



The impact of land acquisition processes for
the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project
on communities in Kiteto district,
Manyara region

KINNAPA Development Programme



Editorial

The impact of land acquisition processes for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project on communities in Kiteto district, Manyara region.

Kibaya, June 2024

Front cover image:

Livestock grazing at Kimana, Kiteto district, Manyara region (KINNAPA, 2024).

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"Voices from Tanzania" presents evidence-based case studies by selected civil society organisations from Tanzania which aim to draw attention to pertinent issues of access to justice and human rights in extractive resource governance in Tanzania. Through these case studies, we seek to shed a light on experiences of communities affected by natural resource extraction in order to amplify their voices in the broader debates on resource governance in Tanzania.

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About the Author

KINNAPA Development Programme is a community-based not-for-profit organization established in the early 1990s by people from six villages to deal with land encroachment issues facing pastoralists and peasants in the district of Kiteto. KINNAPA looks to achieve good and quality lives for pastoralists, small-scale farmers and hunter-gatherers by supporting social-economic services, natural resources management and good governance. Contact:

About the Editor

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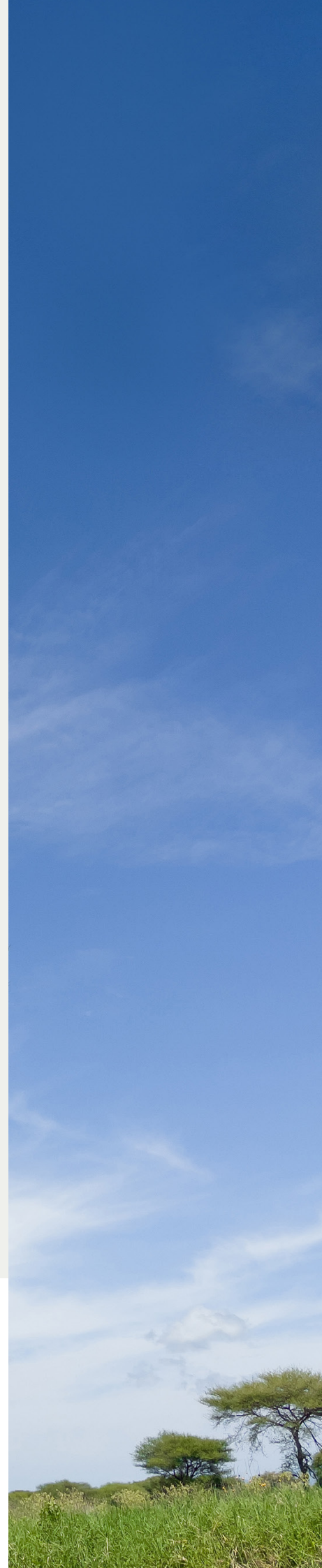


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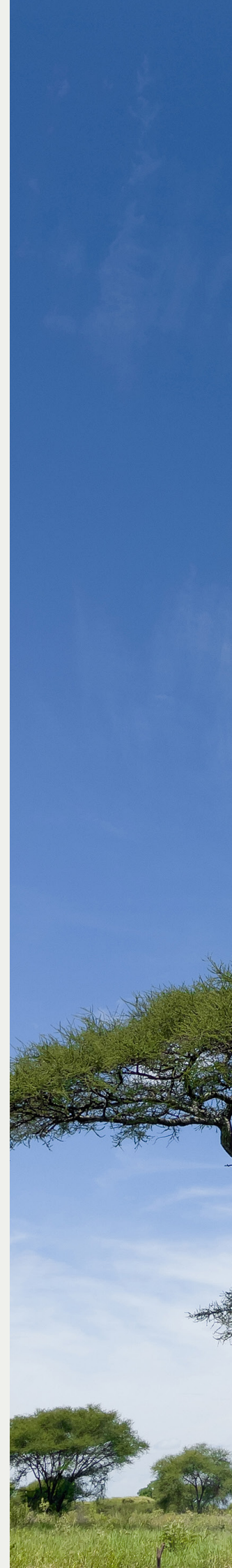
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List of abbreviations and acronyms

CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
EACOP	East African Crude Oil Pipeline
PAP	Project Affected People
ROW	Right-Of-Way
TPDC	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling





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Executive summary

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) is a major infrastructure project set to traverse Kiteto district in the Manyara region of Tanzania. The construction and operation of this pipeline will have significant implications for the communities in Kiteto district, particularly due to required land acquisition processes and the social and environmental impacts that may result from these. This study aimed to assess the impact of land acquisition processes for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project on village communities in Kiteto district, Manyara region. Specific objectives for this study were (1) to assess the land acquisition process in Kiteto district (targeted to 3 villages), (2) to assess community perceptions on compensation related to the EACOP land acquisition process, (3) to assess awareness of project affected people on the EACOP project, and (4) to assess the involvement of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and crop farmers in the EACOP land acquisition process. The assessment was conducted through a combination of field surveys, interviews, and community engagement with project-affected people in the study villages of Loolera, Kimana and Ndorkon.

The study reveals the following key findings. Firstly, the land acquisition process followed the legal framework and adhered to the requirements of Tanzanian land laws set out for compulsory land acquisition for public use. While a majority of respondents considered compensation to be fair, there were concerns raised regarding the fairness, adequacy, and negotiation opportunities for compensation. The compensation process for communal land also raised issues, emphasizing the need for transparency in future acquisitions.

Secondly, the study reveals a varied level of awareness and knowledge among project affected people

regarding the EACOP project. Overall, there is a significant lack of understanding about the project's impacts and mitigation strategies. This could be due to the limited number of engagements between affected communities and EACOP, and the fact that engagements were only held with village leaders and affected people but not with members of the wider communities in which the EACOP infrastructure will be build. Affected people are left with many questions and concerns. Concerns primarily focus on the potential risk of loss of farming land. It is crucial for future land acquisition processes to ensure transparency, to provide meaningful engagement with affected communities, and to improve communication and awareness campaigns to address the concerns of the affected communities.

Lastly, the study found that the involvement of different groups in the affected communities, such as pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and crop farmers, in engagements has fostered social cohesion and unity among them. Therefore, it is important to involve and consider the perspectives of all affected community groups to promote fairness, inclusivity, and social cohesion in land acquisition processes.

The study concludes with a number of recommendations to different stakeholders, including enhancing project transparency and communication (for EACOP), facilitating community engagement in land acquisition processes (for village leaders), strengthening the legal framework for land acquisition (for government actors), and advocating for community interests (for groups such as pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers). The study underscores the importance of considering all perspectives to promote fairness and social cohesion in land acquisition processes.

1. Introduction

1.1. Background information

The East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) is a major infrastructure project that involves the construction of an oil pipeline in East Africa to transport crude oil from Uganda's oil fields to the Indian Ocean coast in Tanzania (Tanga) for export. The EACOP project is closely tied to the discovery of significant oil reserves in Uganda's Albertine Graben region.¹ Ultimately, the decision was made to construct a pipeline through Tanzania as export route for the crude oil from Uganda's Albertine Graben region. In Uganda, the EACOP project is a joint venture between the Ugandan government and international oil companies Total Energies and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC), which are involved in oil exploration and production. In Tanzania, EACOP is a joint venture of the Tanzanian government through the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC), Total Energies and China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC). In total, the EACOP pipeline will be approximately 1,443 kilometers (896 miles) long. In Tanzania, the pipeline will be 1147 km long and will pass through Kagera, Geita, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, Dodoma, Manyara and Tanga regions. In Manyara region, Kiteto district is one of the districts that host the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). In Kiteto, the pipeline will pass through seven villages: Loolera, Amei, Kimana, Olpopong³, Ndaleta, Ndorkon and Mwitikira.²

Land is very crucial for the establishment and functionality of the EACOP project. A significant portion of the land is needed to establish the pipeline's right-of-way (ROW), which is the corridor where the buried pipeline will be installed. Land is also required for the construction and operation of various facilities along the pipeline route. This may include pump stations, valve stations, storage depots, and access

roads. Land is also needed for access to the pipeline for monitoring, maintenance, and inspections.³

Land acquisition for investment in Tanzania is governed by a set of laws and regulations aimed at providing a legal framework for land use, land acquisition and management, as well as protecting the rights of landowners and communities. Relevant legislation includes The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977), The Land Act (1999), The Land (Amendment) Act (2004), The Land Use Planning Act (2007), The Village Land Act (1999), The Environmental Management Act (2004), The Land Regulations (2001) and The Land (General) Regulations (2001)⁴.

Since its conception, the EACOP project has received necessary approvals and agreements from the Ugandan and Tanzanian governments, and work has begun on the preliminary stages of the pipeline's construction. This includes land acquisition and environmental impact assessments along the trajectory of the pipeline. As of December 2023, the implementation of EACOP in Tanzania has seen significant progress⁵. Construction of the Main Camp and Pipe Yard (MCPY) has commenced, marking a milestone in the project. Additionally, the status of land acquisition and compensation payments is also noteworthy, with 95% of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) having signed their compensation agreements and 90% having received their compensation payments as of November 2023.

The EACOP project is expected to have a significant positive economic impact on both Uganda and Tanzania. It is anticipated to stimulate economic development and generate revenue for the governments through transit fees, taxes and other fiscal arrangements. In addition, the construction and operation of the pipeline will create employment

1 EACOP.(n.d.).Overview. <https://eacop.com/about-us/overview/>

2 EACOP.(2021). ESIA Tanzania, Cost Benefit Analysis, Section 11, 11.3.1, p.11-6. <https://eacop.com/publication/cost-benefit-analysis-tz-esia/>

3 EACOP.(n.d.).Land acquisition. <https://eacop.com/land-acquisition/>

4 Ngowi, H. P. (2019). Towards "local-local" content in local economic development. Presented at REPOA's 24th Annual Research Workshop Held at the Ledger Plaza Bahari Beach Hotel, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; April 10th – 11th, 2019.

5 EACOP.(2023). Breakfast meeting with members of parliament on EACOP progress. <https://eacop.com/breakfast-meeting-with-members-of-parliament-on-eacop-progress/>

opportunities for local residents. The presence of a major international infrastructure project (EACOP) can attract foreign investment and further economic development⁶. However, the construction and operation of the pipeline have raised environmental and social concerns, in both Uganda and Tanzania. Environmentalists have expressed concerns about potential impacts on ecosystems and wildlife habitats⁷, while communities along the pipeline route have raised issues related to significant impacts on lives of people and their livelihood⁸. Among the issues are dislocation, community fragmentation, land acquisition, resettlement and annoyance, to name a few.^{9,10}

1.2. Problem statement

Manyara region, including Kiteto district, is home to a diverse population of ethnic groups. The predominant ethnic groups in the Manyara region include the Maasai, Iraqw, Nguu, Gogo, Chagga, Akie and other smaller groups. Traditionally, many residents of Kiteto district have been involved in pastoralism, with cattle herding as a primary source of livelihood for the Maasai community¹¹. In this community, grazing land is communally owned and not privately or individually owned. For the creation of their livelihoods, their way of living, and their ability to deal with external stressors like climate change, these communities are dependent on land and natural resources. Also, for certain cultural traditions land is very valuable in the Maasai community. For instance, Maasai villages have no dedicated area that is used as cemetery, as people are buried at their household. This raises the sentimental value of and the strong connection to land for ethnic groups such as the Maasai¹².

The EACOP project will have impacts in Kiteto district, Tanzania. These impacts can be both positive

and negative, and they can affect various aspects of the district, including its economy, environment, and social fabric. Most profoundly, compulsory land acquisition for implementation of the EACOP project will affect local landowners and communities. As areas of land have been acquired for the pipeline construction and operation throughout the district, the EACOP project necessitates changes in land use and land allocation within Kiteto district. This has direct influence on Village Land Use Plans, which contain all information and measures for the management of land and its different uses in the village. Given the strong presence of agro-pastoral and farming activities, any disruptions caused by the construction and operation of the pipeline will have significant consequences for livelihoods of communities due to the loss of land which was used for grazing, agriculture and other socio-economic activities.

The land acquisition process has generated interest, discussion and debate among the host communities, particularly regarding the impact of the pipeline on village land use plans, livelihoods and compensation benefits to the community. The case of Kiteto district raises questions about the processes of land acquisition and community engagement in those processes. Moreover, as not a lot of knowledge exists on this, it is worth investigating which challenges and opportunities have affected the agro-pastoral communities in Kiteto district, who have specific land use and land rights practices.

1.3. Description of the study area

The study was carried out in three of the seven villages in Kiteto district through which the EACOP will pass (see Figure 1). The agro-pastoralist communities in these villages combine both agriculture and animal husbandry. In Maasai communities, who are the

-
- 6 Bernard, A. (2020). Examining stakeholders' participation in the implementation of local content in the context of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) project in Tanzania (Doctoral dissertation, Université d'Ottawa/University of Ottawa).
- 7 Yale School of the Environment (2020). A major oil pipeline project strikes deep at the heart of Africa. <https://e360.yale.edu/features/a-major-oil-pipeline-project-strikes-deep-at-the-heart-of-africa>
- 8 Oxfam (2020). Empty promises down the line? A Human Rights Impact Assessment of the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline. <https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621045/rr-empty-promises-down-line-101020-en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- 9 PILIDO (2021). Impact of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) on Human Rights and Environment of Agro-Pastoral Communities in Kiteto District, Manyara, Tanzania. Voices from Tanzania, pg 15-36. <https://ipisresearch.be/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/2021-Voices-from-Tanzania-vol-3-final.pdf>
- 10 Langer, A; UkohaUkiwo, &Mbabazi, P. (Eds.). (2020). Oil Wealth and Development in Uganda and Beyond: Prospects, Opportunities and Challenges. Leuven, Leuven University Press.
- 11 Saruni, P. O., Urassa, J. K., &Kajembe, G. C. (2018). Forms and drivers of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists in Kilosa and Kiteto Districts, Tanzania.
- 12 Askew, K., Maganga, F., &Odgaard, R. (2013). Of land and legitimacy: a tale of two lawsuits. Africa, 83(1), 120-141.

majority ethnic group in the study villages, there are distinct gender roles. Livestock herding, livestock marketing and family protection are some of the roles of men. Women are responsible for houses construction, crop farming, collecting firewood and water, milking the livestock and processing the milk to mention a few. Traditional leaders often form an elders' council or council of elders, who are responsible for making important decisions and providing guidance on various community matters like conflict resolution, preservation of cultural practices and cultural education. A short description of the three villages is as follows:

Loolera village

Loolera is a relatively small community nestled within a landscape of approximately 40,421 hectares in the east of Kiteto district (Figure 1). Its serene environment and modest size contribute to its unique character. It has a population of around 6,978 residents and the main economic activities in this village are pastoralism, agriculture, beekeeping and petty businesses. Pastoralism plays a crucial role in the local economy, with pastoralists keeping cattle, goats, sheep and donkeys. Crop farming ranks number two with farmers cultivating crops like maize, beans, and sunflowers. Farming, in addition to pastoralism, has improved the living standards of many families. The village is rich in cultural diversity, with various ethnic groups such as the Maasai, Akie and Zigua living in the area, each contributing to the area's unique traditions and customs. Loolera village has a land use plan which allocates different land uses including grazing, farming, social services, community forest, mining, livestock corridors and water sources whereby more than 40% of land has been allocated for grazing¹³. Grazing areas are mainly owned communally, by pastoralists from four villages namely Amei, Lembapuli, Lesoiti and Loolera which agreed to have a joint village land use plan.

Kimana village

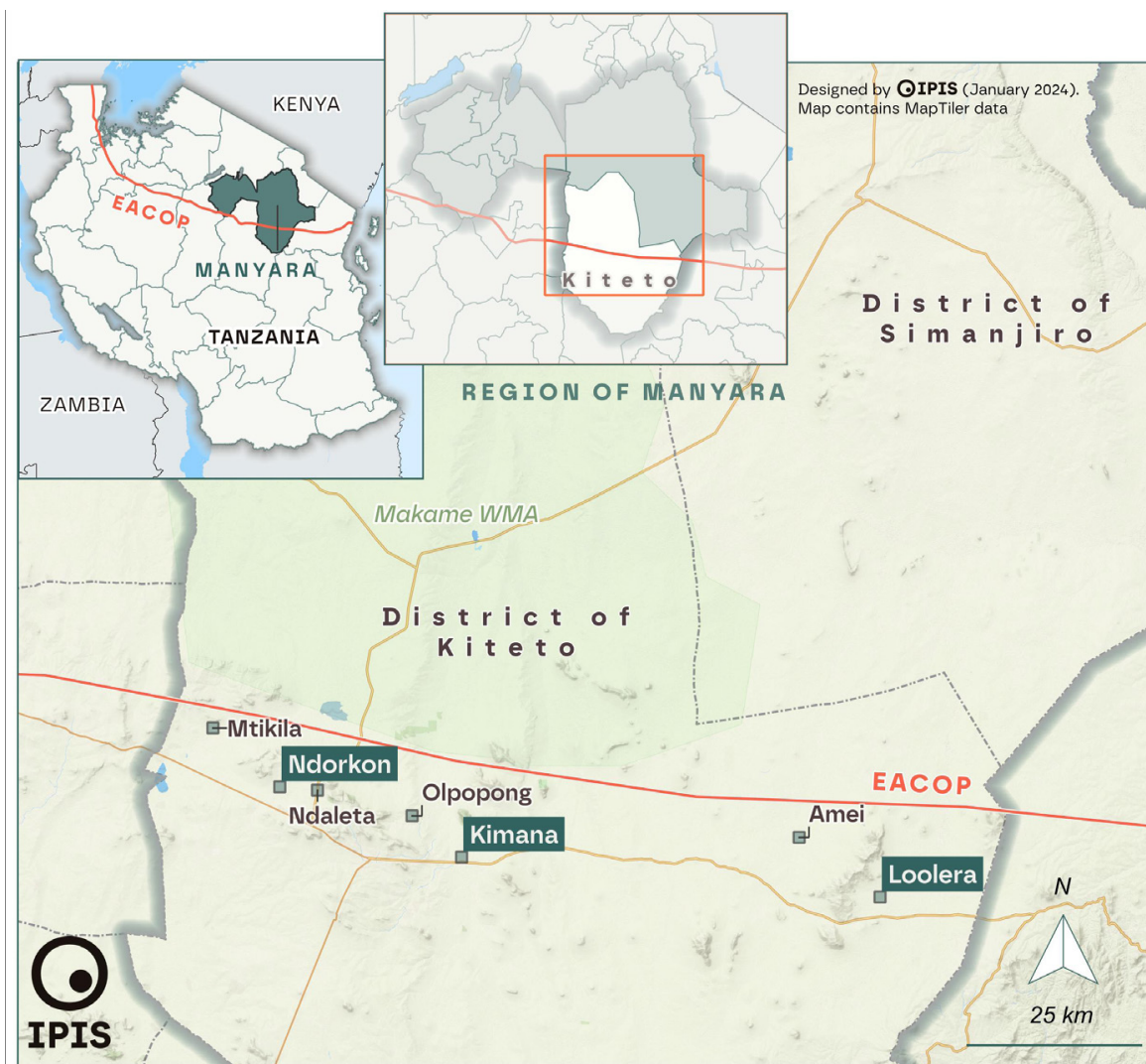
Kimana is one of the biggest villages in Kiteto district with a size of 75,026 hectares. It is located centrally in Kiteto district, in Partimbo ward (Figure 1). It has a population of 14,636 inhabitants. The main economic activities in Kimana village are agriculture, pastoralism and small businesses, which are mostly operated by women. The village has a diverse culture,

and it includes ethnic groups like Maasai, Gogo, Chagga, Rangi, Arusha, Nguu and Kamba. The village has attracted immigrants from other regions due to the availability of land for agricultural activities. However, as forests have been cleared to make way for agricultural land, the village has been struggling with adaptation of the impacts of climate change in relation to the economic activities carried out. Kimana village has a land use plan which allocates different land uses including forest, farming, grazing, social services, livestock corridors and water sources whereby large areas of land were allocated for a forest named "Napilikunya". The forest was given to the Akie community, whose main economic activity is hunting and gathering, so they can earn income through bee keeping projects. Unfortunately, over the years, the forest area has been converted to farm plots. Making this transition possible were unfaithful village leaders, inadequate land rights knowledge of the Akie people and the lack of effective enforcement of the village land use plan.

Ndorkon village

Ndorkon is a village in Njoro ward (Figure 1) with a size of 11,404 hectares and a population of 4,417 residents. The most important activities in the village are agriculture, livestock keeping and petty trade. Farmers cultivate crops for their own subsistence and as a cash business. This includes cultivation of sunflowers which has now become a most famous cash crop in rural areas. Livestock keeping is exercised by the Maasai pastoralists while petty businesses are owned by Rangi and Arusha small business people. Ethnic groups found in the village are the Maasai, Rangi, Sambaa, Arusha and Meru. The co-existence of a diversity of cultures has brought many changes. These include social transformations such as the increase in children enrollment in primary and secondary schools as communities like the Maasai have started seeing the importance of education to their children. Ndorkon village has a land use plan which allocates different land uses including agriculture, grazing, social services, forest, mining, livestock corridors and water sources whereby a large area of land has been allocated for agriculture.

13 Kinnapa facilitated land use plan in Loolera in 2018 through Sustainable range land management project (SRMP) Funded by ILRI/IRC/IFAD/EU.



▲ Figure 1: Map showing the location of the 3 study villages (Ndorkon, Kimana and Loolera) in relation to the EACOP trajectory in Kiteto district, Manyara region.

1.4. Objectives of the study

As key objective, this study aims to assess the impact of land acquisition processes for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project on village communities in Kiteto district, Manyara region. This study will highlight the challenges and opportunities of pastoral and agriculturalist communities' land use and land rights practices in light of the EACOP project.

The case of EACOP land acquisition will be an interesting case study since EACOP is the first ever large, international project implemented in Kiteto district with direct impacts on land resource dispossession to predominantly agro-pastoralist communities. Thus, the study is relevant to explore the impact of land acquisitions practices in the extractive sector in Tanzania. The findings of this study will allow us to suggest a better methodology

for compensation of land use loss and to recommend additional policy to the Government of Tanzania to streamline land compensation in order to ensure fairness for all impacted community members.

To do so, the following specific objectives are formulated:

- To assess the land acquisition process in Kiteto district (targeted to 3 villages).
- To assess community perceptions on compensation for EACOP land acquisition.
- To assess awareness of PAP on the EACOP project.
- To assess the involvement of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and crop farmers in the land acquisition process.

2. Methodology

2.1. Study design

A descriptive, qualitative study was conducted in August 2023 to assess the impact of land acquisition processes for the East African Crude Oil Pipeline project on selected village communities in Kiteto district, Manyara region. This design is suitable as it offers valuable baseline information.

2.2. Study population

This study was done in Kiteto district in Manyara region. Within the district, three villages were purposely selected namely Loolera, Kimana and Ndorkon. The study locations (villages) were selected for the fact that the pipeline passes through them and all three villages consist of ethnic groups representing pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and crop farmers. Study respondents were selected in collaboration with responsible village chairpersons in each village. A total of 49 respondents who had their land acquired by the EACOP project (PAP) were consulted in this study. We focused on PAP only to obtain as much as possible first-hand information and experiences regarding EACOP land acquisition and its impacts.

2.3. Data collection tools

Data was collected through a questionnaire (containing both closed- and open-ended questions) that was given to study participants who consented to participate in advance. The questionnaire covered information on demographic characteristics, perceptions and experiences of PAP on the land acquisition process and the compensation they received for land acquired by EACOP, awareness of respondents on EACOP and overall perception of respondents on the EACOP project. The questionnaire was written in English but was translated to Kiswahili or native language (Maa) for easy understanding of the questions.



3. Research findings

3.1. Demographic characteristics of respondents

African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) and offers insight into their demographics and educational backgrounds.

The table 1 provides basic characteristics of 49 respondents living near the about to be built East

Table 1: Basic characteristics of case study respondents (n=49).

Variables		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Village Name	Kimana	21	42.8
	Loolera	25	51.1
	Ndorkon	3	6.1
Gender	Female	6	12.2
	Male	43	87.8
Education Level	Not attended school	29	59.2
	Primary	17	34.7
	Secondary	3	6.1
Age category	18 - 35 yrs.	17	34.7
	36 - 45 yrs.	13	26.5
	46 - 60 yrs.	15	30.6
	Above 60	4	8.2
Occupation	Agro pastoral	33	67.3
	Business	2	4.1
	Farming	10	20.4
	Livestock keeping	4	8.2

Source: KINNAPA Survey 2023.

Village distribution

The findings of the study indicate that a majority of respondents (51.1%) are from Loolera village, while the remaining respondents are distributed almost equally across Kimana and Ndorkon villages. The limited number of interviews conducted in Ndorkon is attributed to the absence of PAP who reside in the area. Most PAP who own farms in Ndorkon reside in other regions. This observation underscores challenges in engaging with PAP in certain regions.

Gender

The findings indicate a significant gender disparity in the survey respondents, with a large majority (87.8%) being male and only a small percentage (12.2%) being female. Women were interviewed in Ndorkon (1) and Kimana (5) village, but not in Loolera. The fact that women are amongst PAP in Ndorkon and Kimana could suggest that there may be more gender-equitable practices and processes of land ownership in those villages compared to Loolera. Overall, the underrepresentation of females in the interviews can be attributed to traditional land ownership structures, which are predominantly controlled by men. This skewed distribution of genders can have implications

for understanding the impact of the project on gender-specific issues and challenges.

Education level

The findings from the study indicate that a large proportion of the respondents (59.2%) have either not attended school or have limited formal education, mainly due to historical challenges faced by Maasai communities in accessing educational opportunities. While a small percentage (6.1%) have completed secondary education and about one third (34.7%) have completed primary education, there is a clear generational disparity, with younger respondents being better educated than the older ones. This can be attributed to the limited access to education for the older generation. The low level of education among the respondents may influence their ability to engage with and understand the implications of the EACOP project. This, in turn, may have increased their vulnerability in understanding and defending their rights, and negotiating land acquisition deals.

Age category

The data reveals a relatively diverse age distribution, with the majority of respondents falling within the

18-60 age range (91.8% of the respondents). The largest group consists of individuals aged 18-35 years, comprising 34.7% of the sample, followed by those aged 46-60 years at 30.6%, and 36-45 years at 26.5%. A smaller proportion, 8.2%, is above the age of 60. The diversity of age groups indicates that multiple generations are likely to be affected by land acquisition activities. Different age groups may have distinct perspectives, concerns, and priorities regarding land use and development.

Occupation

The study sample suggests that pastoralism is the most common occupation among the respondents, with approximately 67.3% of individuals engaged in this activity. This reflects that a significant portion of the population relies on herding and raising livestock as their primary livelihood. On the other hand, farming activities account for 20.4% of the respondents' occupations, suggesting that agriculture plays a somewhat smaller role in the local economy. However, it is important to note that the information does not provide details regarding the gender distribution within these occupations.



◀ **Figure 2: Livestock grazing in Kimana.**

3.2. The process of land acquisition for the EACOP in the study villages

Land acquisition for large-scale infrastructure projects like EACOP typically involves multiple entities, including government agencies, extractive companies and local communities. The government is responsible for approving and facilitating the acquisition of land for the pipeline's construction and operation. It sets the legal and regulatory frameworks for land acquisition, which need to be complied with by the project. The extractive companies are responsible

for securing the necessary land and rights-of-way for the pipeline. They negotiate with landowners under the umbrella of the government, compensate them for their land, and ensure that the land acquisition process complies with local laws and regulations. Local communities in the areas affected by the pipeline are directly impacted by the land acquisition process, as their land or resources may be acquired for the project. Communities have the right to be informed, consulted, and compensated for any land or property that is acquired.

The EACOP land acquisition process was carried out under the framework of Tanzania’s land laws for the acquisition of land for public projects also called “compulsory land acquisition”. The Land Act (1999) and the Land Acquisition Act (1967) are among the relevant legal instruments in this case.

Overall, it was found that the process of land acquisition for the EACOP project happened in the same way in the three study villages. The communities were engaged in 2019-2020 by staff from the EACOP project to seek their consent for land acquisition in meetings conducted by the village council. Between 2018 and 2020, land delineation and asset surveys were conducted, and valuation reports were prepared and approved by the relevant authorities. However, due to delays in making the final investment decision, there was a period of waiting of several years before

the actual land acquisition process began. During this time, EACOP staff communicated with the PAP, advising them to continue farming their land and taking care of their trees and structures as usual. Since the PAP had not been informed about their compensation entitlements, signed any compensation agreements, nor received any compensation, they were not required to leave their land. The signing of compensation agreements and payment of compensation started in Tanzania in July 2021 for the Priority Areas, and the first PAP vacated their land in October 2021. This process has now been completed, except for the finalization of some replacement houses. The main right of way signing and compensation process began in April 2022 and concluded in the third quarter of 2023, with the construction of the last replacement house.



◀ **Figure 3: Example of replacement houses built for affected persons in Ndorkon village.**

3.3. Community perceptions of compensation for EACOP land acquisition

Table 2 presents data on whether compensation for EACOP land acquisition in different villages in Kiteto district was perceived as fair by respondents. Results from table 2 reveal varying perceptions of

fairness across the surveyed villages. In Kimana, 57% of respondents found the compensation to be fair, while in Loolera, a higher percentage of 64% perceived the compensation as fair and in Ndorkon, 66% felt the compensation was fair. Overall, a majority of respondents (61.2%) felt that compensation was fair.

Table 2: Perception of respondents on the compensation fairness (n=49).

Village	No		Yes		Total	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Kimana	9	42.9	12	57.1	21	42.8
Loolera	9	36	16	64	25	51.0
Ndorkon	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	6.1
Total	19	38.8	30	61.2	49	100

Source: Kinnapa Survey 2023.

The variations in perceptions of fairness seem linked to how compensation was being distributed along the EACOP route. Respondents who reported that compensation was not fair claimed that the size of land that was acquired, and the economic value it provided to them (e.g., through farming) does not match with the amount that was offered as compensation. Also, they reported that after land evaluation the PAP had no chance of negotiating on the amount to be compensated.

We analysed the amounts people received as compensation. Table 3 presents statistics related to the compensation amounts per hectare of land received by the 49 respondents of this study. The mean compensation amount per hectare varies across the villages, with Ndorkon receiving the highest mean compensation of 2,814,358.97 Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) per hectare (ca. 1,057 euro), while interviewed PAP in Loolera and Kimana received mean compensation amounts of 1,928,635.84 TZS (ca. 724 euro) and 1,900,445.59 TZS (ca. 713 euro) per hectare, respectively. There also appears to be a notable difference in the minimum and maximum amounts paid per hectare, with the highest amount of compensation (7 million TZS, or ca. 2628 euro, per hectare) paid in Loolera (Table 3). The standard deviation values also show substantial dispersion around the mean compensation, with Ndorkon having the highest standard deviation, suggesting the greatest variability in the compensation amounts

received by individuals in that village. The overall mean compensation amongst the respondents of this study was found to be 2.21 million TZS (ca. 826 euro) per hectare. One respondent in Loolera reported that he had not been compensated.

The variation in compensation could be attributed to factors such as land quality, residence and land use. Overall, it seems that land where people have their residence was higher compensated than land that was only used for farming or grazing. This could explain the overall higher compensation amounts in Ndorkon.

In general, most of the land that was acquired from the respondents was land PAP use for farming. It is noteworthy that most respondents had no information on the criteria that were used to decide the compensation amount. Moreover, since it took over 3 years for compensation to be paid, most respondents felt there was no room to verify, confirm or challenge the criteria that were used.

A large area of land which was acquired in Loolera was a communal land. Compensation for this land was given to the village council and not to the individuals/pastoralist group who communally owned and accessed the land. This has caused individuals/pastoralist groups to raise issue on the need of having additional compensation for livelihood loss (e.g., food) and fairer and more tailored compensation packages.

Table 3: Amount of money compensated in TZS as a ratio of land per hectare (n=49).

Village	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Kimana (n=21)	1,900,445.59	162,500.00	4,500,000.00	1,319,919.34
Loolera (n=25)	1,928,635.84	.00	7,000,000.00	1,479,328.02
Ndorkon (n=3)	2,814,358.97	1,600,000.00	4,920,000.00	1,830,679.59
Overall	2,214,480.13	.00	7,000,000.00	1,543,308.98

Source: KINNAPA Survey 2023.

Figure 4 presents the ongoing construction of a road leading to the EACOP camp in Kimana village, which signifies a pivotal development for the region.

3.4. Awareness of respondents on EACOP

Table 4 provides information on the awareness and knowledge of respondents regarding the EACOP. It's divided into two parts: "Awareness on EACOP" and "Knowledge on EACOP". The questionnaire

covered issues on general awareness of the EACOP project, potential impacts of EACOP on livelihoods in respondents' communities, EACOP land acquisition process and resettlement plans, awareness on potential

risks related to health, safety and displacement and awareness of any social dynamics and relationships impacted by EACOP, and on PAP's rights during the land acquisition process.



◀ **Figure 4: The construction of a road towards the EACOP camp in Kimana village.**

In the first part, “Awareness on EACOP,” the table shows that 63.30% of respondents are aware of the EACOP project, while 36.70% are not aware of it. In our data, we didn't find any significant differences in awareness between the different villages, nor between people of different gender, age, educational level or occupation.

This result indicates that a majority of the surveyed respondents have some level of awareness about the EACOP project. This could be attributed to the project's visibility and communication efforts in the region. Respondents reported 2 engagements with EACOP staff over the years. At the initial stage in 2019 – 2020 EACOP provided training to village leaders and PAP, where the project was introduced and where land evaluations were introduced. A second engagement happened 3-4 years later, in 2023, when EACOP returned for compensation payment and affected people were given highlights of the project. It is important to note that engagements were only held with village leaders and PAP and not with members of the wider communities in which the EACOP infrastructure will be build. Our results also indicate that almost one out of three PAP we interviewed revealed that they were not aware of a project that is affecting them directly. Therefore, the affected community requested more training to be conducted on EACOP, but also on land use rights and the wider impact of EACOP on the community and their livelihood. It is also advisable to EACOP to conduct engagements with and offer training to the whole community in general because the impact of the pipeline will affect the livelihoods and social dynamics of the whole community, not only the people whose land was acquired.

In the second part, “Knowledge on EACOP”, 16.30% claim to be “knowledgeable” about the project, while 46.90% claim having a “little knowledge,” and the remaining 36.70% are not knowledgeable at all. This suggests that there is a significant disparity in the level of understanding or knowledge regarding the project among PAP. People who were “knowledgeable” generally had knowledge about the EACOP project in general and about some of its impacts, both positive and negative. However, and strikingly, our data reveals that a large majority of PAP we interviewed (63%) indicated to know little to nothing about a project that is affecting them directly.

The majority of respondents have very little knowledge on their rights in land acquisition processes which indicates a need for more training on different laws, regulations and rights regarding land acquisition. The low levels of formal education in the respondent group is an extra motivation for the importance of making information about land rights, but also about the project's environmental, social, and economic consequences, easily accessible and understandable to PAP. Ensuring effective communication and awareness campaigns is crucial. Therefore, this study recommends an inclusive awareness raising model which will include both those educated and uneducated on EACOP and its impact. From our understanding, it seems that EACOP focused more on trainings and meetings with village and traditional leaders than on knowledge sharing with PAP. PAP reported failure of information transfer from traditional leaders who attended trainings/meetings organized by EACOP.

Table 4: Awareness of respondents on EACOP (n= 49).

Variables		Frequency	Percentage (%)
Awareness on EACOP	No	18	36.70
	Yes	31	63.30
Knowledge on EACOP	No knowledge	18	36.70
	Knowledgeable	8	16.30
	A little knowledgeable	23	46.90

Source: KINNAPA Survey 2023.

3.5. Perception of respondents on the EACOP’s risks and impacts

As the construction phase of the EACOP has not started yet, and most people have not yet been ordered to vacate their acquired land, the impact of the EACOP on the study villages is at present still limited. However, respondents in affected villages are concerned with the risks and impacts due to phases of the EACOP project that will follow next.

The tree map or hierarchical chart in Figure 6 shows the main categories of negative impacts that respondents are concerned with. The map reveals that most of the concerns among respondents fall within the “Potential Risk” category, and specifically the risk of “the area will not be possible for farming” which constitutes 41% of the total concerns. This indicates that a significant portion of respondent PAP

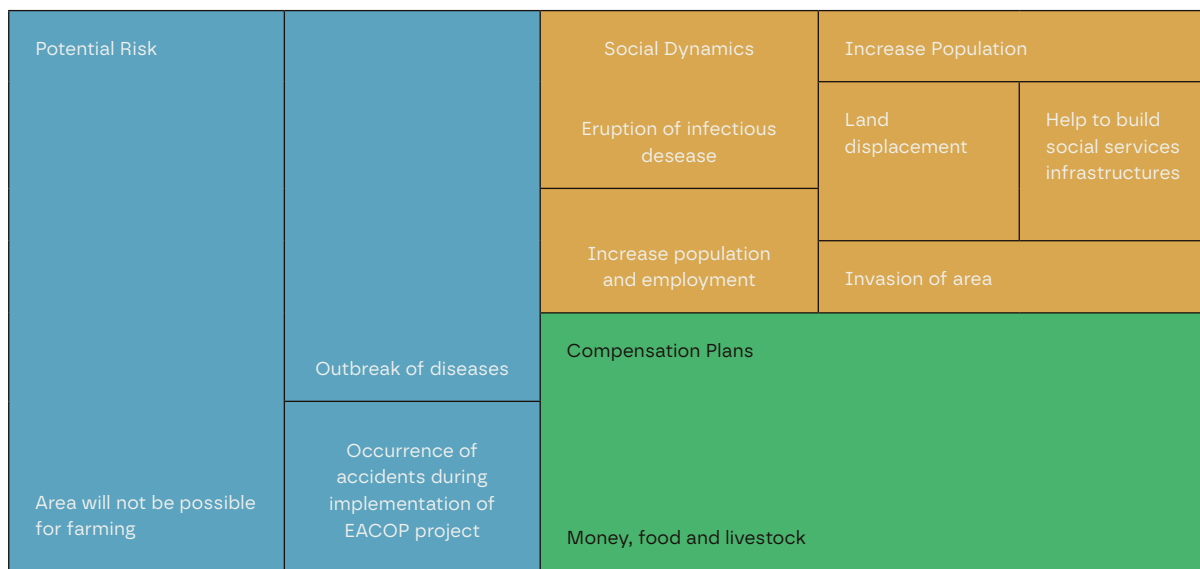
is primarily worried about the potential impact on access to agricultural land. However, it is noteworthy that other categories like “Outbreak of diseases” (17%) – due to the influx of foreigners in the villages during the construction phase – and “Compensation Plans” (18%) also carry substantial concerns. Concerns about compensation go beyond just monetary compensation. While it is true that respondents generally consider fair monetary compensation as an essential element, there are other aspects that worry them. One notable concern is whether they have been adequately compensated for additional losses they may have incurred. This includes non-monetary factors such as emotional distress, career setbacks, or the impact on their overall well-being. Respondents, as presented in Figure 5, want to ensure that their compensation plans address not only the immediate financial impact but also the broader consequences of any losses they have experienced.



◀ Figure 5: The leaders of pastoralists in the village of Loolera.

The implication here is that addressing the risk of loss of farming areas should be a priority in the project planning and mitigation efforts. It is also essential not to overlook the concerns related to diseases and compensation plans, as they also hold considerable importance for project stakeholders. Undoubtedly, the presence of these concerns can be linked to the overall limited awareness and knowledge of PAP about the EACOP project, its impacts and how these will

be mitigated. This leaves people worried about the next steps. Respondents indicate that they would love to know more about project impacts and how they will be mitigated, to ensure minimal negative effects on the project's host communities. Balancing these concerns and ensuring effective risk management and compensation strategies will be crucial for the successful implementation of the EACOP project.



▲ Figure 6: Tree map showing views of PAP on the negative impacts of the EACOP project.

3.6. The involvement of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and crop farmers in the land acquisition process

The land acquisition process for the EACOP in Kiteto district has garnered significant attention from various stakeholders, highlighting the significance and complexity of the issues surrounding the EACOP land acquisition in Kiteto district. Of particular interest are the pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers who constitute the majority in the affected villages. Their participation in the process has been closely examined, to reveal their concerns and experiences. Additionally, the EACOP staff involved in the pipeline construction used community engagement as a way to address potential conflicts. This study looked at the impact of the participation of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and crop farmers in the land acquisition process, shedding light on what emerged from their engagement.

A first observation is that the engagements regarding the EACOP project only involved certain groups

within the affected villages. These groups include pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers (see Figure 7), but only if they were directly affected by the project. The engagements were conducted with village leaders, traditional leaders, and PAP, which suggests that discussions and consultations were limited to these specific individuals rather than involving the broader affected communities. As pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and crop farmers were amongst the PAP, those affected were actively involved and did participate in discussions with EACOP staff and village leaders.

The EACOP dialogues were initiated to address the concerns and needs of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers. They resulted in the development of compensation packages that were influenced by various factors, including land quality, residence, and land use. For example, pastoralists were compensated for the loss of grazing lands, hunter-gatherers received compensation for restricted access to traditional hunting grounds, and crop farmers were provided compensation for the loss of agricultural fields or

water resources. The packages also took into account the proximity of land to the district headquarters, resulting in higher value for land in close proximity compared to those located at a greater distance.

Secondly, EACOP meetings provided a platform for stakeholders from various groups to interact and share their perspectives, which contributed to a greater sense of community among different groups. However, it is crucial to recognize that the existence of these meetings does not automatically indicate an inclusive approach or shared decision-making. The emphasis here is on the exchange of information and viewpoints rather than meaningful inclusion and decision-making power for all stakeholders.

In order to achieve a more comprehensive and inclusive outcome for the community involved, it is imperative to adopt an inclusive approach to engagements. This

approach should prioritize promoting a sense of ownership, cooperation, and shared decision-making among all stakeholders. By doing so, the voices and needs of all stakeholders can be effectively considered, leading to a more inclusive and equitable outcome.

Overall, and rather unexpectedly, the land acquisition process seems to have served as a catalyst for strengthened social cohesion among the different community groups in affected villages. By engaging in discussions and negotiations, pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers found an opportunity to exchange and to find common ground, which fostered a sense of community unity. This unexpected positive outcome contributed to overall improved community relations within affected communities and collaborative efforts to address shared concerns beyond the immediate impact of EACOP land acquisition.



▲ Figure 7: Some Maasai women attending a meeting with EACOP leaders.

Conclusion

In Kiteto district, Manyara region, land has been acquired for the construction of the EACOP pipeline and the construction and operation of various facilities along the pipeline route. In this study, we assessed the impact of the process of land acquisition for the EACOP project on village communities in Ndokon, Loolera and Kimana village.

The study results reveal that the land acquisition process for the EACOP project in Kiteto district followed the legal framework outlined in Tanzanian land laws. Communities were first engaged to seek consent in 2019-2020. Land surveys and valuations were conducted, and compensation agreements started being signed in July 2021. The main compensation process concluded in 2023 and seems to have adhered to national legal requirements.

The assessment of community perceptions on compensation for the EACOP land acquisition process in Kiteto district revealed varying levels of perceived fairness across the surveyed villages. While a majority of respondents considered the compensation to be fair, there were concerns raised regarding the adequacy and negotiation opportunities for compensation. Additionally, the compensation process for communal land raised issues regarding the payment of compensation to the appropriate beneficiaries. It is crucial for future land acquisition processes to address these concerns, ensure transparency, and provide meaningful engagement with affected communities to enhance fairness and satisfaction in compensation outcomes.

The study also highlights a varied level of awareness and knowledge among the respondents regarding the EACOP project. While a majority of respondents are aware of the project, there is a significant lack of understanding about its impacts and mitigation strategies, particularly among those directly affected. As a result, affected people are left with many questions and concerns. The concerns raised primarily focus on the potential risk to farming areas and the loss of farming land, disease outbreaks due to the influx of foreigners in the villages during the construction phase, and the compensation process for communal land. To ensure successful implementation, it is important to prioritize effective communication, inclusive awareness campaigns, and proactive measures to address the identified concerns and mitigate potential negative impacts on the affected communities.

The involvement of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers in the land acquisition process for the EACOP in Kiteto district has yielded positive outcomes. Their inclusion and active participation in EACOP engagements has fostered social cohesion and unity among these groups, enhancing community relations and collaboration in affected villages beyond the immediate impact of EACOP land acquisition. These findings highlight the importance of involving and considering the perspectives of all affected communities in land acquisition processes to promote fairness, inclusivity, and social cohesion.



Recommendations

Based on the key findings of the assessment of the impact of the land acquisition process for the EACOP project on communities in Kiteto district, the following concrete recommendations can be made to specific stakeholders:

To EACOP:

- **Enhance transparency:** Ensure that all information related to the project, its impacts, and mitigation strategies is easily accessible to the affected communities. Publish detailed project plans, environmental assessments, and compensation guidelines on publicly available platforms and in a language that makes information accessible to different groups of affected people.
- **Strengthen compensation negotiation:** Provide opportunities for affected communities to actively participate in the negotiation process to address concerns regarding compensation adequacy. Adhere to clear criteria for compensation based on factors such as land quality, residence, and land use, and ensure consistency in compensation amounts per acre.
- **Improve communication:** Establish effective communication channels with affected communities, including regular meetings, community forums, and the use of local languages. Address concerns raised by the communities promptly and transparently.

To Village Leaders:

- **Facilitate community engagement:** Act as intermediaries between the affected communities and EACOP, ensuring that community members have a platform to voice their concerns and provide input. Organize community meetings and awareness campaigns to disseminate information about the project and its impacts.
- **Advocate for fair compensation:** Collaborate with EACOP to ensure that compensation negotiations are conducted fairly and transparently. Advocate for the inclusion of diverse community perspectives in compensation decisions.

To Government Actors:

- **Strengthen legal frameworks:** Review and update the existing land acquisition laws and regulations to enhance fairness and transparency in the compensation process. Ensure that the laws explicitly address compensation for communal land and provide clear guidelines for distribution to appropriate beneficiaries. This recommendation should be acted upon by the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development or the relevant government department responsible for land-related legislation. They should work closely with legal experts, community representatives, and stakeholders to draft and implement updated laws and regulations that address the concerns raised by the affected communities.
- **Monitor implementation:** Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to oversee the implementation of land acquisition processes. This mechanism should be set up by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development or the relevant government agency responsible for overseeing energy projects. They should create a dedicated team or department that will be responsible for monitoring the entire land acquisition process for the EACOP project in Kiteto district, Manyara region. The team should regularly assess the fairness of compensation outcomes, conduct site visits, and engage with affected communities to address any discrepancies or concerns raised.

To Pastoralists, Hunter-Gatherers, and Crop Farmers:

- **Enhance Community Engagement:** Foster meaningful engagement with pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers by establishing platforms for their active participation in the negotiation process. This can involve organizing community meetings, consultations, and dialogues specifically tailored to their needs and cultural practices. By creating a space for their voices to be heard, concerns regarding compensation adequacy can be effectively addressed.
- **Cultural Sensitivity and Inclusivity:** Recognize and respect the unique cultural practices, traditions,

and knowledge systems of pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers. Ensure that the negotiation process accommodates their specific needs and perspectives. Incorporate traditional decision-making structures and involve community leaders and representatives to facilitate dialogue and decision-making.

- **Accessible Information Sharing:** Provide clear and accessible information about the negotiation process, compensation calculations, and decision-making criteria in formats and languages that are easily understood by pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers. Utilize visual aids, local languages, and community radio stations to ensure effective communication and comprehension.
- **Capacity Building and Support:** Offer capacity-building programs that empower pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, and crop farmers to actively participate in negotiations. These programs should focus on enhancing skills such as negotiation techniques, understanding legal frameworks, and evaluating compensation adequacy. Additionally, provide technical assistance and support to help communities assess the proposed compensation offers.

In conclusion, by implementing these recommendations, stakeholders can address the concerns raised by the assessment and work towards a more inclusive, transparent, and fair land acquisition process for the EACOP project in Kiteto district. This will help mitigate potential negative impacts on the affected communities and promote their satisfaction and well-being throughout the project's implementation.



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VOICES FROM TANZANIA

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