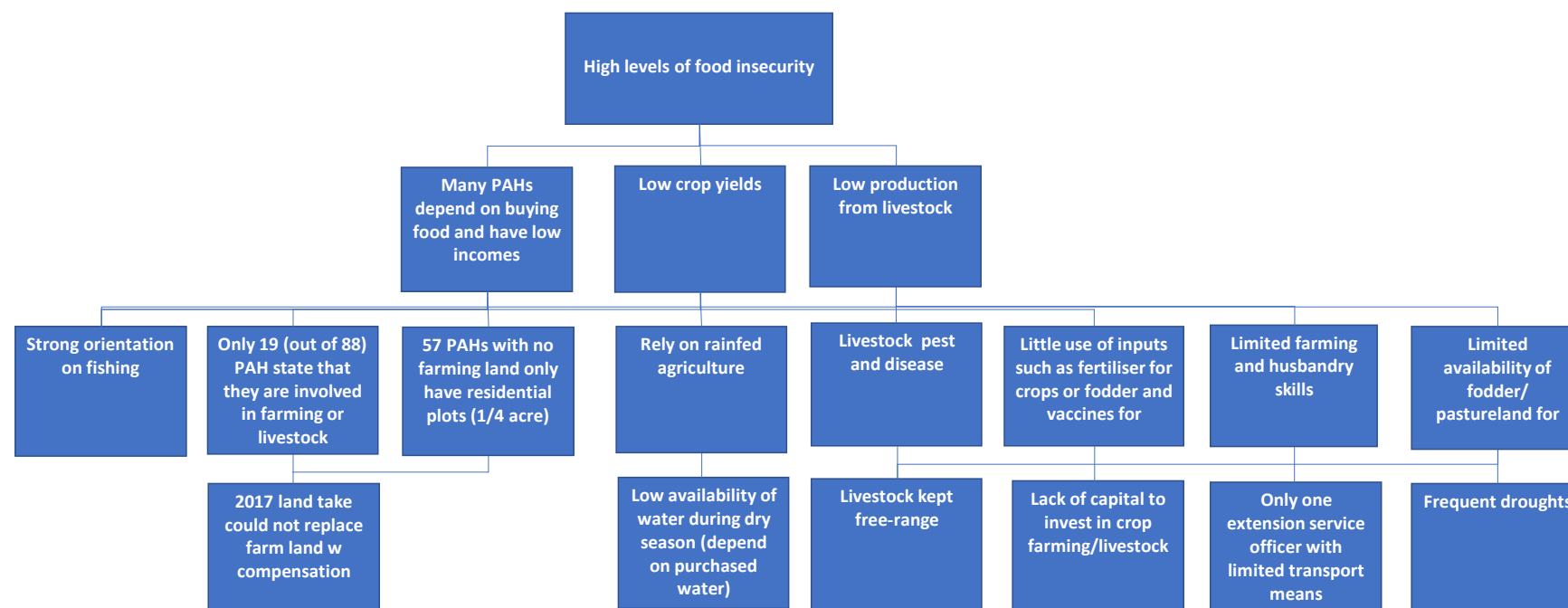


Figure A5-1: Example of problem three used to develop livelihood restoration packages

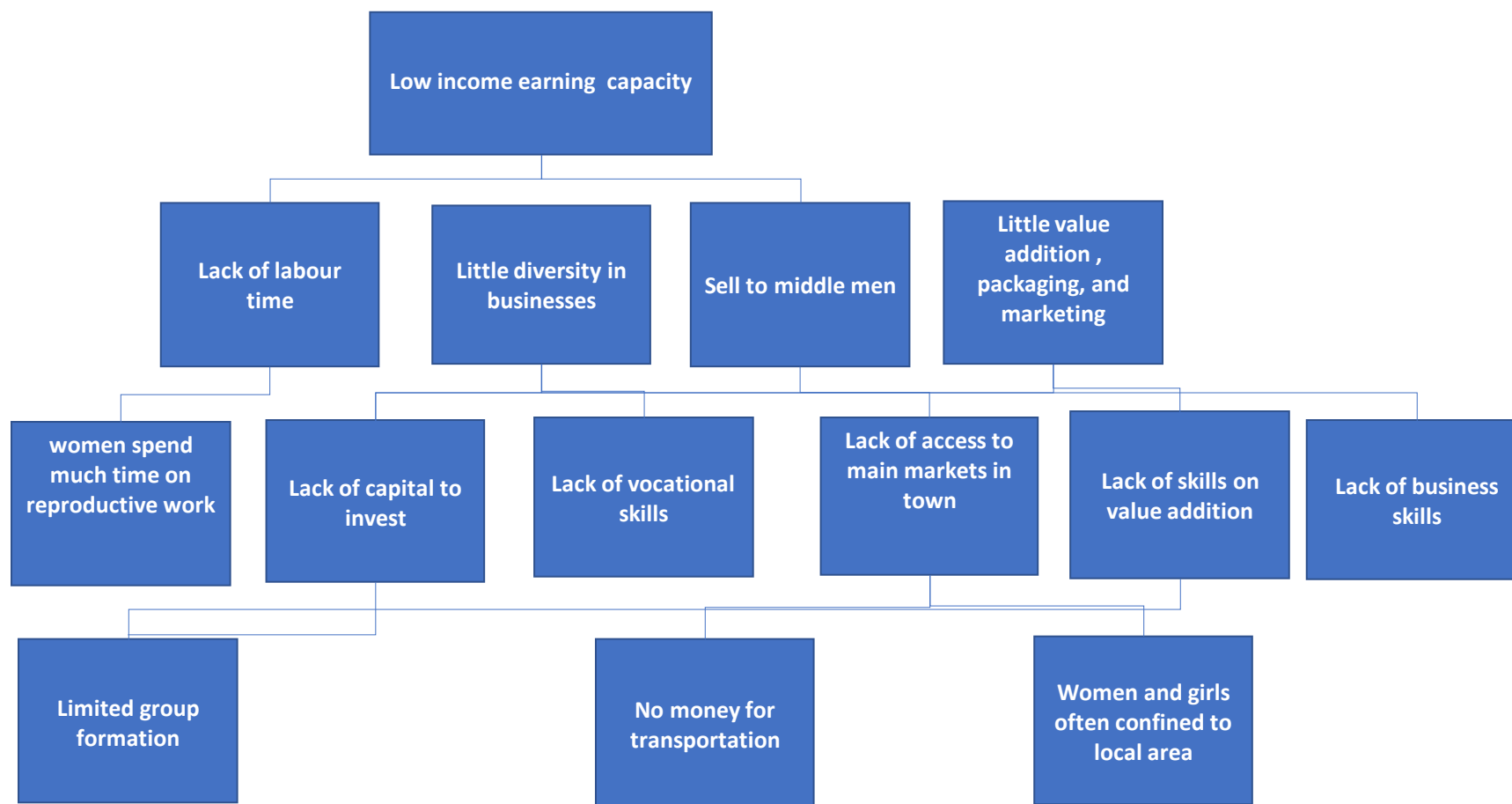


Figure A5-2: Example of problem three used to develop livelihood restoration packages

APPENDIX 6: STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Table A6-1: Stakeholder identification and mapping

Name of stakeholder	Contacts	Interview Method	Priority
Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements (MLHHS)			National level stakeholders not consulted for the SRAP and LRP design and planning
Ministry of Energy (ME)			
The Vice President's Office			
National Environment Management Council (NEMC)			
Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government (MRALG)			
Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Cooperatives			
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development			
Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training			
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders, and Children			
Ministry of Home Affairs			
Ministry of water and irrigation			
Ministry of Works, Transportation, and Communication			
Ministry of natural resources and tourism			

Name of stakeholder	Contacts	Interview Method	Priority
Ministry of minerals			
Regional Secretariat (Regional Commissionaire (RC), Regional Administrative Secretary (RAS)	Acting Regional Land Commissionaire – Representative of the Regional Administrative Secretary	Key informant interview (KII)	High
Tanga City Council	City land surveyor	KII	High
District Commissionaire (DC)	District Commissioner	KII	High
District Administrative Secretary (DAS)		KII	High
District Executive Director		KII	High
District Land Officers		KII	High
District Agriculture and Livestock Officers		KII	High
District Community, Development and Social Welfare Officers		KII	High
District Planning and Finance Officers	Economic Strengthening Officer	KII	High
District Environmental Management Officers		KII	High
Tanzania Port Authorities (at Tanga Port)	TPA manager	KII	High
Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)		KII	High
Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI) Mlingano	TARI Mlingano	KII	Lower
Chongoleani Ward Office		KII	High

Name of stakeholder	Contacts	Interview Method	Priority
Ward Executive Officers (WEO)	WEO Chongoleani Ward Executive Office	KII	High
Mtaa Executive Officers and Chairpersons (Chongoleani and Putini)	Chairperson Putini Chairperson Chongoleani	KII	High
EACOP CLO			
Beach Management Union (BMU)		KII	High
Elders and or traditional leaders			
Religious leaders			
Madiwani			
Community leaders			
Mixed PAPs	Mixed farmers Business owners Natural resource users Pastoralist Landless/'kibarua' workers	Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with farmers Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with business owners Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with community leaders KII with selected knowledgeable representatives of each sub-groups	High
Female PAPs	Ensure a variety of women are included – widows, business owners, single mothers and women in polygamous marriages.	FDG and KII with selected representatives	High
Indigenous People/Vulnerable Ethnic Groups PAPs	No EVG identified within Project's marine facilities		
Vulnerable PAPs	People with physical or mental impairments	FDG and KII with selected representatives	High

Name of stakeholder	Contacts	Interview Method	Priority
	Child heads Female heads Elderly heads		
Physical displacement PAPs (names per TPA joint review, do not share)			High
Youth PAPs		FDG and KII with selected representatives	High
Elderly PAPs			
Putini Primary Schools (was affected by TPA 200 ha land acquisition, has now been replaced?)			
Relevant Non-PAPs		FDG and KII with selected representatives	Medium
Members of potential host communities of displaced PAPs (from surrounding settlements)		KIIs with village/ward officials Agricultural assessments through observation and walks FGDs with selected farmers FGDs with selected knowledgeable people/elders/traditional leaders	High
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)		KII	Medium
Oxfam		KII	High
Norwegian Church Aid		KII	High
SNV		KII	High
Foundation Capital		KII	
Africare		KII	
Technoserve		KII	High
Plan International		KII	High

Name of stakeholder	Contacts	Interview Method	Priority
Heifer International		KII	High
World Vision		KII	High
Botnar Foundation		KII	
Mazingira Network (MANET)		KII	High
Haki Rasimili		KII	High
Tanzania Gender Network Programme (TGNP)		KII	High
Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations (PINGO Forum)		KII	High
Tanzania Media Women Association		KII	High
Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC)		KII	High
Tanzania Land Alliance (TLA)		KII	High
Interfaith Standing Committee on Economic Justice and the Integrity of Creation (ISCJIC)		KII	
WAJIBU Institute of Public Accountability		KII	
Haki Ardhi		KII	High
Economic and Social Research Foundation		KII	
Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)		KII	High
Legal Environment Action Team (LEAT)		KII	
SeaSense		KII	
Mwambao Coastal Community Network		KII	
PASADIT (faith based)			

Name of stakeholder	Contacts	Interview Method	Priority
Tanga Youth Environmental Association		KII	High
Shirikisho la Vyama vya Watu Wenye Ulemavu (SHIVYAWATU)		KII	High
Women and Children Legal Aid (WOLEA)		KII	High
Tanga Elderly Women Resource Center (TEWOREC)		KII	High
Agricultural input suppliers		KII	High
Banks/micro-finance organisations		KII	High
Farmer organisations			
Small business organisations			
VETA			
Private training institutions			
Chongoleani Primary School		KII	High
Chongoleani Dispensary		KII	High
Media concerns			
Religious organisations			
Tourism operators			
Research institutions			
Tanga Fresh			
Natural resource users			
Teachers			
Agricultural input suppliers			