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Socio-Ecological Impacts of the TAZAMA Pipeline in Protected and in Non-Protected Areas in Tanzania.

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Master's degree in International Environmental Studies

**Socio-Ecological Impacts of the TAZAMA Pipeline in Protected and
in Non-protected Areas in Tanzania.**

By Aziza Athumani

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DECLARATION

I, Aziza Athumani, declare that this thesis is the result of my research conducted along TAZAMA pipeline route and the relevant sources of information included other than my own findings have been acknowledged. This work has not been either partially or full submitted to any other university than the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU) for award of any type of academic degree.

Date: 15th August 2019

Signature:



Aziza Athumani

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ABSTRACT

This study conducted along TAZAMA pipeline route covering sampling areas on protected and non-protected in Tanzania. The use of mixed research method involving a household survey, focused group discussion, interview, participant observation and secondary data enables to grasp important information which give a better understanding of social and ecological impacts created by the TAZAMA pipeline.

The study focuses on impacts of the TAZAMA pipeline on household's livelihoods and on conservation areas including National Parks located along TAZAMA pipeline route. The Sustainable Livelihood Approach was an effective theoretical approach in examining the vulnerability context including risks that affects households' assets, activities and give outcomes to the individual livelihoods. Also, The Environmental Governance System Framework was used to assess the technology, involvement of different actors, their interactions and the outcomes created which led to changes in the states of the environmental resource along the pipeline route.

The study findings showed that the household's assets have been affected by oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline. Households agricultural land was polluted by oil spills led to low crop production which results into lower incomes. The studied area that is higher affected is Malolo located in Kilosa district in Morogoro.

Focusing on the ecological impacts, the change of technology such as cathodic stations and pigging technology to detect and reduce leakage has been observed to avoid the negative impacts especially in the protected areas.

The good interaction among different actors related to TAZAMA pipeline influence security of the pipeline as well as beneficiaries to the local community including construction of road, health center and other support when the community requested for it. This strengthen the relationship among them regardless the risk being created by TAZAMA pipeline.

KEY TERMS

Oil Spills, Protected Areas, Non- Protected Areas, Social and Ecological Impacts, TAZAMA Pipeline, Sustainable Livelihoods and Environmental Governance Systems.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABRU	Animal Behavior Research Unit
AC	Alternating Current
CP	Cathodic Protection
DC	Direct Current
DC	District Commissioner
DED	District Executive Director
EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessments
EMA	Environmental Management Act
MINAPA	Mikumi National Park
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
TANAPA	Tanzania National Park
TAWIRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TANZAM	Tanzania-Zambia highway
TAZAMA	Tanzania Zambia Mafuta
VEO	Village Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Process of oil extraction, exploration and transportation are an important activity for economic growth of countries through revenues generated. Still, there are socio- ecological negative impacts in the areas where such activities are practiced (O'Rourke & Connolly 2003). Countries such as United Kingdom (UK), United States of America (USA) Norway, Nigeria and those of the Middle east i.e Kuwait and Iraq has been involved in oil extraction and transportation for a long time and the sector has become a great source of national incomes for many countries(Murph & Hall 2011).

In most cases, oil has to be transported far from the where is extracted to fulfill market demands. There are different ways of transporting oil such as pipelines, ships and even railways. The processes of transporting oil aim at maximize profit as well as ensuring the availability of oil resources to the designation areas(Pavlenko 2010). Regardless of the potential benefit obtained from oil transportation through pipelines to the national economy of the countries performed, the oil transportation has been seen to have more impacts on ecological and social conditions than securing economic benefits to people along the pipeline routes.

In the case of Africa, for instance Nigeria, oil pollution caused by oil spillages from the oil industry located in the Niger Delta region has caused massive destruction to farmlands and even forest ecosystem(Nma 1996). Such productive land was often used to grow crops for both household consumption and for cash incomes. This tended to affect people's activities and reduce the outcomes (Ite et al. 2013). Pipeline leaks affected the people's farms and often farming activities done by those people would stop. The outcomes of such spills would often result into food insecurity, lack of income and even poverty since the people would lose assets and outcomes (Ellis 2000).

The oil spills also pollutes sources of water which most of the community depend on for various domestic uses(Mwakyusa 2012) . Pollution of water sources forces the people to use much of their time to search for clean water. The time consumed can be used to do other household productive activities. In most African countries, women and children suffer much in terms of collecting water

for domestic activities (Graham et al. 2016). This can be more severe and can affect the livelihood of people who live along the pipeline route which experienced oil leakages (Kadafa 2012).

In Tanzania where this study was conducted, there is only one oil pipeline route called TAZAMA (Tanzania Zambia Mafuta) which started its operation in 1968 (UNDP 1985). However, the nation has stated to build another crude oil pipeline from Hoima in Uganda to Tanga expected to be completed by June, 2020 (Mwakyusa 2016). Initially, the TAZAMA pipeline was started by transporting finished products. However, later after building the refinery in Indeni-Ndola Zambia they switched from transporting a finished product to crude oil (Griffiths 1969). Currently, the TAZAMA pipeline transports crude oil from Dar es Salaam to Zambia. According to the information obtained during the study they have a plan to transport finished products in the future. Moreover, in the time of its operation TAZAMA has experienced leakages which affect both protected and unprotected areas where it happens.

The TAZAMA oil pipeline is located along the adjacent local community as well as within the protected areas. The pipeline has created severe impacts to both people's livelihood in rural areas and to the protected areas such as national parks (TAWIRI 2012; Ugochukwu & Ertel 2008). The study found that Mikumi National Park (MINAPA) is a protected area that experiences several numbers of oil leakages compared to Ruaha National Park. The oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline and its associated activities within MINAPA show negative impacts since it is not ecologically friendly for the park to be interrupted by oil pipelines.

Moreover, there are other villages which are part of non-protected areas namely; Kaloleni (Mlandizi), Doma, Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozo which have experienced TAZAMA pipeline leakage. The oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline have repeatedly occurred at different places and times within these places.

The oil pipeline crossing the protected areas can threaten the sustainability of the national park resources in the long run (Mwalyosi et al. 1999). Therefore, environmental impacts caused by oil exploration, extraction and transportation must be treated accordingly to ensure the sustainability of natural resources and the wellbeing of the people's livelihood.

1.2: Background

Tanzania is involved in exploration, extraction and transportation of natural resources such as minerals, coal, petroleum and gas. The transport of oil and gas being carried out through pipelines experienced detrimental effects on both the environment and on people's livelihoods mostly associated with pollution resulted by oil spills (Bukuku & Meena 1995). The pipeline tends to cross along the peoples' residences which can cause destruction of people's property and affect their livelihoods (Pegg & Zabbey 2013). Major pipelines are the Songo Songo gas pipelines transporting gas from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam and the TAZAMA pipeline transporting crude oil from Dar es Salaam to Zambia. These pipelines have had effects on peoples' livelihoods around the areas where the pipeline routes crosses including loss off their assets (Mwesiga & Mikova 2017).

The TAZAMA pipeline transports crude oil from Dar es Salaam port to Ndola, Zambia. It started in 1966 and officially opened in September, 1968 at its Zambian terminal (Griffiths 1969). The TAZAMA pipeline reaches a total of 1750 kilometers between TIPPA in Dar es salaam port and Indeni refinery in Ndola Zambia (Phase 2010). The TAZAMA pipeline has been in operation for more than 40 years. The construction and the transportation of TAZAMA pipeline was intended to ensure the availability of oil in Zambia since it is a landlocked country and is challenged with high transaction and transportation costs of goods being imported (Limão & Venables 2001). The operation of the TAZAMA pipeline was focused on providing oil transport. Its existence strengthened the cooperation between two project partners namely, the government of Tanzania and government of Zambia (Griffiths 1969). However, the TAZAMA pipeline has led to negative environment effects and it has reduced peoples' wellbeing in rural areas where it has experienced pipeline leakages.

The TAZAMA pipeline construction and the choice of its route wasn't planned much for excluding significant areas as a precaution to reduce risks in case of accidents. It is constructed in such a way that it crosses both adjacent to many local communities as well as to national parks, specifically Mikumi and Ruaha National Park. In other places the TAZAMA pipeline is above the ground due to various factors, also including soil erosion. The exposure of the pipeline above the ground may create high risks for the people's lives in those areas.

The TAZAMA pipeline has been corroding and leaking due to old age, rust and chemical reactions between the metallic pipe and the soil due to its clay nature, especially in Mikumi National park. This has threatened the park environment and wildlife found within the National park (Mwalyosi et al. 1999)

In the case of unprotected areas where people live and carry out their daily activities for their survival and livelihoods, several cases of crude oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline has been reported. For instance, in Mlandizi at Mkalamo basin the leakages caused dangerous effects to the area which was used for small scale agriculture and it affects most of the smallholder farmers within the areas with crop income losses(Mwakyusa 2012). Most of the rural areas in Tanzania depend on agricultural activities to sustain their lives, so this situation where land is polluted due to oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline leaves the people negatively affected. Farmers in affected areas can't proceed with farming in the polluted land. This may result in poverty and even urban migration to search for other jobs which is not always easy to find. Food insecurity of the adjacent local communities is another issue exposed by TAZAMA oil spills.

The loss of food crops and water pollution caused by oil spills make people suffer from hunger since it is difficult to access enough and nutritious food that fulfill the demand of both the whole family and the community at large (Odjuvwuederhie et al. 2006). Special groups of people, like the children need sufficient food for their proper growth. Lack of enough food crated by outcomes of oil spills might affect their growth.

In addition, the big spills happen in Malolo ward in Kilosa Morogoro. The TAZAMA pipeline burst and the crude oil flowed into the River Mwega which was the only source of water for the villagers that live in that area(Mwakyusa 2012). Water is one of the basic requirements for peoples. In one way or another, polluting the water sources can create problem of accessing clean and safe water for domestic use. In Doma village near Mikumi National park, the TAZAMA pipeline at present leaks to the water source and has done so for more than five months. The effect is on both individual and aquatic organisms including fish (Vanzella et al. 2007). The aquatic organisms died due to toxic found in oil being spilled.

The TAZAMA pipeline spills and flows to the water sources can also affect women's activities and force them to travel longer distances search of collecting clean and safe water for their domestic uses. Most of the rural women are responsible for domestic activities such as cooking and maintaining the cleanliness of their home. They also involve in the informal economy like art

and craft to increase households' incomes(Omari 1988). Spending more time in collecting water because the nearby source is polluted hinders women in having time to rest and even undertake other activities that can increase their income.

However, the effects of the TAZAMA oil spills can also harm individual health since the crude oil contains heavy metals such as cadmium, copper and lead. Accumulation of heavy metals such as lead in the human body, especially in men, can affect their male reproductive system by lowering the sperm count and affects the mobility of the sperms (Suzan & Wadi 1999). This effects on the individual health can be both short term and long term depending on the amount of oil emitted to the environment and therefore consumed by human beings (Wiedenhof, Heither 2017). Since the crude oil from TAZAMA pipeline leaks and flows to the water source, the peoples' health in that area would be also at risk.

In Tanzania, there are institutions that deal with the environmental sustainability through Environmental Impact Assessments (IEA) such as NEMC (National Environment Management Council). The NEMC was established in 1983 so that the nation can have a legal institution deal with environmental conservation issue (Magalla 2018). The establishment of NEMC was due to agreement made during the Stockholm conference held in 1972 which called upon all nations to establish and strengthen national environmental Councils to advise governments and the international community on environmental issue (Malisa 2007)

Apart from those existing institutions which deal with environment sustainability, the pipeline seems to pass even within protected areas still there is a governance challenge (Sosovele 2011). The TAZAMA pipeline allowed to pass within sensitive areas probably because during the construction of TAZAMA pipeline, those institutions such as NEMC where not fully established yet. The TAZAMA pipeline crosses within Mikumi and Ruaha national parks. In all protected areas, the oil pipe leads to detrimental effects, though its impacts differ from one case to another(Mwalyosi et al. 1999).

Environmental resources should be highly protected to ensure the sustainability of natural resources available to be beneficiaries not only to the current generation but also to the future generation. Therefore; this study aims to assess the socio-ecological impact of TAZAMA pipeline on protected and unprotected areas in Tanzania to enhance conservation, developmental strategies and to prevent hazardous effects on the ecosystem of the particular areas.

1.3: Method and field study

The study uses mixed method research with respect to the different research objectives. The choice of these method enabled the researcher to collect the valid and valuable information from the sampling population of people lives in villages located along the TAZAMA pipeline. The use of different methods in data collections including focused group discussion, interview, participant observation, literature review and households survey enable to obtain the valuable information to accomplish this study. Therefore, it creates triangulation of data which ensure validity of the study and providing information from different dimensions. Moreover, it significantly influences the understanding of the phenomena very well (Bryman 2016)

The study conducted into different authorities such as TAZAMA headquota, villages located along TAZAMA pipeline as well as Mikumi and Ruaha National Park where TAZAMA pipeline passes through.

The five villages which included in my study area were Kaloleni, Doma, Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozi. All these villages are found along TAZAMA pipeline route. Kaloleni is located in Janga ward in Kibaha district very close to Mlandizi town. Doma is located in Mvomero district nearby Mikumi National Park while Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozi are located in Kilosa district.

The villages included in this study have experienced oil spills. However, the impact related to TAZAMA oil spills differs from one another.

1.3.1: Population

According to the (2012) census, people living in Doma were 13041 (average household size of 3.8) Janga- Kaloleni were 10926 (average household size of 4.0), and Malolo were 10750 (average household size of 3.8).

The activities dominated in all these villages are agriculture, livestock keeping and business

1.3.2: Agriculture

The individuals live in villages located along TAZAMA pipeline depends on agriculture. Most of the villages depend on rain seasons for cultivation of their crops while others use irrigation scheme. For instance, Malolo they have Mwega irrigation scheme whereby farmers use it to grow both cash crops as well as subsistence crops throughout the year. The involvement in agricultural activities contributes to the household's income which influence households' sustainable livelihoods.

1.3.3: Livestock keeping

Within the study area I found that there is ethnic group namely Maasai which mostly deals with livestock keeping. They migrate with their cattle from one place to another searching for pasture and water. Maasai own highest livestock number which in some areas for instance Doma the villagers claim that the Maasai are disturbing farmers.

Apart from that, other households engage in both agriculture and livestock keeping but the number of animals they keep is very few compared to that of Maasai.

Since the study conducted on both protected and non-protected areas along TAZAMA pipeline route. The two National Parks where included in this study namely Ruaha and Mikumi National Parks.

1.3.4: Ruaha National Parks

Ruaha National Park has the area 20,226 square kilometres and it is a largest national park in Tanzania. The park is more interest since it has several species not regularly seen in other East African National Park for instance sable antelope and roan antelope(Savidge 1968). The Ruaha National Park was formally noted to have high population of Elephants carries a high density of elephants (Norton-Griffiths 1975). According to (Barnes & Kapela 1991)the Elephants population has been reduced due to intense poaching occurred in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

In 2008 the park has been extended which makes the Usangu Game reserve be part of Ruaha national park. The aims of extending the park is to protect the Ihefu wetland and the Great Ruaha River to ensure its sustainability. Most of the individuals were engaged in irrigation farming which threaten the water availability depended by wild animals in the park.

The expansion of the park also led people to move from their ancestral land and those who were doing activities in Usangu wetland were not allowed to continue with their usual livelihood activities (Sirima 2016).

The TAZAMA pipeline crosses within Ruaha National park along River Ruaha which also is the area where Elephant pass from one place to another (Nahonyo 2009). The study found that, the existence of TAZAMA pipeline in Ruaha national park has not pose negative impacts related to oil spills within the park. However, since the labourers came to clean vegetation along the pipeline route can contribute to introduction of exotic species as well as littering the park when throwing away their food leftovers and plastic bottles.

1.3.5: Mikumi National Park

Mikumi national park located in Morogoro region- Tanzania. It was established in 1964 and it covers an area of 3,230 km² is the fourth largest in the country which is (Newmark et al. 1996; Norton et al. 1987)

According to (Vedeld et al. 2012) the people lives close to the park are very poor with the average income of around 0.45 USD per person per day. This led the park to be surrounded with people exposed to food insecurity that might be tempted the poor people depend substantially more on environmental resources that are available within Mikumi national park.

Mikumi national park has been interfered with a lot of infrastructures such as TAZAMA pipeline, pipeline cathodic stations, TANZAM highway, high voltage powerline, railway and optic fibre. The existence of the mentioned infrastructure creates a lot of challenges within the park since they are not ecologically friendly. The study found that, infrastructures contributed to reduce the population of mammals and birds in various ways including road killing (Benítez-López et al. 2010; Caro et al. 2014)

Mikumi national parks has been affected by pollution related with TAZAMA pipeline spills but the problem has been reduced when the TAZAMA pipeline management constructed four Cathodic stations along the pipeline route within the park (Mwalyosi et al. 1999).

1.4: Justification of thesis

Various studies have been conducted in different areas based on the environmental impacts created by oil spills and pipeline leakages. However, currently there are no extensive studies that assesses the socio-ecological impacts of TAZAMA pipeline on protected and unprotected areas in Tanzania in order to enhance conservation and contribute to positive developmental strategies. The objectives of this study thus set in a way that, can be able to gather information's related to both social and ecological aspects. The interconnectedness of these two aspects will contribute to the cooperation and collaboration among actors involved and contribute on both social and ecological wellbeing. Therefore, the environmental sustainability as well as improving people's livelihood will be attained.

Since the area of study is interest for many researchers more studies have been conducted, especially within the protected areas. Apart from those previous study there is also the research centers located within protected areas to make their study more convenient. For instance, in

Mikumi National Park there are two organizations doing research within Mikumi National Park namely TAWIRI and Animal Behavior Research Unit (ABRU). All these deal with studies focusing on animal behavior especially elephants. Apart from that, there are several researches done within Mikumi National Park related to the TAZAMA pipeline. Different scholars from different academic institutions found within Tanzania and outside of the country came to conduct their study within the park and in villages. The studies relate to the consequences of TAZAMA pipeline within the park. Currently, this study will assess the socio-ecological impacts of the TAZAMA pipeline on protected and unprotected areas in Tanzania. The study may enhance on improve the conservation and developmental strategies to prevent hazardous effects on people in their villages and land resources within the protected areas.

1.5: Flow of thesis by chapters

The thesis comprises of six chapters. Chapter one gives information's about background of the study including overall and even global perspectives. The history of field in which the study has been conducted and theme of the problem is also described and explained. A brief summary on methods used to obtain the data also was given to give a clear picture of what has been done to the field. Moreover, the justification of thesis based on statement, objectives and research questions its importance and knowledge gaps clarified in this chapter.

Chapter two shows the problem formulation of the study and the guided tools such as objectives and its related research questions which was used as an indicator when conducting the study. The statement of the problem was given in this chapter to give the scope of the issue being studied. Moreover, the areas for tentative recommendations was also identified in this chapter.

Theories and literatures used during the study were identified in chapter three. To make the study more convenient, in this chapter it clearly shows the theories for statement, objectives and research question. Also, the existing empirical research globally done by different scholars related to oil exploration and transportation was identified. The existing empirical research for case in question was also shown in this chapter. Moreover, the issue of linking problem statement/objectives and research question to theory- theory ambitions was included. Potentially a revised set of research questions was also shown.

Chapter four comprises of methodology and methods of the study. The description of the study area together with its map was shown in this chapter. Since the study used mixed method research

design, within this chapter the researcher clearly shows the particular method used in relation with its objective being assessed using respective method. The Potential limitations and challenges encountered during the study were also analyzed in chapter four.

In chapter five is where report clearly presented the results and discussion. The results arranged in chronological order based on the objectives and research questions being set. This enable the flow of the information obtained to be clearly understood by providing information required in each objective.

The conclusion of this study made from the satisfactory results obtained from the study being conducted reflecting the research objectives being set. The list of references used to obtain different information will be written in the agreed format. The last part will contain appendix list. The tools used to collect valuable information will be attached in this chapter. Both questionnaire, group interview guides and any related material which seems to be potential are included in this part.

CHAPTER TWO – PROBLEM FORMULATION

In this session I presented the statement of the problem which explaining the aims of conducting this research. I specified the research objectives that guided in collection information related to the research problem.

2.1 Problem statement

Oil transportation through pipeline contribute substantially to the economic growth of the country (Tanzania) as well as creating good a relationship and support with the neighboring countries. However, oil transport through the pipeline has been seen to create impacts on both social and ecological aspect. The environmental pollution from oil spills and leakages have been led to land pollution on protected areas especially in Mikumi National Park (TAWIRI 2012). Moreover, the spills from TAZAMA oil pipeline affects the people livelihood in the villages located along the pipeline. Therefore; this study aims to assess the socio-ecological impact of TAZAMA pipeline on protected and unprotected areas in Tanzania. The study will enhance conservation and developmental strategies to prevent hazardous effects on people in their villages and land resource within the protected areas. To accomplish the aim of this study, a mixed methods research will be adopted to address the phenomena.

2.2: Objectives

The general research statements

The general statement of this study is to investigate the socio-ecological impacts of TAZAMA pipeline to protected and unprotected areas in Tanzania.

2.2.1: Objective 1- To assess the history and context of the TAZAMA pipeline.

- i. How was TAZAMA pipeline established and set up?
- ii. Which technology applied during set up to avoid leakage?
- iii. Whose actors were involved during set up of the pipeline?
- iv. How local people where approached to leave the area for construction?
- v. What are the costs and benefits to the local level?

2.2.2: Objective 2- To study how the oil spills affect the livelihood.

- i. What productive land do you own now compared to before pipeline established and the oil spills?
- ii. How does the TAZAMA pipeline affect the financial capital of the households' livelihoods?
- iii. What are the other activities you do to compensate for the loss of land polluted by oil spills?

2.2.3: Objective 3- To assess the Environment Governance Management of oil pipelines

- i. What are the roles of institutions in conserving the Mikumi NP in relation to TAZAMA oil pipeline spills?
- ii. What are the involvements of different actors in finding solutions related to TAZAMA oil spills within the park?

2.2.4: Objective 4- Recommendations

- i. What are the future plans based on innovations as TAZAMA pipeline gets old?
- ii. What is your advice based on construction of oil pipeline within the protected areas?

2.3 Areas for tentative recommendations

This study enables to explore how the TAZAMA pipeline contribute to the socio ecological impacts on areas that passes through. From the findings it also, create awareness about the impacts on both social and ecological aspects in Tanzania only. Although the TAZAMA pipeline passes up to Zambia which also experienced pipeline leakages, the study focused only on Tanzania. Therefore, it will be great if the same or related study could be conducted in Zambian side to examine the extent of social and ecological impacts as related to TAZAMA pipeline. This study provides different views and perceptions obtained from various participants involved during the study. The use of difference techniques such as interviews, observation, content-based analysis and household survey enabled this study to have data triangulation which will make it unbiased. Therefore, by the end this research report will be available for various uses in different projects related to the oil industry.

CHAPTER THREE - THEORIES AND LITERATURES

In this the chapter theoretical approaches and relevant literatures used in the study are presented reflecting the objectives being set. First, the empirical literature which explore the history and context of oil pipelines and its impacts were described. On top of that the Environmental Governance Systems (EGSs) framework introduced and its concepts were well defined. Moreover, the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) is used to explain the vulnerability context, households' assets, activities, outcomes and the policy especially compensation policy in relation with TAZAMA oil pipelines. Lastly, after the theoretical and relevant literature has been presented the study also presented the future perspectives of the TAZAMA pipelines as it gets old now.

3.1 Empirical literature

We are all aware that every problem has its origin. The empirical literature is effectively used to explore and understand the causes of the problem which has been observed and experienced over the period prevailing in a particular area. With respect to the first objective of this study, the use of empirical evidence available in various reviews provides information about the socio-ecological impacts of TAZAMA pipeline on both protected and non-protected areas in Tanzania (Ajzen & Fishbein 1977). Since every problem has its source, therefore, to deal with the existing problem effectively one needs to understand the contextual causes of it.

According to (Wilde et al. 2014) strengthen that the existence of pipelines in local community affects their residential property values. The effect it poses to the individuals associated with its pipeline accidents and even their future plans such as extension of the pipeline's reserves. The oil pipeline leakages are due to various factor such as corrosion, vandalisms and even the age of the pipeline. As presented by (Nešić 2007) presence of Carbon dioxide (CO₂), water condensation and temperature increase the rate of corrosion on pipelines made of carbon steel. The problem of pipeline leakage become more worse if the oil pipeline is not regularly maintained the corrosion results into oil leakages(Mwalyosi et al. 1999).

The oil pipelines leakage can result into civil conflict since it destructs the household's assets and affects their capital. In various villages where the oil pipeline accidents happen tends to destroy

households crops and turns the productive land to less productive or completely useless that they cannot harvest even if they apply fertilizers. It can also pollute the water sources and leave the villagers in dilemma and expose them to the water related problems. The conflicts is associated with weak political institutional arrangements within the state (Oyefusi 2007).

As presented by (Sovacool 2011) oil pipelines and its associated activities including extension of its reserve can facilitate human right abuse. He emphasized that, if immediate action would not be taken by the state it may results into violence. In this case, the decision making intends to solve problems related to oil pipelines should be transparency to ensure the human rights are not violated.

The collected statements from the fields where this study has been conducted describing the occurring problem such as loss of household's assets, pollution of sources of water due to oil spills and individual perception about compensation policy when TAZAMA pipeline affects their livelihood were tested by reference to this literature. The historical background of the TAZAMA pipeline as my point of focus, was collected and the information gathered through. The obtained information from the field relate with the other cases as reviewed from different articles wrote about oil pipelines.

3.1.1: Oil pipelines on global level

Oil is the most important source of energy used by human beings for many years. Countries depend on it to run cars, machines, and engines in their daily production activities. The transport of oil can be done in various ways including railways, ships or pipelines from one point to their destinations (Iturbe et al. 2007).

The countries which involve in oil transportation benefit through diversifying the source of incomes and creating different sources of Government revenues in their states however there are some challenges (Shankleman 2011). When dealing with oil transportation the countries involved should adhere to the best mode of transportation that has less impact on the environment. According to (Frittelli 2014) explains that “railroad spill less crude oil per ton-mile transported than other modes of land transportation such as oil pipelines”. This is due to the less factor that railroads can cause accident compared to pipelines. Pipelines can be easily corroded, vandalized and even the age of the pipeline. This made railroad to spill less compared to oil pipelines.

For many years the oil transportation has been a major source of environmental problems through pollution caused by spills and leakages of the oil pipeline. The factors that affect most of the oil pipeline which led to the failure and create the negative impacts in the environment includes corrosion, mechanical and operational factors (El-Abbasy et al. 2014). It has been presented that transporting oil through pipeline generate hazardous consequences on the environment (Senouci et al. 2014). The pipeline spills and leakages may also be due to the age of the pipeline as in the TAZAMA pipeline, local people and others tampering with the pipeline trying to steal oil or technological components (Flinn 2016). The impacts can be adverse on both socially and ecologically condition depending on the location where oil spills, the amount of oil spills and the duration the oil spills take within the area.

Environment sustainability needs more efforts from different actors to cooperate with their ideas and take proper actions. Issues related with oil pipeline construction, decision making on the pipeline route needs a better understanding of the environmental policy and acts that explain clearly the proper ways to set up the oil pipelines (Nwapi 2016). This can avoid or reduce its negative impacts to the environment and communities' lives along the pipeline route. The innovations of the policy are done if the previous one seems not to work properly and make changes on the existing ones (EMA 2004). In Tanzania the environmental issues are controlled by the rules and regulation which are under THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 2004 (Act No. 20 of 2004) This institution (EMA) can make changes that influence the environment sustainability.

The arose issues such as pipeline leakages, conflicts due to the expansion of pipelines and improper selection of pipeline routes are the observed challenges experienced in those areas were the pipelines passes through (Shahriar et al. 2012). Learning from the risks created by the long-lasting oil pipelines would help to have the sustainably developed oil sector in the country like Tanzania which involved in oil transportations.

3.1.2: Oil pipelines and livelihoods

In most of the areas where there are oil pipelines, the local people living along the pipeline route seems not to be directly benefited. The process of pipeline construction, as well as decision making, are held by other actors(Barclay & Esteves 2011). In a few cases, project owners opt to give manual work to some people in the villages such as seasonal slashing the grass along the

pipeline route. However, this creates a perception that only a few people are favored, and the majority are not directly benefited with the existence of TAZAMA pipeline in their areas.

Apart from that, the costs of the oil pipeline to the adjacent local community have several components. Pipeline leakages have threatened human welfare in many developing countries. For instance, in Nigeria oil spills affects the farmland, rivers, wetlands, and swamps in the Niger Delta (Ogwu 2011). The peoples who depend on agriculture for their daily life were left unemployed due to the unfertile land caused by oil spills.

3.1.3: Oil pipelines on human health

The oil extraction, exploration, and transportation have effects on human health. In most areas where these activities are being conducted several health cases have been reported including renal failure, diarrhea, sore eyes, mucositis, esophagitis, itchy skin and chemical pneumonitis (Ordinoha & Brisibe 2013). The effects are due to the presence of heavy metals (Cadmium, Copper, and Lead) found in crude oil which is so toxic. This effects on individual health can be both short term and long term depending on the amount of oil emitted to the environment and therefore consumed by the human being (Wiedenhof, H. 2017). However, more investigation should be conducted to analyze the long-term effect of oil on human health. This will enable those adjacent local communities' lives along the pipeline's route to be aware of the risk resulted from oil pipeline leakages (Martinez-Palou et al. 2011). Since the crude oil from TAZAMA pipeline leaks and flows to the water source the peoples' health in that area would be also at risk.

3.2 Environmental Governance Systems (EGSs)

With respect to objective number one of this study the EGS framework was used to study environmental governance systems. Different variables such as the technology and infrastructures, environmental resources, processes and their attributes, different actors, pattern of interaction, outcomes and institutions used during the establishment and set up of the TAZAMA pipeline are described. Through the EGS framework, the study compares the technology used to reduce or avoid leakages which contribute to the negative impacts. On top of that, EGS is used to assess the characteristics of the land resource in Mikumi and Ruaha National Park in relation to existence of TAZAMA pipeline within their areas. The state of the resource (land) provides feedback as an outcome to look for appropriate measures taken by the authorities. Issues like the technology used

to detect oil spills within the protected and non-protected areas and how they fix it are also discussed using the EGSs. Moreover, the study assesses the role of different actors towards protecting household assets from being polluted by TAZAMA pipeline oil spills. The way political, economic and civil society actors, communicate, coordinate and cooperate to resolve the problem will be addressed accordingly. The role of institutions to prevent pollution and compensation policy focusing the TAZAMA oil spills addressed reflecting the agreed policies and institutions.

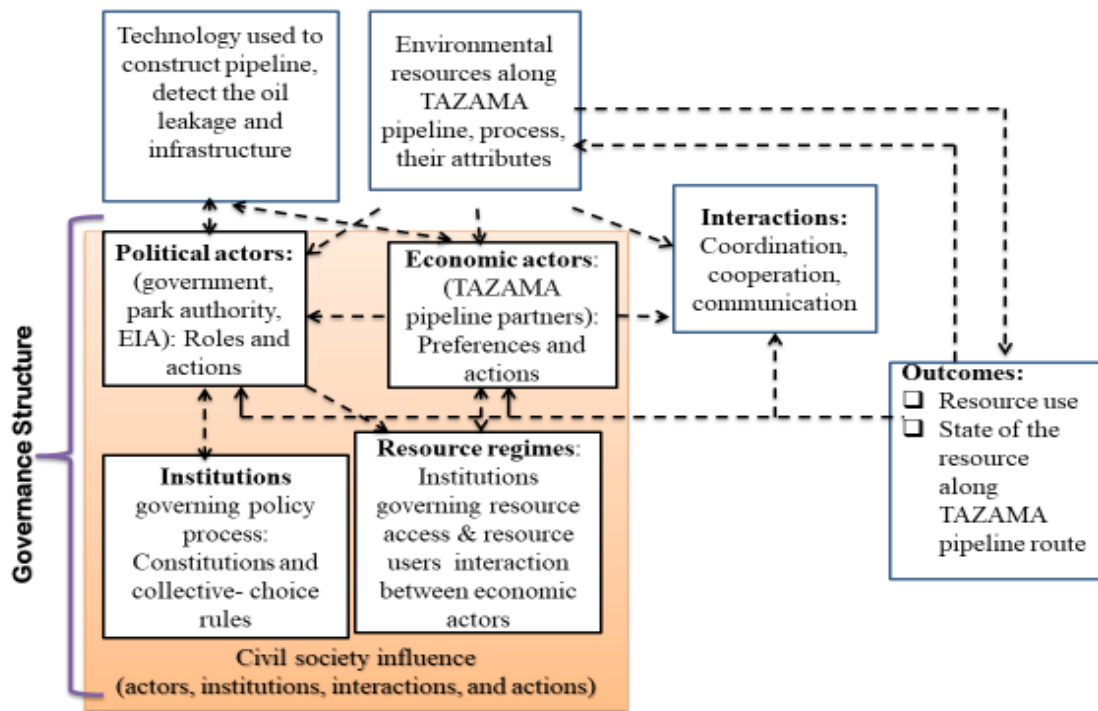


Figure 1: Environmental Governance System (EGS) framework as adapted from Vatn, (2015).

3.2.1 Technologies and infrastructures

During the construction of TAZAMA pipeline the use the technology and infrastructures present at that time includes the use of machines and special tools to clear out the vegetations and making trenches were used to give space for the pipelines to be buried underground about 2–3meters. During the process the contractors faced difficult especially in areas with rivers and rift valleys

which most of the time leaves both contractors and equipment stranded when there is rainfall (Griffiths 1969). Route selection for the pipeline to pass through is the important means of reducing environmental and social impacts. The choice of appropriate pipeline route prevents oil spills risks which mainly affects the local communities live along pipeline routes, biodiversity, conservation units. The long pipelines including TAZAMA should be planned well to avoid passing through sensitive features which most of them are relatively easy to avoid. However, other pipelines are straight and pass directly to the sensitive feature it possibly has not been socially and environmentally optimized (Goodland 2005). In most cases where the oil pipeline is straight to the sensitive areas when oil leaks the risk creates is very high.

Technology used to set up the oil pipelines is also important in order to avoid damage to the sensitive area such as protected areas, a densely populated town, rich biodiversity, old growth forest and water sources. According to (Goodland 2005) the use of directional drilling which is a technology that creates a minimal impact trenches for connecting underground pipe needs to be fully exploited before entering the sensitive area. The process minimizes the risk of pipeline accidents to the sensitive area.

Pipelines can be built above the ground or buried underground this depend on the technology they are used by contractors. Being above the ground can be disadvantageous because it interferes with human actions such as reducing their land use since it should have a reserve where no one is allowed to practice their activities also, hindering passage of humans, vehicles and wildlife. However, in few areas a pipeline seems to be above the ground due to soil erosion (Davis & Brockhurst 2015). The advantage of the pipeline to be above the ground is easily to be seen when leaks.

The buried pipelines should be coated before suppressed underground. The process of coating the pipelines inside and outside layers ensure protection and avoid corrosion of the steel pipe. This maintain the pipelines by increasing their life span also reduce oil leakages that caused by corrosion. The other means to avoid corrosion in oil pipelines is by building cathodic stations as it done in Mikumi National Park where the corrosion of TAZAMA pipeline was severe. As presented by (Goodland 2005) the buried pipelines helps to restore land use to return to its normal, this reducing long-term impacts, and the risk of sabotage, ruptures from traffic crashes. Other technology such as conventional technology pipelining is intended for light and medium oil crudes,

while the pipelining for heavy and extra-heavy crude oils may be challenging because of their properties including high viscosities, asphaltene and paraffin deposition (Martinez-Palou et al. 2011). These properties increasing content of formation water, salt content and corrosion issues in the oil pipelines.

3.2.2 Environmental resources, processes, their attributes

The attribute of the environmental resources tends to show changes when intervene with external factors including human actions. The process of transporting oil through pipelines contributed to the environmental negative impacts associated with pipeline leakages and its associated activities.

The characteristics of the environmental resource determine which appropriate action to be taken to rescue the situation and enable environmental sustainability. On top of that, the attribute of the environment resource can be well maintained by the influence of the choice of resource regimes. This can be attained through patterns of interactions between different actors involved in the oil processes (Vatn 2015). Along TAZAMA pipeline the risks such as oil spills on both protected and non-protected areas have changed the characteristics of the resources available. Therefore, the actions of economic actors in this case TAZAMA pipeline owners and the choice of resource regime will influence the attribute of the environment resources

3.2.3 Patterns of interaction, coordination, cooperation and communications between actors

For the environmental resources sustainability to be effective different actors involved should be well coordinated, cooperated in their actions and maintain good communications among themselves (Vatn 2015). Each actor must be firmly stood to ensure the agreement they made are implemented. For instance, in the case related with oil pipelines and their impacts to the environment and community at large the involvement of political actors, economic actors and society actors in decision making will influence the good relationship among themselves and attain the aim of protecting the environment.

3.2.4 Actors

The actors and institutions found in the concept of Governance structure. In this category the actors include; economic actors, political actors and civil society actors. The divisions are based on their

goals, capacities, rights and responsibilities in them. The emphasize of it according to Vatn (2015, pg 143) are as follows;

- *civil society actors*: “It offers legitimacy to political actors and defining the normative basis for society”. It has different levels from individual, formation of NGOs to political parties in ensuring the democratic legitimacy of political action is motivated by the institutions of civil society.
- *Economic actors*: “having rights to productive resources”. It can be grouped as owners/producers and users/ consumers of productive resources with rights to resources and rules of interactions as governing rules for the economic process. In this study TAZAMA pipeline owners stands as economic actors since has the right on the transportation of oil along the pipeline.
- *Political actors*: “defining the rules for the economic process”. It comprises with Public authorities and international government organization (IGOs). Public authority like the state support the interest of its constitutions and the rules in the society (Vatn 2015).
- There issues that can be handled at village level since there is an authority such village council. However other complex issues are forwarded to the municipal council or state as the most developed public authority. For instance, complains arises from people lives in Malolo village based on the compensation after TAZAMA pipeline leaks and affects their crops and source of water. The nature of the problem was big and can't be handled at village level. They involvement of other public authority to solve it was the best option.

International governmental organization is so important since it increase cooperation among nations in the world (Vatn 2015). There are issues or problems which needs mass joint to solve them. Issue related to development, trade, environment and production if well cooperated give rise to more chances of economic growth of the countries involved and protection of the environment by minimize the level of pollution from their production countries.

Focusing on the impacts of TAZAMA pipeline on both protected and non-protected areas the actors are described as follows. Since TAZAMA oil pipeline focuses on transporting oil and make profit this is termed as economic actors. The interest of TAZAMA is to supply oil in Zambia as a service but also maximizing profit. In other way TAZAMA pipeline is based on both private property and public property since in the company two-thirds owned by Zambia and one-third by

Tanzanian government (Griffiths 1969). Therefore, this needs a wider set of goals to ensure its effectiveness.

3.2.5 Institutions

Different authors define the term institution in various ways as shown below;

According to (North 1991): *Institutions are the rules of the game in a society or, more formally, are the humanly devised constraints that shape human interaction.*

Institutions consist of cognitive, normative, and regulative structures and activities that provide stability and meaning to social behavior (Scott 1995).

Institutions are the conventions, norms and formally sanctioned rules of a society. They provide expectations, stability and meaning essential to human existence and coordination. It supports certain values and produce and protect specific interest (Vatn 2015, p. 78.)

From the definitions of institutions explained above each society have the way of living based on cultural, political and economic rules guiding them. The rules might differ from one society to another especially at local levels but in other higher levels rules are similar. For instance, rules for protecting the environment from being polluted by oil spills or the rules of reduce emission of greenhouse gases these are internationally agreed, and every member state signed the agreement must follow it.

3.2.6 Resource regimes

Resource regimes are institutions plays a major role in governing use and protection of the environmental resources as well as processes. Therefore, it comprises *the rules concerning access to environmental resources, and the rules concerning the interactions within and between actors that have this right and being influenced by decisions regarding them (Vatn 2015).*

Resource regimes operate into different levels such as from local to international depend on the availability of the resources. In international agreements an international resource regime is defined as a set of, rules, norms, and decision-making procedures that intends to achieve the predetermined objectives agreed by both member states (actors) thereby organizing their actions and act accordingly (Chasek & Downie 2006). The conservation of sensitive features such as

protected areas can be referred as international resource regime since its aim is to ensure the benefit of this sensitive feature exist in the current and future generation.

Focusing on the property and use rights, this define access of the available environment resources for the benefit of those who have rights to use those resources.

As clarified by (Vatn 2015, p. 135.) there are five property and use rights explains the rights to access, to withdrawal, to management, to exclusion and to alienation:

- *Access*: The right to enter defined physical property. Individual or households needs the access of assets so as they can use it for various activities to generate products that fulfill their needs.
- *Withdrawal*: The right to obtain the products of a resource (e.g water). The resource such as water is a basic need for every living organism. Lack of this resource can harm the sustainability of the livelihood. For instance, the water pollution at River Mwega due to TAZAMA oil spill affects the villagers right to obtain clean water since they all depend on this source to obtain water for their daily uses including drinking.
- *Management*: the right to regulate internal use patterns and transform the resource by making improvement. In the case of TAZAMA pipeline, the management decided to switch from transporting finished products to crude oil after managing to construct the refinery in Zambia. The regulation was made because they have rights to do it.
- *Exclusion*: the rights to determine who will have an access right and the way that right might be shifted from one person to another. The issue of privatization of the company can be the best example of exclusion especially when the owners of resources needs to change the access right to others under the certain agreements/contracts.
- *Alienation*: The right to sell or lease either or both; the access, withdrawal, management and exclusion.

3.2.7 Outcomes

The outcomes are the consequences of interaction of different elements. If the outcomes obtained reflects the intended objectives, the resource regime with its appropriate technology used should be reinforced. But if the regime didn't produce the intended objective changes should be made to ensure the wanted outcome is achieved (Vatn 2015).

Focusing in this study the TAZAMA pipeline aimed to reduce or prevent oil leakage along its route. The use of technology such as cathodic stations and pigging technology managed to reduce the rate of oil spills in Mikumi National Park. According to (Angelsen & Larsen 2011) the outcomes of a regime can be assessed through the following criteria:

Effectiveness refers to the extent to which goals are reached and the contributions of the policy to reach its goals.

Efficiency, it reflects the economic aspect since it measures the cost taken to reach the goals. Issues like the cost to use modern technology to prevent oil spills or the cost to find other means of transporting oil rather than using pipelines in order to avoid passing the pipeline in the National Parks and adjacent local communities.

Equity, refers to the distribution of costs and benefits

3.3 Sustainable Livelihood Approach

3.3.1 Introduction of Sustainable Livelihood Approach

The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) appeared due to the work of Robert Chambers in the 1980s, and in 1990s the sustainable livelihood approach has been further developed by Chambers, Conway and others (DFID 2000). The SLA serve as a tool for development work, by highlighting how to understand, analyses and describe the main factors that affect the livelihoods of the poor people (Ashley & Carney 1999). The gradual change of peoples' life based on social, political and even economic status can be attributed to various causes including vulnerability context, assets, activities, policy and institutional context at local or national level (Ellis 2000). The Sustainable Livelihood Approach can be used to understand how this livelihood platform such as presence or absence of assets within their communities can make changes in their lives (Morse & McNamara 2013; Scones 1998). Through access to resources, various productive activities can be done to provide desirable outcomes that fulfill households needs. However, the asset access that people depend on for their sources of income can be constrained by vulnerability factors such as risk, shocks, varies between the seasons, price fluctuations, and accidents such as oil spills can obviously bring effects on cropland productivity.

According to (Bebbington 1999), assets builds incomes that fulfill people’s needs. The rules based on access and use of resources improves peoples' livelihood. Therefore, the clearly defined policy and rules ensured the protection of household’s assets that used by people to sustain their living.

In this study I look on how household's livelihoods live along TAZAMA pipeline might be affected by the oil spills on their areas. To achieve this, aspects such as households’ assets affected by the presence of TAZAMA pipeline including productive land, livestock, accessibility of clean water and their economic status as an outcome were included. Moreover, the study examines the initiatives the government has taken trying to solve their problems related to oil leakages on their villages. This may prevent more hazardous impacts and improve the households' livelihoods.

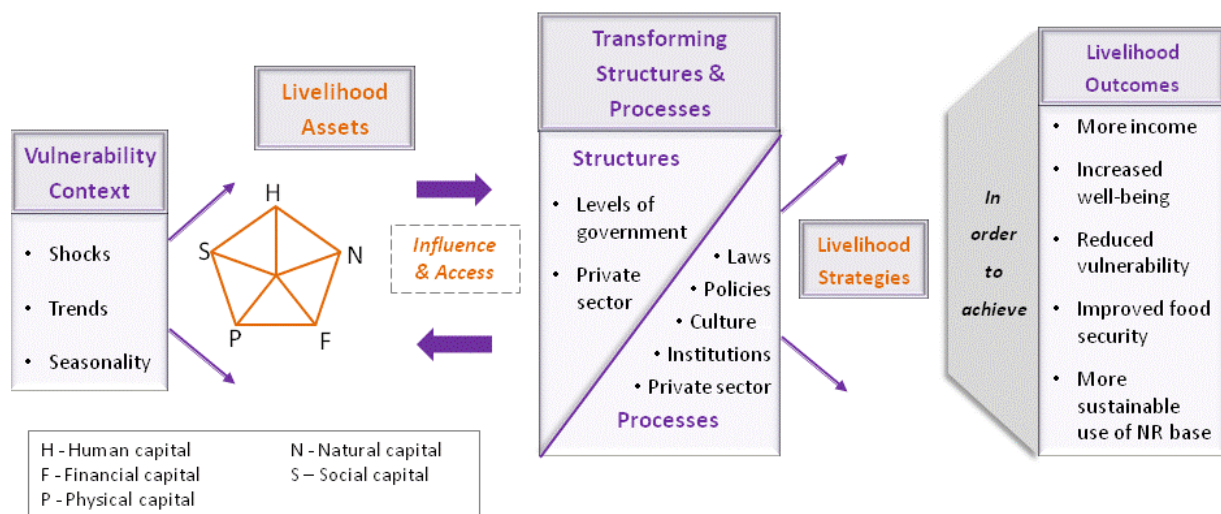


Figure 2: The illustration of Sustainable Livelihood Framework (DFID 1999)

3.3.2 Describing Sustainable Livelihood Approach

Different authors come up with couple of definition that explains the term livelihood.

Livelihood is the situation where human interact with the available resources in their environment by the influence of the knowledge, they have to ensure their survival (Ingold 2002). In this case

people's activities relate to what has been found in their environment. It comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for peoples living.

Another author presented that, livelihood refers to the combination of capabilities, assets and activities that human has available in their environment which used to ensure their living. The sustainability of livelihood can be changed due to vulnerability context such as risk, shock, seasonality and even prices (Chambers & Conway 1992).

It is also suggested that, a livelihood is sustainable when it succeeded to cope with vulnerability context and recover from it, maintains its capabilities and assets in current and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base (Carney & Britain 2002). Therefore, from the core concept obtained from different authors there is a close connection between human actions and environmental degradation (Ellis 2000; Schafer 2002). If the environment is degraded by human actions means the sustainable livelihood will not be achieved.

Main elements of the sustainable livelihoods' framework approach include; vulnerability context assets or capital, livelihood strategies, livelihood outcomes, policy, Institutional context (Scones 1998). The combination of this categories if well implemented give rise to the sustainable livelihood.

The assets or capital in its nominal and operational definition that are generally recognized within sustainable livelihoods theory, as summarized by (McLEOD 2001a) are;

- *Natural (Environmental) capital*: Comprises of natural resources such as land, soil, water, livestock, wildlife, biodiversity, environmental resources, renewable/non-renewable resources).
- *Physical Capital*: Basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, transport, communications), canals, wells, housing, technologies, and the means and equipment of production.
- *Human Capital*: Health, knowledge, skills, information, ability to labour, age, sex of household head
- *Social Capital*: Social resources (relationships of reciprocity, membership of groups, networks, marital status, wealth, religion, ethnic groups, access to wider institutions).

- *Financial Capital*: financial resources available (regular payments or pensions, savings, gold, jewelry, supplies of credit).

Assets are the important tool for households to adapt and overcome the problem of poverty in their lives (Bebbington 1999). The sustainable livelihood approach is originated on a belief that people require a variety of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes such as natural, physical, human, social and financial. However, the households to have access of the available asset is influenced by vulnerability context and institutional contexts (Brooks 2003).

In the case of TAZAMA pipeline, the individuals live along pipeline are having their natural asset (land) but due to the risk of oil spills or the rule of extending pipeline reserves some of the households found themselves losing their assets due to vulnerability and institutional contexts.

Adding to this, households have livelihood strategies which comprise the variety and combination of activities which may give rise to the outcomes. The choices that households make on what to do in their assets tend to fulfill their basic needs and eradicating the poverty (GLOPP 2008). Issues like what households have as their assets and the knowledge to transform it by the means of appropriate choice of the activities diversify households' incomes (Ellis 2000). Focusing on this study communities' lives along TAZAMA pipeline engaging themselves into different activities such as land cultivation, grazing of animals, business, charcoal and labour work.

Each household having different livelihood strategy, one may have combination of activities while the other one depends on only one activity. Due to this the household's income varies from one another.

Moving to the livelihood outcomes which is one of the elements of the sustainable livelihoods' framework. The Livelihood outcomes are the achievements or results of livelihood strategies (DFID 2000). When the households perform the activities, automatically generate something from it. The outcomes resulted from livelihood strategies are for living standard and wellbeing including incomes, attainment of food security such as more income and the outcomes for quality and sustainability of natural resources such as public goods, externalities (Ellis 2000).

The other element is the vulnerability context which refers to the external environment background in which individual live (DFID 2000). Vulnerability arises when people have to face risk or shock with insufficient capacity to handle it. In this study the vulnerability reflects the risks (oil spills),

shocks (pollution of soil and water due to oil spills), seasonality and price which surrounds people's lives. The vulnerability context has a great influence on people's livelihoods and on the availability of assets because if the asset such as land has been polluted households who depend on that land will lose their fertile land which will result into loss of crops, food insecurity and low income.

Adaptation of vulnerability among households differ between two ways as an adaptation of vulnerability. Firstly, is by up front risk management whereby a household prepares for the storm by setting the strategies including change of the asset, spread asset in different locations, diversify activities and income sources up front (Adger 2006). These strategies enabled to cope with the arised shock or risk being created. The other adaptation is through responding to shock in order to hold livelihood strategy. For example, seeking new income sources, sale the movable assets such as livestock, look for aids from relatives for a relief (Knutsson & Ostwald 2006).

Policies, Institutions and Processes are the other important category in sustainable livelihood approach. they operate at all levels, from the household, national and to the international level. The agreement should be made to ensure it is effectively implemented so as to attain the sustainability. For stance, the risk of oil spills to the local communities should be well treated by focusing the perception of present and future risk to prevent the impacts to the households (Beamish 2001). Moreover, the organizations level policies and practices should be well defined and be implemented into different levels to avoid severely affects the environment (Hoffman & Ventresca 2002) Policies, institutions and processes effectively determine access of assets or capital which give rise to the choice of livelihood strategies which eventually create household outcomes. On top of that, they also influence decision making (DFID 2000).

The use of Sustainable Livelihood Approach in this study enabled to assess the risk created by TAZAMA pipeline including oil spills, pipeline extensions the way it brings shocks to the households and the adaptation the local communities took to cope with the vulnerability. On top of that issues related with the use of institutions and policy made and implemented by TANZANIAN government on environmental issues. The compensation policy is clearly addressed in discussion part on the way it treated on issues related with pollution due to TAZAMA oil spills.

In addition, pipeline spills have effects on both the environment and on the household's property values. For instance, when oil pipeline leaks and channel its oil into river pollutes the river and

affects the agricultural activities conducted using irrigation scheme from that river. However, the effect to the household property may vary depending on the distance from which the leakage happens, and the time allocated to channel the water into different farms in case it is rotational. Based on this case, people experienced loss of productive agricultural land resulted from oil mixed with irrigation water that floats on their farms. This led to the reduction of crop productivity and loss of household income in the affected area (Simons et al. 2001)

3.4 Linking the theoretical approaches with objectives and research questions

The table 1 below shows the research objective with its research questions and the way it is connected to the theory. Also, it presents the method used to collect data that gives answers to the research questions being set.

Table 1: Linking the theoretical approaches with objectives and research questions

OBJECTIVES	THEORY	METHOD
1. To assess the history and context of the TAZAMA pipeline. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. How was TAZAMA pipeline established and set up? ii. Which technology applied during set up to avoid leakage? iii. Whose actors were involved during set up of the pipeline? iv. How local people were approached to leave the area for construction? v. What are the costs and benefits to the local level? 	Empirical theory and EGS framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviewing key informers • Existing data

<p>2. To study how the oil spills affects the livelihood.</p> <p>i. What productive land do you own now compared to before pipeline established and the oil spills?</p> <p>ii. How does the TAZAMA pipeline affect the financial capital of the households' livelihoods?</p> <p>iii. What are the other activities you do to compensate for the loss of land polluted by oil spills?</p>	<p>Sustainable Livelihood Approach</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaire
<p>3. To assess the Environment Governance Management of oil pipelines</p> <p>i. What are the roles of institutions in conserving the Mikumi NP in relation to TAZAMA oil pipeline spills?</p> <p>ii. What are the involvements of different actors in finding solutions related to TAZAMA oil spills within the park?</p>	<p>Environment Governance System Framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused group Interview • Participant observation
<p>4. Recommendations</p> <p>i. What are the future plans based on innovations as TAZAMA pipeline gets old?</p> <p>ii. What is your advice based on construction of oil pipeline within the protected areas?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focused group Interview • Existing data

CHAPTER FOUR – STUDY AREA, METHODOLOGY AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTIONS AND ETHICS

In this chapter, the research methodology and data collection methods are presented. The first part contains the description of the study area in which the field is conducted, and its criteria used to select the field sites. The next part explains methods of data collection used to gather information from the respondents found within the field sites. On top of that, procedures of data analysis are explained. Lastly, the limitations and challenges I face in the field is explained and how I managed to overcome the arises challenges. The issue of ethical consideration is also adhered.

4.1 Description of study area

The fieldwork was conducted along the TAZAMA oil pipeline route in Tanzania from September to December 2018. The TAZAMA pipeline stretches 1710 kilometers between Dar es Salaam port in Tanzania to Indeni refinery in Zambia. The fieldwork conducted in Tanzania partly covered areas where the TAZAMA pipeline passes through. The Tanzanian part of the TAZAMA pipeline comprised of 927 km in Tanzania from Dar es Salaam to Mbeya in Tanzania it excluded (Gleave 1992). The targeted area of the fieldwork lies between Dar es Salaam and Mbeya and excludes the Zambian part of the pipeline. Since the study area is vast, the researcher used purposive sampling to select the field sites which could be used to gather information related to the objectives and research questions being set. The criteria for selecting the study areas was based on choosing a site in which the TAZAMA pipeline passed through both protected and non-protected areas. For this case the field was conducted in sampled villages located along TAZAMA pipeline, and the selected protected areas namely; Mikumi National Park and Ruaha National Park. On top of that other criteria such as areas that leakages reported from Dar es Salaam and Mbeya was also included. The reasons for the choices of those criteria were as follows.

4.1.1: Villages located along TAZAMA pipeline

The sampling of the villages was made by focusing on those villages where the TAZAMA pipeline passes through. This enables the process of gathering of information from the respondents in the local communities along TAZAMA pipeline. Since the TAZAMA pipeline route intervenes with the adjacent local communities' lives in Dar es Salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Njombe, Iringa, and

Mbeya regions. Therefore, the villages included in this study were those found in the mentioned regions. Moreover, the study used a simple random sampling in selecting these villages and participants that were used in the household survey. From these sampled villages the household survey and focused group discussion with village leaders were successfully attained. Since the study aimed at finding out the impacts of TAZAMA pipeline on the households' livelihoods, each household found within the sampled villages was having equal chance to participate in the study. This helped avoiding a bias in the process of choosing respondents participating in the sample. Issues such as household assets, activities and outcomes of their activities as related to TAZAMA pipeline was addressed. The advantage of using households' units is that it enabled one to get information about the households' economic capital as well as mapping relationships among themselves within their villages and which reflects the social capital. A total of 120 participants from different five villages were involved in this study and respond to the questions asked. Each participant was representing his/ her household members.

In each village the focused group discussion was conducted with members representing their appropriate villages.

4.1.2: Protected areas along TAZAMA pipeline route

Protected areas are geographical locations with specific boundaries opt to be conserved because they contain valuable natural resources such as wild animals and various plants biodiversity (IUCN 2008). It differs by size and the natural resources it contains. Mikumi National Park and Ruaha National Park were the selected field sites in this study. The choice was based on the availability of protected areas which TAZAMA pipeline passes through. Moreover, both selected protected areas have experienced oil leakages from TAZAMA pipeline. During the study t focused group discussion was conducted involving the working staff from Mikumi and Ruaha National Park. The focused group discussion was done in different days since each park has its own authority.

4.1.3: Oil leakage reported areas

Many leakages have been reported along TAZAMA pipeline from the early days after starting its operation up to now. The areas which leakages reported includes; Dar es Salaam, Mlandizi in Kibaha District, Doma in Mvomero District and Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozzi in Kilosa District, Mikumi and Ruaha National Park. The number of leakages reported differ between areas. The selection of areas focused much on the areas experienced leakages in order to assess the

impacts created by TAZAMA pipeline on both protected and non- protected areas in Tanzania. This criterion enables the study to come across areas that have been affected by oil leakage from TAZAMA pipeline and have a good image of the existing problem.

The study collected valuable information from different field sites in relation to the objectives set. Field sites included the TAZAMA headquarter in Dar es Salaam where key informers who understand better the history and technical issues related to TAZAMA pipeline are found. I managed to meet the TAZAMA engineering manager, the human resource officer and the pumping station officer.

The study further covers both protected and non-protected areas due to that there are several National parks where the TAZAMA pipeline passes through. The researcher managed to visit both Mikumi National Park in Morogoro, and Ruaha National Park located in Iringa region. In these protected areas the researcher succeeded to meet the ecological officers, antipoaching officers as well as park guides who used to guide workers from TAZAMA that came to the park for pipeline maintenance.

The researcher visited two pumping stations namely Kigamboni in Dar es Salaam and Kisanga (Elephant pass) in Kilosa. The pumping station operators briefly explain the technology used to transport crude oil as well as the way they can detect leakage along the TAZAMA pipeline by using pigging technology.

The study was from September to December 2018. The selected time was good because areas were easily accessed since it was not the rainy season. Therefore, the transport from one field site to another was efficient.

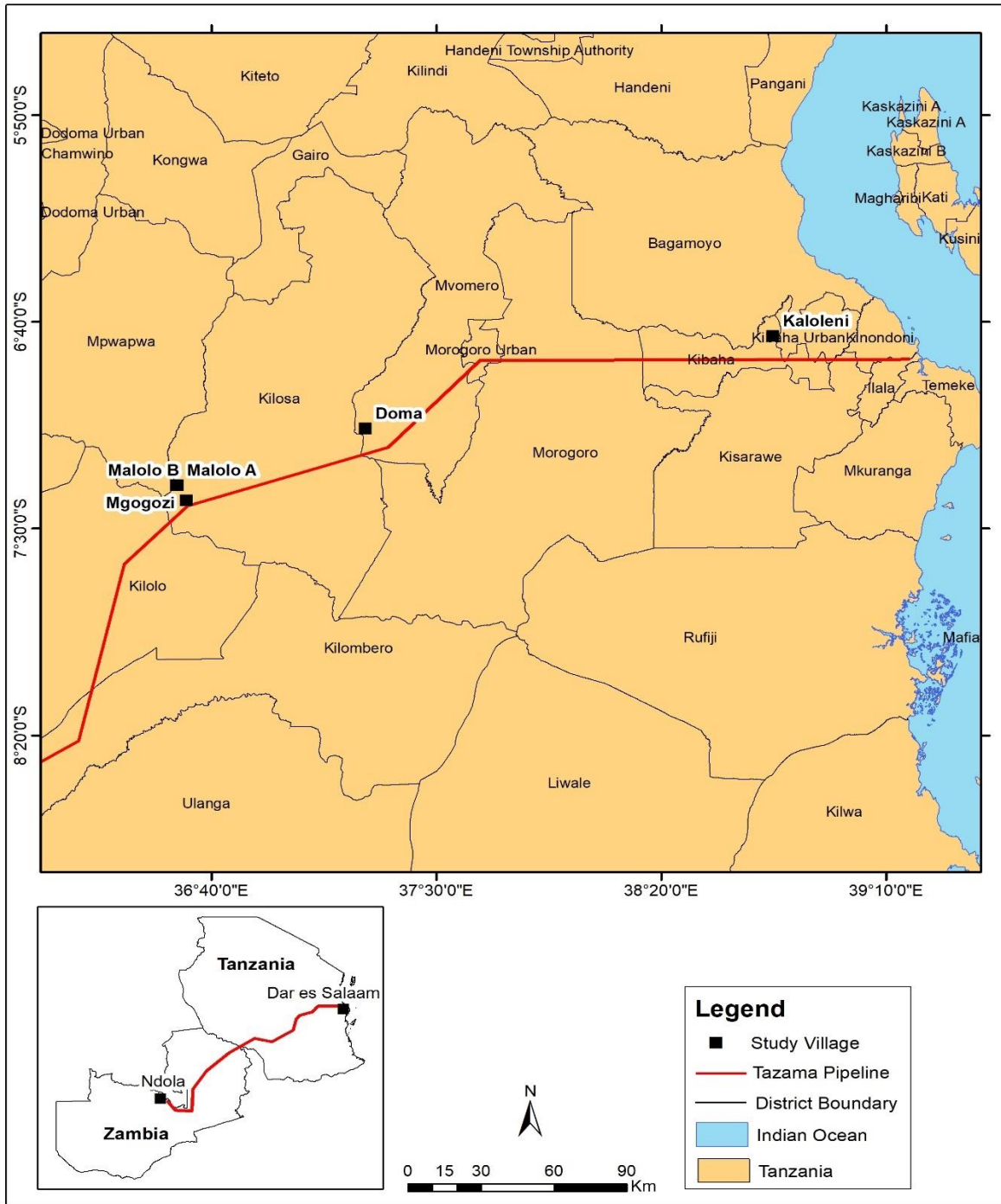


Figure 3: Map of the TAZAMA oil pipeline route, Tanzania

The study area in which the field has been conducted has different topography and can be divided into three zones: floodplain, plateau and highlands.

The Dar es Salaam and Pwani regions mostly are floodplains, comprising both of flat and an undulating continuing plain. The pipelines originated from the cost of Indian ocean where most of the landscape is flat. When the TAZAMA pipeline was extended to Pwani region which is also a floodplain (Dongus et al. 2009). It has several rivers, with the big once being the Wami and Ruvu River. Focusing on leakages, the study found that the causes of leakage in the two regions are due to sabotage mainly close to Dar es salaam and the old age of the pipeline in Pwani region.

In Morogoro region, where the TAZAMA pipeline passes through is a plateau with an altitude of around 1100m above the sea level, it is characterized by plains and hills and comprise of moderately fertile, well-drained sandy soils. Although these soils are highly erodible, the area is intensively used for maize production and livestock keeping (Paavola 2008). The area around Doma village was also an area where pastrol Maasai where staying. The nature of the soil in Morogoro region where the pipeline passes through are clay soils which contributes to the leakage in rural areas. For instance, in Mikumi NP due to clay soil of that area the pipeline corrodes and results into leakages. The TAZAMA pipeline runs along Mikumi NP for 20 kilometers. These coverages are highly exposed to the oil spills due to corrosion. However, the TAZAMA management has taken actions to prevent corrosion and in 1997 they build five cathodic stations within Mikumi NP (Mwalyosi et al 2012). Other factors causing leakages are geographical features such as hills with steep slopes which require high pressure to push the oil. Also, old age of the pipeline in this region contributed to leakages. The study found that no sabotage activities of the pipeline in Morogoro as compared to Dar es Salaam.

The TAZAMA pipeline runs also in Iringa and Mbeya region which are highland areas. Iringa with an altitude of 1,550 metres above the sea level and Mbeya with altitude of 1,700 metres. Moreover, even if most of its area are highlands there also some places categorized into midland lies at an altitude of 1,200–1,600 m and lowland at a height of 900–1,200 m which also accommodate the TAZAMA pipeline. The vegetation of these regions consists of clumps of palms and patches of open grassland. There are also scattered baobab trees and scrubby woodland especially in Ruaha NP. The TAZAMA pipelines in this region runs in highlands needing high

pressure to push the oil. The study found that, leakage in this region is mostly associated with pressure operated to push the oil along the pipeline.

The activities conducted in the Iringa region are agriculture crops produced includes maize as the dominant cereal, beans are second most important food crop being grown and a cash crops is sunflower being the major output. Mbeya has a climate with enough rainfall and there are fertile soils which enables productions of maize, rice, bananas, beans, potatoes (Irish & sweet), soya nuts and wheat. The cash crops are coffee (arabica), tea, cocoa, pyrethrum and spices. There is also a smallholder cultivation of tobacco in Mbeya region.

4.2 Methods of data collection

The study was carried out using a mixed research design comprising both qualitative and quantitative methods based on the research objectives being set. The use of different methods was helpful as it provides a variety of information to answer different research questions using different techniques. This triangulation of data was very important also in this study. The triangulation of data refers to as use of different techniques to study the same phenomena (Jick 1979). The triangulation of data ensures the validity of the study and provides information from different dimensions such as local communities lives along TAZAMA pipeline, village leaders, National parks working staff and TAZAMA staff. This significantly influences the understanding of phenomena from various aspects (Bryman 2016). Therefore, mixed research design gives a triangulation of data in this study using both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

The qualitative method enabled us to collect information which gives a better understanding of the meaning and perspectives of the history of the TAZAMA pipeline from the field sites (Bryman 2016). Moreover, through qualitative research, the researcher was able to see the world more from people's own point of view and their thoughts given in their physical, social and cultural contexts also related to various issues concerning the TAZAMA pipeline in their locality. Also, it enables the researcher to learn more about the specific processes that were used in maintaining or changing their behaviors and relationships related to impacts of TAZAMA oil pipeline (Maxwell 2013). This includes the way they cope with challenges due to the TAZAMA pipeline leakages within their villages.

The quantitative method enabled the process of collecting the information related to the statistical and numerical data in relation to the research questions being set. The use of research instruments such as the household survey assisted to gather the information on impacts caused by TAZAMA pipeline leakages on households' livelihoods (Bryman 2016) (See appendix 1).

4.2.1 Focus group discussion

Focus group discussions is a technique used to collect data where several respondents are interviewed at the same time and this has a great value for social research(Frey & Fontana 1991). During the process, interaction among respondents was typically very high. This is partly because in case one of the respondents forget or omit to explain some important points others from the group of respondents was allowed to make clarifications.

The focus group discussion was helpful because it allowed the respondents to add the correlated information based on the question being asked (Morgan & Krueger 1993). In this technique I was the one starting the conversation by explaining the aim of the discussions and suggesting a few rules like one should talk at the time. This can avoid that some respondents dominate the discussions. However, if there are any respondents who need to clarify or add points, he/ she would be showing some signs and would wait until I allowed him/her to talk. The focus group discussion encourage informants to express their points of view(Vaughn et al. 1996). Before proceeded with the next question I always asked if there were someone who needed to add something related with the question being discussed. By making this short pause, the respondents would use it to rethink and respond accordingly.

Apart from these advantages of focus group discussions it also has some challenges when conducting it, such as the time cost as every respondent was motivated to speak and sometimes one may repeat the same point mentioned already. To avoid this, I frequently reminded them to avoid repetition of points when selected to respond to the question being asked. Moreover, to conduct focus group discussion demand that the interviewer to has skills in this field otherwise the process may end up discussing other issues apart from those intended to be attained (Harvey 2011). To overcome this, I prepared the questions before and during the session I was just put a mark for those questions that they fully responded.

Focus group discussions were conducted at the following field sites; TAZAMA headquarters involving management, technical team from Kisanga pumping station, working staffs of Mikumi and Ruaha National Park and the village leaders from five villages being selected. This method offers valuable information about the history and set up of the TAZAMA pipeline as well as the people's perception concerning the existence of TAZAMA pipeline in their villages.



Picture 1: Focus group discussion in village offices at Kaloleni, Mlandizi (Photo by Aisha-Researcher Assistant)

4.2.2 Literature review

In this study, I managed to gather relevant information from past and present studies using existing secondary data. The use of a database such as Oria, ScienceDirect, and Google Scholar enabled me to gather the secondary data related to impacts of oil exploration, extraction and transportation using pipelines. I reviewed journal articles, reports, newspaper articles and official websites with information about the impacts of oil pipelines on both protected and non-protected areas. This enabled me to get both local and even global perspectives of the issue of oil transportation and their impacts.

4.2.3 Households survey

I used a questionnaire prepared in advance focusing the research objective and research questions comprising of five parts namely part A to part E. (See appendix 1). In this study, the purpose of the household survey is to assess the impacts of oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline in households livelihoods. (Hoinville & Jowell 1978). During the process of filing this questionnaire I was passing around households in the specific village by the aid of one of the village leaders who introduced me to the household members before I started doing my work.

In sampling the respondents in each household I was interested in talking to household heads or a household adult believing he/she has all the important information fitting his/her household (Sweet et al. 1988).

The households sampling was conducted using a simple random sampling whereby the process of selecting the sample size was done reflecting the population of the respective village. Since I was interested in all household in the villages that study was conducted in the limiting factor such as time and budget made me to choose sample size derived from the population. For instance, sampling in Kaloleni was as follows; Kaloleni is a village within Janga ward other villages found in this ward are Mbagala, Mwembebaraza and Janga.

Janga ward has a population of 10926 (Tanzania 2012). From the total population of Janga ward I have excluded household in Mbagala, Mwembebaraza and Janga since they were not bordering with the TAZAMA pipeline. Therefore, Kaloleni with 2890 population was my point of interest. I have chosen a sample of 47 households from Kaloleni reflecting the budget and time consumed to conduct the survey. The choice was randomly selected, and survey was conducted with the help of the head of the 10 households known in Swahili as “*mjumbe wa nyumba 10*” who was generally aware of the members of each household in his/her territory. This reduced households bias from being included in the study.

This instrument collects the data of the household background information including sex of the household head, their ethnic group, level of education and others (the part A of appendix 1). The other information about different factors such as asset including productive land people have before and after oil spills, the way it altered their incomes and their attitudes towards existing of

TAZAMA pipeline in their community. Household opinions about the compensation policy when TAZAMA pipeline affects their assets is also gathered using this instrument.



Picture 2: Houses smashed due to TAZAMA expanded pipeline reserve in Kaloleni-Mlandizi, Tanzanian part 2018 (Photo by Aisha- Researcher Assistant)

4.2.4 Interview

The interview is a data collection method based on conversational practices where knowledge is produced through the interaction between an interviewer and an interviewee. It can be defined as a conversation that has “the purpose of obtaining descriptions of the life world of the interviewee in order to interpret the meaning of the described phenomena”(Brinkmann & Kvale 2008). For instance, when I was interviewing the officer from Kilosa district who was the one of the members of assessing team investigating the impact of TAZAMA pipeline leakage into the irrigation scheme in Malolo. The use of semi structured interview allows me to ask more questions related to the topic being discussed. The added questions provided more information which was also relevant. This type of interview gives freedom to express their views in different terms.

The interview was conducted in different forms based on conversational practice where knowledge is produced through the interaction between an interviewer and an interviewee. Before conducting

the interview, I prepared the interview guide (differently) relate in the specific informants being interviewed. I opted to use semi structured interview as one of the types of interview because it allowed flexibility for both participants (interviewer and interviewee) to go into more details through the conversational process (Keller & Conradin 2010).

The sample of people being interviewed in this study were; workers of TAZAMA pipeline, the village leaders, the chairman of the investigation of pollution created by oil spills in Malolo and the park authority of Mikumi and Ruaha. The selection of this group was usually homogeneous such as village leaders only at a certain study area which shares the common resources whereby an interviewer can gather common information from them (Brinkmann & Kvale 2008).

4.2.5 Participant observation

This is method used by a researcher to observe or witness what is happening in the field and record the information seen. The researcher must be viewing events, actions, norms and values from the perspective of the people being studied as well as their environment (Ritchie et al. 2014). During the study the I managed to observe the team working between Park guiders from Mikumi NP and the TAZAMA labour workers cleaning vegetation along the pipeline. This reflects the individual behavior in context, the way they cooperate in their works. For instance, in the case of socio-ecological impacts of TAZAMA Pipeline I was observing the way the environment has been polluted due to pipeline leakage and how the presence of Pipeline affects the livelihood of the local community. Through this I also discovered the truth that had been hiding by other informants about the issues of oil leakage, its extent and their impacts on many household's livelihoods. The TAZAMA management reported less oil spills than what it has been observed in the fieldwork Moreover, the use of this method allowed to observe one of the pumping stations and the way they operate to reduce leakages in the TAZAMA pipeline.



Picture 3: Oil spills in Doma village near Mikumi National Park, October 2018 (Photo by the researcher)

4.3 Validity and Reliability

According to Bryman (2016), “validity reflects the extent at which a concept being measured is accurately relates to quantitative study”. In this study both the dependent variable (oil spills) and independent variable (households’ assets) are concepts that require numerical information which can be effectively assembled using quantitative research methods using households survey.

The reliability focuses on the accuracy of an instrument used to conduct the study; things like to what extent the research instrument used will consistently give the same results it will be repeatedly used in the same situation is highly considered (Bryman 2016). Based on this study the instrument used to collect data is reliable and enable to get information using different instruments which gives the same results. The use of random selection sampling method in survey create equal chance for the households to participate in the study which reflects the reliability.

Apart from that, the selection of the sample of people to be interviewed were made using stratified random sampling whereby I divided the population into small groups based on the shared

characteristics. For instance, in all the villages being studied have leaders, but the interview was done separately from one village to another. These selecting criteria is specific and provide accurate information from the population being studied (Bryman 2016). The conversation between interviewer and interviewee was generally focused on how the impacts of TAZAMA pipeline on both protected and non-protected areas in Tanzania.

4.4 Data analysis

The data analysis was carried out after having all the primary data collected from the field sites. Coding and labeling were used to recognize the similarities and differences from the collected data given by different informants (Bryman 2016). The data being collected and recorded in the form of a voice recorder, notes and those from the questionnaire were coded in appropriate forms so that it could be easily analyzed. I reviewed the codes to avoid using different terms to express the same phenomena (Bryman 2016). Through coding I interpreted different themes and meaning in each category. This enabled me to get information related to the research questions. I filed and stored the data obtained from the fields considering their original and reworked data. The data collected from the questionnaires was first entered into Microsoft Excel, thereafter the data analysis was conducted using the software R.

4.4.1 Graphic description of data

The study uses different types of graphs to present the obtained data. The bar graph as well as the histogram are used to present the different variables included in this study. The interpretations were done by observing the data distribution. For instance, in histograms it shows if the data distribution reflects to normal distributional curve, positive skew or it is a negative skew by observing the direction where the tail is laid in which direction. Generally, this was shown in analytical work.

4.4.2 Regression analysis

The study uses regression analysis to predict the outcomes of the measured variable using one variable or a multiple of variables to observe the changes it may brought about (Field et al. 2012). When running regression analysis, the variables used were from the questionnaire. The questionnaire was constructed aiming to obtain information of households' livelihoods in relation with TAZAMA pipeline along their adjacent community.

The dependent variable used was; What was the amount of oil spread from TAZAMA pipeline when leakage occurred? This question specifically aimed to measure the coverage of quantity of oil spread after leakage and was reflecting the scope of the household's assets being polluted by oil spills. If the amount of oil spread was very little means also that the impacts of households being polluted was low.

A question used as independent variable was; To what extent the property destruction caused by TAZAMA pipeline leakage affects your financial capital?

The control variables such as gender (Q2), age (3), households' job (Q4) were also included in the regression analysis.

From the dependent and independent variable being used, I formulated the hypothesis that, *“the more the oil spill and spread after TAZAMA pipeline leaks the more it will affect the household's capital.”*

I use $p = 0.05$ when measuring the level of significance.

In this study used linear regression models to observe the relationship between variables. It included the dependent, independent and control variables. All these variables were driven from the households' survey questions asked in the field site.

The study assessed the impacts of the amount of oil spread after TAZAMA pipeline spills (dependent variable) to the household capital (independent variable). This would enable to find out if there are effects of the oil spills in the households' capital living along the TAZAMA pipeline. The results might be indicated if it is positive correlated or not.

The dependent, independent and control variables were added to observe the changes that might be created after adding other factors. This indicated that in some cases the causes of changes observed might also influenced by other factors. For instance, household's capital (independent variable) might also contribute by age, job, gender and other factors (variables)

Also, the dummy variable with reference category was made using the different villages which study has been conducted. This enabled to see the variation of amount of oil spread after TAZAMA pipeline leaks in different villages. I have chosen Kaloleni being a reference category. Therefore,

the results obtained after the regression analysis the villages were presented referring Kaloleni as a reference of impacts being observed based on amount of oil spill spread on their areas.

The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) was used in this study since it is effective in analyzing linear relationship. Also, it is the best method corresponds to minimizing the sum of square differences between the observed and predicted values. The equations are different based on number of variables involved.

According to Field et al., (2012), it explains that, “For bivariate regression: $Y=b_0+b_1X_1+e$ and for multivariate regression: $Y = b_0 + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3...+b_iX_i +e$ whereby;

Y =dependent variable, (The amount of oil spread from TAZAMA pipeline when leakage occurred)

b_0 =the intercept (constant)”.

b_1 = the coefficient for variable X (the independent variable) and tells us how much Y (the dependent variable) will change when X change in one unit.

X_1, X_2, X_3 and X_i = The independent variables as shown below;

- Extent in which the property destructed by TAZAMA pipeline leakage affects household’s financial capital
- Age
- Gender
- Job
- Leakage scenarios
- Households awareness risks created by TAZAMA pipeline
- Impacts of TAZAMA pipeline policies on the access of households’ resources
- Type of property destructed after TAZAMA pipeline spills
- Villages

e =errors.

4.5 Potential limitations and challenges

Conducting this study required cooperation from various stakeholders such as government officials, TAZAMA pipeline authority, Mikumi National Park authority, village leaders as well as

people living in those areas where the study was conducted. Failure to meet with any stakeholders during the study may have hindered the triangulation of data. This could again have affected the validity of the study due to lack of information from different dimensions.

I came across few limitations and challenges when carried out this study. The first challenge arises when I was following up to get the research permit from Tanzania National Park (TANAPA). The process requires a lot of procedures and I was running out of time. I managed to overcome this by travelling to Arusha and submitting my research proposal to Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) as one of the procedures and they wrote a letter to TANAPA to allow me to proceed with the data collection. TANAPA gave me the permit and allowed me to collect data in two protected areas namely Mikumi and Ruaha National Parks (See appendix 4).

Other challenge was from the informants where the households survey was conducted. Most of them demanded to be paid before they responded to the questions being asked. I was using extra time to convince them that I am a student and what I'm doing is part of my study, so I beg their cooperation. With the aid of accompanied village leader escorting me during the process they did understand and allow me to ask them questions for free and spend their time.

Moreover, the geographical location where the study conducted was also a limiting challenge. The study coverage is mostly in remote areas where transport and other basic needs including accommodation was not good due to poor infrastructures. However, I tried my best to ensure the study is conducted effectively and completed on time regardless of the challenges that arise.

4.6: Ethical considerations

Throughout the whole process of conducting this study I adhered to ethical issues related to informed consent, confidentiality and acknowledging other people's work using correct citation and references. The ethical issues were considered through acknowledged their right sources (Berg & Lune 2012). The issue of informed consent was highly encouraged to get participants who are willing to be involved in the study after I introduce to him/her the aim of the study.

Also, concerning the issue of confidentiality I ensured that the identities and records of individuals were withheld (Bryman 2016). When I assured the individuals about the issue of confidentiality, they became more confident to express themselves without fear.

During the data analysis the process of inserting the data into Microsoft Excel and running software R each respondent was coded a specific number was given. Later when a reference was made, I used the number to refer a specific informant. Through this technique confidentiality was maintained.

CHAPTER FIVE - RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the results obtained from the fields are presented. The flow of results presented in this chapter reflects the objectives and research question being set. I give a brief history of the background for the pipeline establishment and the impacts of the pipeline on people's livelihoods. I also look at how the system for governance of the pipelines operate and how they deal with issues around the spills and their effects on nature and people and the degree of involvement of local people, the management and compensatory issues. I end with give some future perspectives and advise for the new planned pipelines.

5.1: Assessing the history and context of the TAZAMA pipeline.

In line with first objective of this study, I have presented the history of establishment of TAZAMA pipeline. Issues concerning the plans, aims and procedures taken to establish the TAZAMA pipeline are addressed. Focusing on each research question I provide information's obtained from the field which give a better understanding of the history of TAZAMA pipeline.

5.1.1 TAZAMA pipeline establishment and set up

This study bases the history of TAZAMA pipeline from various sources including a focused group discussion conducted at TAZAMA headquarters in Dar es salaam. The informants reached have all been working in TAZAMA for more than three years in different positions. The working experience of the TAZAMA informants makes them confident in responding to the questions being asked because they know a lot about the TAZAMA pipeline.

The political idea of constructing the TAZAMA pipeline was due to difficulties of transporting oil from Rhodesia's Umtali refinery to Zambia. Rhodesia was originally a historical region in south Africa. It was divided by the Zambezi river to form North and South Rhodesia. The territory of Northern Rhodesia has been Zambia since 1964 and that of Southern became Zimbabwe in 1980 (Soames 1980).

In 1965, the problem of oil transportation to Zambia deteriorated when Rhodesia decided to close the Beira-Umtali pipeline (Griffiths 1969). This resulted in a fuel deficiency in Zambia which was highly needed for various economic activities including running of machines for general transport.

To improve the situation, they opted to transport oil to Zambia using British, Canadian and American military aircrafts from Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. The cost of this was venture too high. To reduce the cost and other inconveniences, the transport of oil to Zambia was implemented by using roads. To improve the road services, the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services Ltd was established. This had different stakeholders such as, the governments of Zambia and Tanzania (35 per cent each) and the Italian motor manufacturer, Fiat (30 per cent). The process of oil transport by road was however not very effective due to the nature of the geographical features such as valleys, rivers and steep mountains found along the road. The situation become worse during the rainy season because the roads were flooded with water and bridges would be washed away and this made the trucks carrying oil driven difficult. Due to these inconveniences the stakeholders decided to find more reliable and permanent solutions to transport of oil to Zambia.

The solution was to build an oil pipeline to link Zambia with the East African coast. Zambia is a land-locked country and does not have any port for ships carrying oil. Therefore, the oil pipeline when connected to the coast of east Africa simplified the availability of oil to Zambia.

The TAZAMA pipeline was constructed between 1966-1968. It starts operating almost immediately after the completion of the construction in 1968. Initially, the TAZAMA pipeline was transporting finished products (The oil that is ready to be used in machines). As time went by, they changed and started transporting crude oil. The changes in oil product being transported was due to the completion of infrastructures (oil refinery) in Ndola. They build a refinery that could be used to process and convert crude oil to all other products such as diesel, petrol etc.

The Tanzanian government gave land for free for the pipeline to be constructed. This strengthened the relationship between two countries (Tanzania and Zambia). The pipeline passes through Dar es salaam, Pwani, Morogoro, Iringa, Njombe and Mbeya regions in Tanzania before entering Zambia. It did however, created tensions locally as the land in many ways were both used and traditionally held and controlled by local people and institutions, and the oil pipeline become problematic.

5.1.2: The technology applied during set up of TAZAMA pipeline to avoid leakages and spills

The TAZAMA pipeline has experienced several leakages since it started its operation. The oil leakages were due to various causes including both technical and maintenance issues. The TAZAMA pipeline has managed to reduce/avoid leakages through various strategies by observing the factors contributing to the oil leakages. Before the pipeline construction they conducted studies and analysed geographical features such as hills in those areas where the oil pipeline was planned to pass through. This enabled the technical team to identify which areas that needed more attention and deal with it accordingly to reduce the situation of oil spills. This was implemented by connecting pieces of pipelines of different diameters along TAZAMA pipeline route. The TAZAMA pipeline has diameters of 8 and of 12 millimeters (mm). The variations of the diameter would depend on the geographical features as one requires different pressures to push the oil depending on geographical topography. In areas of steep mountains, the diameter of the TAZAMA pipeline is small (8mm). This will increase the pressure and enable to push the oil over the heights. This adaptative technology has reduced the oil leakages along TAZAMA pipeline.

Along the TAZAMA pipeline there are several pumping stations facilitating the transportation of oil. During the setup of the TAZAMA pipeline the constructed pumping stations along the pipeline route were also used to monitor leakages. In Tanzania there are five (5) pumping stations namely; Kigamboni, Mikese, Kisanga (Elphans pass), Iringa and Inyala Mbeya. Apart from that there are two pumping stations in Zambia namely; Chinsali and Katonji. Since the oil is transported by pressure within the pipeline, the monitoring of leakages along the route is not difficult.

According to pumping station manager at Kisanga pumping station said that “In case there is an accident at any point along the route causing oil leakage, the pressure if the oil pipeline is lowered. For instance, the inflate pressure at Kisanga pumping station is 30P/square inch”. Therefore, if the pressure falls below 30P/square inch, the discharge of oil goes down. This indicates there is a problem somewhere along the pipeline route between the two pumping stations. Moreover, the fall in the pressure initiates an alarm at the pumping stations. This notification from the alarm gives them an alert and they start to act. The first element is to stop pumping of the oil until they repair the leakage point”.

Other factors such as the distance, power, height and capacity of the pump between one station and another would also be considered in setting up the pipeline so as to avoid leakages along the TAZAMA pipeline.

5.1.3: Actors involved during set up of the TAZAMA pipeline

The study found that the first presidents of Tanzania and Zambia namely; J. Nyerere and K. Kaunda were the main actors involved in the decision making during the establishment of the TAZAMA pipeline. The project was financed by a consortium of Italian banks, Mediobanca and the agreement was signed between the governments of Italy, Tanzania and Zambia by accepting to repay the loan after the TAZAMA pipeline starts operating. The involvement of civil society actors in the project was through participating in jobs offered during the construction of the TAZAMA pipeline.

5.1.4: Approaches used to provide land for construction of the TAZAMA pipeline from local people

The study found that during the time of TAZAMA construction most of the land was not occupied by people because the population density was generally very low in those areas at that time. For those areas being occupied by indigenous people they were asked to resettle to allow the pipeline construction. This was the order from the Tanzanian president without compensation.

The informants stressed that giving some land was not a big deal at that time because most of the land wasn't in use. The indigenous people could shift and acquire other productive lands for free. Due to political stability that Tanzania had, the whole process was done peacefully. Moreover, since the land in Tanzania can be grouped into general land, communal such as community-managed pastoralist lands, village land and even some private land, the nation still has the mandate to take a land from the owner by following due rules and regulations made for such expropriation (Nelson 2012) and compensation processes.

TAZAMA constructed the pipeline and allocated a marking showing the TAZAMA pipeline reserve on both sides of the pipeline. The "pipeline reserve" was 15 meters in each side from where the pipeline lies. Therefore, it makes a total of 30 meters reserved for TAZAMA pipeline over 1710 km in Tanzania and Zambia. According to the rules of TAZAMA pipeline, emphasize that "no one is allowed to conduct any activity within the pipeline reserve zone". If people violate this

rule, they can be punished according to the law. For instance, if people build houses within the pipeline reserve the TAZAMA would demolish them. This was also witnessed by the researcher during her study in Mlandizi at Kaloleni area in Tanzania. The houses were had been broken by TAZAMA for being constructed within the pipeline reserve. This land was alienated from local people with due processes and legal right.

Based on histories of leakages along the TAZAMA pipeline the study has found that, since the early stage of its operation the pipeline has been facing challenges of oil leakages. However, to obtain records of the leakages had been a challenge. The TAZAMA authority agreed that there are leakages, but the records are not clearly documented. I managed to obtain some of the data that shows the history of the more recent leakages occurred along the pipeline.

Table 2: History of the TAZAMA pipeline leakages from 2000 to 2018 in Tanzania and Zambia.

Report cycle year on		Number of leaks detected per annum	Total length of all line pipe replaced per annum in km
From	To	#	Kms
2000	2001	16	0
2001	2002	31	0
2002	2003	26	0.084
2003	2004	36	0.036
2004	2005	25	0
2005	2006	38	0.012
2006	2007	24	0
2007	2008	34	0.214
2008	2009	30	4.5
2009	2010	23	0
2010	2011	24	0
2011	2012	25	7
2012	2013	26	1.718
2013	2018	?	11.626
		358	25.19

Source: (Ministry of Mines 2014) Tazama Pipelines Ltd Engineering & Operations Information (2001-2013)

The study has found that in Tanzania, the frequency of oil spills in areas where the TAZAMA pipeline passes through is rarely occurred. On non-protected areas the scale of oil spills ranges from 1-3 cases on those villages that were visited. While in the protected areas, only Mikumi NP has observed to have several cases of oil spills before the construction of cathodic stations. Ruaha NP informants presents no cases of oil spills that remembered and that affected their biodiversity. However, they agreed that there are possibly small leaks that the TAZAMA management fix immediately during their ordinary operations.

A disaster related to oil spills in Tanzania was highly experienced in Malolo. Other areas have also experienced the oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline, but a major negative impact was found in Malolo.

5.1.5: The cost and benefit of the TAZAMA pipeline to the local levels

Any project will accrue both costs and benefits- for nations- and for local people and communities involved. The production and distribution of costs and benefits tend to accrue to different actors and can often lead to conflicts and tensions. The costs and benefits have also come in different time periods; depending on a new technology, appropriation of land, age of pipeline etc.

Also, I have chosen a small section of the total pipeline area and locations, partly to capture the differences between protected and not protected areas. Below we look further into both benefits and costs created by TAZAMA pipeline in Tanzania in the areas where this study has been conducted.

5:1:5:1: Benefits

i. Sources of employment

TAZAMA employed both permanent and pensionable workers in both production of the infrastructure and in maintenance. Also, there were part time jobs such as clearing the pipeline route by slashing the area. This part time job was done by local people from the villages located along the pipeline route. TAZAMA authority has also divided the pipeline area into smaller segments to simplify the security issue. In each area, there is a group of local people employed and given bicycles to patrol the pipeline route close to their locality. All these people are being paid by TAZAMA through the village authorities. Generally, the TAZAMA pipeline contributed to some local and national income.

ii. Social corporate responsibility

TAZAMA has been a part and parcel of the local communities since its inception. The involvement of social activities conducted in the villages located along the pipeline route has been witnessed by various people interviewed during the study. Moreover, through various social corporate responsibility activities TAZAMA has managed to share some benefits with the local people. According to some informants, they emphasized that “without TAZAMA probably up to now one of the administrative building in the school might still not have been completed”. The building was constructed by Kisanga villagers, but due to low income among the villagers they fail to make the roof of the building and other finishing. TAZAMA helped the task left by villagers by making the roof of the administrative block”. The headmaster appreciates TAZAMA for their heartfelt care and support given to the school. He emphasized that even if they need any assistance or help, they usually communicate with TAZAMA and got immediate response.

iii. Construction and maintenance of the road

TAZAMA has managed to construct a road which join Kisanga and the junction to Kilosa. The road is approximately 10 kilometre. Even if it is a rough/muddy road due to great maintenance being done by TAZAMA, the road is consistently used throughout the year. This road simplifies the movement of both goods and people. It also enables good communication with other areas bordered to their villages.

iv. Construction of health center

TAZAMA has built a health center at Malolo village. For a long-time people living in Malolo and the nearest villages were travelling very far to search for health services. The researcher during her study witnessed the construction of a health center going on. If the completion of this health center proceeds as planned, it will be one of the best health centers in Kilosa District. This was done by the TAZAMA outreach or social corporate responsibility in villages along the pipeline. During the study the researcher found that, TAZAMA has deposited 120 million in September 2018 in the account as an initial payment for construction of that health center. Due to this payment the District Commissioner (DC) of Kilosa promised to make a follow up of all the money given by TAZAMA so that they are all directed and being used in a specific area allocated. According to village executive officer of one of the villages where the study conducted emphasized that “The

close supervision of Kilosa District Commissioner motivates the villagers to volunteer in doing various activities related to health center construction for free”

5:1:5:2: Costs

As specified before that any project accrues costs and benefits the following are the costs that has been revealed to TAZAMA pipeline. During the study, the researcher found there are costs created by TAZAMA to the people leaving along the pipeline route where research has been conducted.

i. Water pollution due to oil leakages

For over 50 years of operation, the TAZAMA pipeline had been associated with the history of oil leakages. The study had found that sources of water being contaminated by the oil from the pipeline made people suffer from accessing clean and safe water for their daily uses and for agriculture. I used different cases that took place along the pipeline in different areas and over time. For instance, in 2011, oil spills in Mlandizi at Mkalamo basin polluted the water used for growing vegetables and destroyed the ponds used for small scale fishing.

The water being polluted at Mkalamo basin was used to generate income for smallholder farmers that lives in the area. Moreover, one incidence happened in 2012 in the Dutch Valley, which led to lack of clean and safe water for domestic use. It also polluted, the irrigation scheme of the people living in Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozi. In this area the situation was worse since the river Mwega was the only source of water and villagers depended on it. To address the situation, the TAZAMA authority took action and brought safe water by using special cars and distribute to the villages. The service didn't last long so, they continue afterwards to use water from river Mwega for washing clothes and bathing and even drinking. This made them suffer from skin diseases and even stomachache and other health related issues.

On top of that, in 2018, the oil leaks polluted the Msongozi river in Doma which is also the source of water for the villager's lives in Doma. During the study, the researcher observes Maasai grazing their livestock nearby the river and allowed their livestock to drink the polluted water. In the same area other activities such as domestic activities involving the use of polluted water were also going on with other groups of people. These are some few cases that can represent the impacts of oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline on the water sources in Tanzania.

ii. Land pollution due to oil spills

In this study area, the land polluted was observed in both protected and non-protected areas in Tanzania. The scope of the problem varies geographically. The study has found that there are many places where agricultural land has been polluted and that affects crop productivity. Due to this, household's livelihoods had also been affected after their farm had being polluted by oil leakages from the TAZAMA pipeline. This incidence, as a case of leakage, led to massive destruction of crops and land.

In addition, the oil leakage had been occurred within the protected areas specifically Mikumi National Park. The leakage from the TAZAMA pipeline had seen to affect the vegetation of the park. The study has found that the area being affected was very small compared to the total coverage of protected area where pipeline passes through. However, even if the area being affected within the protected area was small, still proper measures should be taken to avoid leakages on both protected and non-protected areas.

iii. Loss of household's income

The loss of household's income was due to loss of their crops when the TAZAMA oil pipeline leaked. For instance, the farmers whose their productive land were destroyed after TAZAMA pipeline leaked. Such as, the case of Mwega irrigation scheme being polluted. The households depended on the Mwega irrigation scheme for generating incomes through irrigation farming. After the irrigation scheme was being polluted their crops were dried and died, even up to now the harvest levels has not get recovered.

The study found that people in Malolo and Mgogozozi have not been compensated for their losses. More investigation was done, and I managed to interview the chairman of the committee. During the interview he said that the compensation committee made comprises with people from TAZAMA, and the village leaders and District Executive Director (DED) of Kilosa in the year 2012. The informant presents that, during their meeting the following were suggested for the compensation agenda;

- Compensation should be done by paying every farmer who has affected based on assessment made or,

- Compensation should be done by constructing water tap since the villagers don't have clean water source or,
- Compensation should be done by TAZAMA being responsible to produce social services such as building health centers, making gutters which prevent floods and others.

The last meeting agreed to build the health center in Malolo as a means of compensating for leakages. Similarly, the same happened in Mlandizi but respondents said that very little compensation were given. For this case people's rights have not been considered.

iv. More running costs to the farmers

Households lives along TAZAMA pipeline had been forced to use more inputs for their agricultural activities. In Doma village, one of the tomato farmers said that "since the pipeline leaks and pollute the river used to trap water to irrigate his tomato farm the cost had increased much. He now uses money to search for water far away and has to carry water by a motorcycle which he has to pay". Before the TAZAMA pipeline leaks and pollute the river in Doma he was using that water for free and irrigate his tomato farm.

5:1:5:3: Summary on costs and benefits to the local levels

Generally, the information obtained from the visited sites exposed that the TAZAMA pipeline docreates more costs than the observed benefits to the local communities' living along the pipeline. We see from the Malolo case that people suffer heavily from hosting the pipeline, in terms of costs of leakages, pollution of water and soils, health hazards etc.... and that perceived benefits do not match these. But from this case and more generally what can we say. Most of the village we visited could report rather frequent leakages, varying in shape and scope, but accruing costs and risks and uncertainties. Each location has had about 1- 6 incidences over the 50-year lifeline. There are thus substantial room for improvement of the situation, which I return in the section where the TAZAMA authority and other stakeholders deals with environmental issues.

5.2: The impacts of oil spills and household's livelihood.

I present household characteristics and assets as based on the livelihood framework. The livelihood strategies or activities in which households perform in relation with the assets they have

are presented before the outcomes. In the last part of this session I present activities households perform to compensate for the losses of their assets.

5.2.1: Household access to assets

Access to assets is essential for the sustainability of household's livelihood. Assets influences the household's possible strategies which generate outcomes such as incomes, food security and sustainable use of natural resources (Ellis 2000). This means that households depend on assets to produce a flow of goods and services as cash incomes or consumption goods.

According to Scoones (1998) and Ellis (2000), the assets or capital are categorized into five categories; human capital, natural capital, physical capital, social capital, and financial capital. The income earned from the household's assets varies depend on the diversification of assets or capital that the households own. The assets that, households can have might differ, both in rural and urban areas.

Table 3: Socio-economic factors by location along TAZAMA pipeline, Tanzania, 2018.

Households socio- economic factor	Kaloleni	Malolo A	Malolo B	Mgogozi	Doma	Average total
Mean age of the household's heads* (yrs)	39	51	44	39	49	44
Religion Christian (%)*	25	50	68	40	58	48
Religion Muslim (%)*	75	50	32	60	42	52
Mean households' size (number)*	5.3	5.3	4	5.1	5.1	5
Mean households land (ha)	1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.2
Primary education (%)	49	90	77	90	75	76
Workers/ consumer ratio*	0.19	0.19	0.25	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female head households (%)	49	0	35	30	10	25
Mean total income USD*	3684	2650	2484	3500	3667	3197
Mean income per capital day	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.9	2	1.8

*N=120, * indicates significantly difference between locations ($p < 0.05$)*

Table 3 showed variations within the five sampled villages along the TAZAMA pipeline. Location influences the selection of activities to be done by the households living in a particular area. It also attributed to the available resources such as land, water sources and even the cultural and climatic conditions. The results showed that Kaloleni has large mean total income (USD) followed by Doma. These villages are located at the urban areas compared to the other villages.

The diversification of activities that were done by people living in those area made them to earn more. Most of the rural areas depend on farming and some very few engage in animal grazing. Reducing activities made them earn less.

Generally, the income per capital day of the people living in villages where this study has been conducted ranges from 1.4 – 2 USD. The scale reflects that those people are poor because their income per capital day is 2 USD and below that. Moreover, they have small households land. For instance, in Kaloleni the mean households land is 1 acre which used for agricultural activities. The crops obtained from that 1 acre required to fulfill the needs of 5.3 households' members. Since 1 acre cannot fulfill the needs of 5.3 household members, the risks that created by the TAZAMA leaks affects them and expose the households in extremely poverty

5.2.1.1 Natural capital

In this study I found that households assets such as agricultural land, livestock, house plots and business sites differ from urban to rural areas. For instance, Kaloleni (Mlandizi) is a business town where there are more diversification of households' assets or capital compared to the rural area where the majority of the individuals depend on farming for earning their incomes. (See village coded 4 Mgogozi). They have houses but it is just for living and not for renting to generate incomes.

this study has found that each household have access of natural assets which are used achieve their basic needs.

The table below shows the diversifications of assets possessed by households' living in the villages where this study has been conducted.

Table 4: The diversifications of assets possessed by households' living along TAZAMA Pipeline, 2018.

Assets (%)	Kaloleni	Malolo A	Malolo B	Mgogozi	Doma
Livestock	13	40	26	26	16
Agricultural land	38	60	64	74	67
House plot	47	0	0	0	17
Restaurant	2	0	0	0	0
None	0	0	10	0	0

The study had found that people living along the TAZAMA pipeline own various assets that they use as a source of incomes. Kaloleni seems to have more diversified assets including; livestock 13%, agricultural land 38%, house plots that the collects rent from it 47% and 2% have restaurants and everyone has assets to generate income even if is small. In the case of Malolo B 10% of the households doesn't own assets. This indicates that their living depends on working on others farm by being paid low wages.

5.2.1.2: Human capital

To examine the sex of households' head in communities' lives along TAZAMA pipeline where the study has conducted. The study found that most of the household's head are men with 60% while the women who lead their households represented as 40%. This means that in communities lives along TAZAMA pipeline the top decision making are made by men. Issues related to distribution of work within the family are supervised by men. Only in few households' women are responsible in high decision making for their wellbeing of their families.

Table 5: Households head sex along TAZAMA pipeline, 2018.

Mean	Male	%	Female	%
Sex of the households' head	72	60	48	40

N=120

The other factor which falls under human capital is the level of education of the individuals. The level of education influences the quality of the work through implementation of the knowledge gained from education.

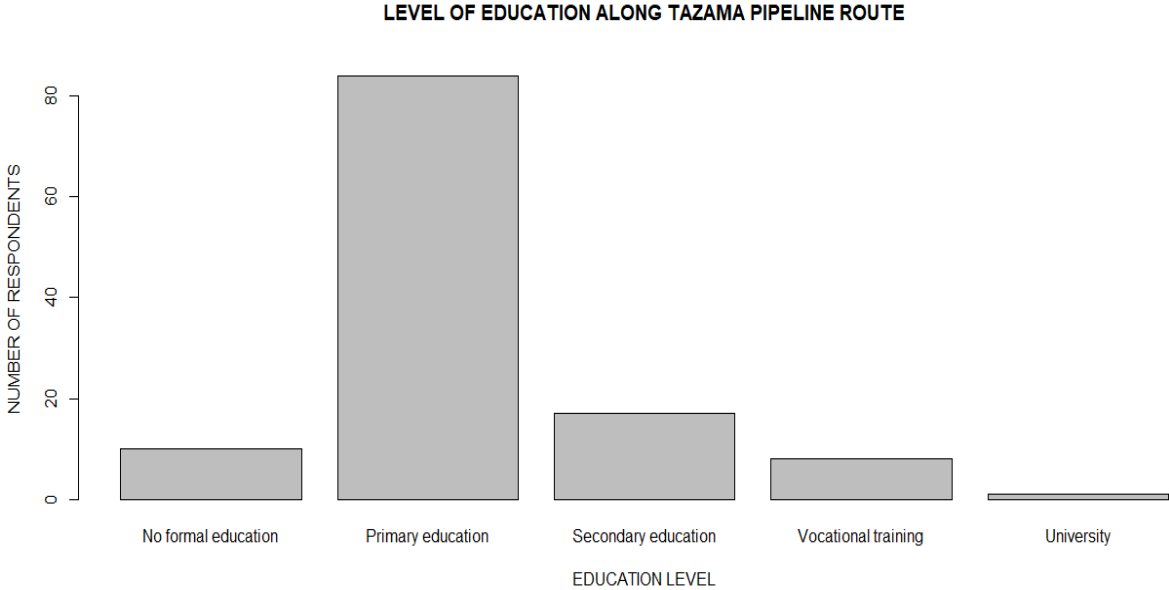


Figure 4: Level of education, along TAZAMA pipeline, 2018

The figure 4 above displays the level of education of households’ head lives along TAZAMA pipeline. The study found that most of the households’ heads have primary education with 70 % those with Secondary education 14.17% No formal education 8.33% Vocational training 6.67% and University level 0.83%. This implies that the majority of the household heads are farmers and have basic skills reflecting the education levels. According to the Tanzanian primary school level, students are supposed to know how to read, write and count at this level. Other skills might be taught but emphasis is on reading, writing and counting in Swahili and English. Therefore, a majority of the households’ head know how to read, write and count. This can enable them to engage in activities related to their education level.

Table 6: Assessment of human capital by location along the TAZAMA pipeline route, Tanzania,2018.

Mean	Kaloleni	Malolo A	Malolo B	Mgogozi	Doma
Mean age of the households' head	39	51	44	30	49
Mean sex of the households' head	0.51	1	0.6	0.7	0.8
Households size	5.3	5.3	4	5.1	5.1
Mean households head education level	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1

N=120

Households size varies significantly between the five villages that study has been conducted. Malolo B showing fewer household members of 4 while Kaloleni, Malolo A, Mgogozi and Doma with approximately 5 households' size. This implies that in general households living along TAZAMA pipeline are in the scale of 4 and above.

The mean age of the households' head in all villages showed that they are adults of between 39–51. This mean age implies that they are energetic and are capable of doing various work if other external factors such as illness are free from them.

5.2.1.3: Social capital

In the sampled villages where this study has conducted, I found 24 ethnicity group. 25 different ethnicities. The ethnic diversification is due to people's migration searching for potential areas that provide needs of their interest and also since the study cut across different regions with different ethnic groups. However, they all spoke Swahili languages that unites them and made communication easier among themselves.

Generally, people in the area are average and generally poor with an average income of less than 1 USD per day.

People have basically primary education (See figure 4) and are basically worked in agriculture. Below in section 5.2.2 we look at how people adapt through livelihood strategies.

5.2.2: Households livelihoods strategies

The households reported livelihood strategies based on activities that were performed by households to sustain their living. Livelihood strategies performed by individuals depends on various factors such as age, education level, ethnic group i.e Maasai and also, geographical locations with its natural resources available. The key activities agriculture, livestock keeping, public sectors and business.

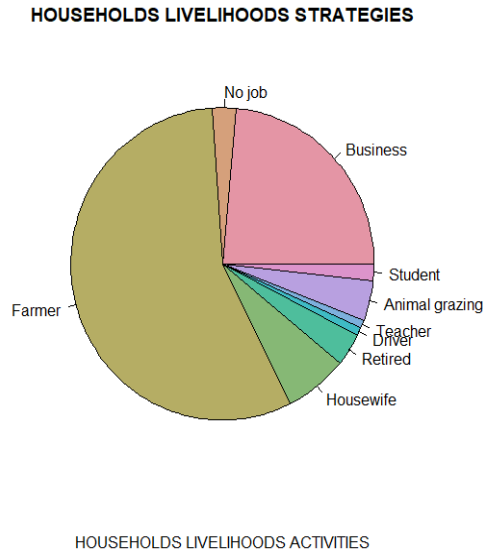


Figure 5: The households livelihoods strategies along TAZAMA pipeline

The study found that, majority of the individuals lives in the villages located along TAZAMA pipeline are farmers with 56% followed by households doing business which are 24%.

Since the livelihood strategies reflects also with ethnic group, this study found that along the TAZAMA pipeline there are groups of Maasai involved in livestock together with other ethnic groups which makes up 4% of the people. Apart from that, other livelihood activities performed by communities’ lives along TAZAMA pipeline are the retired with 3%. These have been working in both government and private sector but due to their old age they have retired. Moreover, there are individuals living without job 2.5%, this is due to various factors such as illness and one who lost his assets as a result of the extension of TAZAMA pipeline reserve.

Culture also attributes to the livelihood strategies as has been observed in various societies around the world. In this study I found a group of women (6.72%), who are not going out of their house

to work so as to generate income. They stay at home taking care of the family and wait for their husband to bring for them their basic needs.

Activities that depends on certain levels of education has also observed. These are teachers 0.8% and drivers also with 0.8 %. The last are still students but still they managed their time for studies and extra time for performing activities after school work. Since they live with their grandparents that are too old to provide for them each and everything, they are 1.7%.

Table 7: Linking activities to location along TAZAMA pipeline route, Tanzania, 2018.

%	Kaloleni	Malolo A	Malolo B	Mgogozi	Doma	Total
Farming	32	90	84	80	42	66
Animal grazing	17	10	10	20	25	16
Have apartment for renting	34	0	0	0	16	10
Small businesses	17	0	6	0	17	8

N=120

Here we see that most of the people living along the TAZAMA pipeline engaged in farming activities (66%). Animal grazing (16), those who build houses and collect rent from it (10 %) and those doing small business or entrepreneurs (8%)

5.2.3: Livelihood outcomes

Households access to different assets determine the activities to be done, which would create an outcome. The outcome might be affected depending on the degree of vulnerability. For instance, if households depend on agricultural land (assets) for farming (activities) to generate their financial capital (outcomes). Then the vulnerability context such as risks created by the pipeline spills it will have a negative effect on their assets and their financial capital.

5.2.4: Outcomes of livelihood incomes and effects on oil spills.

Outcomes are the results of livelihood strategies or activities derived from different assets that the households have. The outcome might be affected by vulnerability context involving risks such as oil spills. For instance, when TAZAMA pipeline spills and the oil flowed to the agricultural land (natural asset) the outcome might be the loss of income since the crops have been destroyed by the oil spills.

Table 8: The outcomes of TAZAMA pipeline oil spills correlated with different variables.

Variables	Regression model
Amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks	
Gender	0.1477 (0.1335)
Age*	0.0002 (0.0046)
Job*	-0.0029 (0.0362)
Leakage scenarios*	-0.08424 (0.2186)
Land polluted by oil spills	0.2118 (0.0989)
Households awareness risks created by TAZAMA pipeline*	-0.1148 (0.1393)
Impacts of TAZAMA pipeline policies on the access of households' resources*	-0.2939 (0.2127)
Type of property destructed after TAZAMA pipeline spills*	-0.1056 (0.0676)
Extent in which the property destructed by TAZAMA pipeline leakage affects household's financial capital	-0.0526 (0.0802)

Dummy set reference category: Kaloleni	
Malolo A	0.9763 (0.2737)
Malolo B	0.7694 (0.2487)
Mgogozi	0.5723 (0.3004)
Doma*	-0.499886 (0.3202)
Intercept	4.4094 (0.5301)
P-value	6.181e-11
R-squared (Adjusted)	0.4769

N= 120, * indicates Significantly difference impacts of oil spills in household's financial capital ($p < 0.05$)

From table 8, regression analysis used to test the research hypothesis which states that, the more the oil spill and spread after TAZAMA pipeline leaks the more it affects the household's capital. The regression coefficient obtained by regression line were recorded accordingly. Both dependent variable (amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks) , independent variable (the extent household capital affected due to oil spill) and the control variables including; Gender, Age, Job, Leakage scenarios, land polluted by oil spills, Households awareness risks created by TAZAMA pipeline, Impacts of TAZAMA pipeline policies on the access of households' resources and type of property destructed after TAZAMA pipeline spills were included to observe the effect it cause to the dependent variable.

The regression results obtained were as follows; the gradient coefficient is -0.0526 which is negative. This implies that there is negative correlation between the dependent and independent variable. That means the households financial capital are not directly affected by the amount of oil spread after leakage. Therefore, there are other factors that can contribute and affects the

household's financial capital. The control variables (gender, age, job, leakage scenarios, land size, households awareness risks created by TAZAMA pipeline, impacts of TAZAMA pipeline policies on the access of households' resources and type of property destructed after TAZAMA pipeline spills) contributed to the decrease in amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks by -0.0526 if the extent household capital affected due to oil spill will also increase by 1 unit. The household's awareness risks with -0.1148 created by TAZAMA pipeline could contributed to the decrease in amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks since individuals might take proper actions to prevent and even to report immediately when the pipeline spills occur.

The P-value is $6.181e-11$ which is very low, this reflecting the p-value scale of 0.05 thus, it accepts the research hypothesis.

The adjusted R^2 was increased to 0.3091 equals to (47.7%), This indicates that 47.7% of the variation of amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks (DV) comes by addition of control variables (gender, age, job, leakage scenarios, land size, households awareness risks created by TAZAMA pipeline, Impacts of TAZAMA pipeline policies on the access of households' resources and Type of property destructed after TAZAMA pipeline spills) .

The dummy set variable (villages) included to observe the changes it will create in regression results as other variables included. The gradient coefficient of extent in which household capital affected due to oil spill showed -0.0526. This indicates that the dummy set variable (villages) has a great impact on the amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks since the leakages varies by locations along the TAZAMA pipeline in Tanzania.

Dummy set variable shows different correlation in its categories. The coefficient of Doma has a negative value of -0.499886 which indicate negative correlation with the amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks. When households in Doma experiences the oil spread after pipeline leaks it will have less outcomes on their household capital.

However, the coefficient value of Malolo A is 0.9763, Malolo B is 0.7694 and Mgogosi is 0.5723 shows positive correlation with the amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks. This indicates that the households live in Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogosi experiences higher amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks and flowed into their irrigation scheme.

Furthermore, basing on reference category (Kaloleni) in dummy set variable the correlation gives the following information. The coefficient shows positive values which is very high. This implies that households live in Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozzi experiences higher amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks than those living in Kaloleni (reference category).

The R^2 increases to 0.4769 This means 47.69% variation of the amount of oil spread after pipeline leaks comes as a result of variables included in regression model.

Generally, the effects of oil spills created an outcome that affects the household's livelihoods. It shows 0.2118 of the agricultural land were polluted over the villages that experienced oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline. This affects the people's activities and create an outcome in their financial capital for -0.0526. Also, the degree of vulnerability is high as risk management including awareness about the risk related to the TAZAMA pipeline is -0.1148. Therefore, people should be informed about the risks that can affects their assets, activities and change their livelihood outcomes.

Generally, the effects of oil spills on households' incomes varies by location. The problem is big for those who experienced the leakage and affects their assets used for productions. In this case the outcomes (financial capital) have been observed to be low after pipeline leakage. However, for Tanzania in general the effects of oil spills from the TAZAMA pipeline have not been showing much effects except for the villages that experienced the leakages.

5.2.4: Productive land and effects of oil spill

Many households' natural capital (agricultural land) and irrigation surplus, have been reduced after the TAZAMA pipeline oil spills and the channel of crude oil into their farms and irrigation scheme. During the study I found that in three villages out of five where fields had been totally polluted by oil spills from the TAZAMA pipeline. The land has not recovered to be ready for productions. Due to this, households have suffered and are more exposed to food insecurity and lower incomes. Table 8 compare previous and current productive land households have in relation to the oil spills.

Table 9: Comparison of households’ productive land before and after oil spills by location, Tanzania, 2018.

VILLAGES	Productive land households own before oil spills (Acres)		Productive land remained after oil spills (Acres)
KALOLENI	16.75		15.75
IRRIGATION GROUPS IN MALOLO A, MALOLO B AND MGOGOZI	Group 1	115	0
	Group 2	70	0
	Group 3	66	0
	Group 4	97	0
	Group 5	119	0
	Group 6	101	0
	Group 7	122	0
	Group 8	54	0
	Group 9	112	0
	Group 10	78	0
	Group 11	79	0
	Group 12	173	0
	Group 13	57	0
	Group 14	41	0
	Group 15	62	0
Total	1461 acres		15.75 acres
DOMA	4.5		4

From the table 9 above, great effect has been shown in the fifteen groups made up of households’ farmers from Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozi. Also, other two villages Kaloleni and Doma their

land has been polluted due to the TAZAMA pipeline leakages and affects the household's livelihood. In addition, the oil spills from TAZAMA pipeline flowed into the irrigation intake used by the villagers to irrigate their farms. They have the routine to irrigate their farms, initially those who were in the session during the day of pipeline accident received severe negative impacts. However, due to the huge amount of oil being flowing even after the repair of the oil pipeline the effect was seen in the rest of the farms.

Generally, the productive land being destroyed differ by locations. In villages such as Kaloleni and Doma households that have been affected are those having farms near the leaked point. Moreover, in Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozzi have been affected much because the oil leaked and flowed to the irrigation scheme which all the villagers used for farming activities.

From the table above, 1461 acres seems as minor impacts in general for Tanzanian but is a big problem for involved people. 1 acre gives 10 bags of maize per year. According to the market price 1 bag of maize = 32.73 USD. Then, $32.73 \text{ USD} \times 10 \text{ bags of maize} = 327.3 \text{ USD}$. If 1461 acres multiplied by 327.3 USD = 478,185.3 USD

Therefore, the loss for the case per year in 1461 acres is 478,185.3 USD which is a big problem for people experienced the loss.

5.2.5: Effect of the TAZAMA pipeline to the household's financial capital

i) Crops grown

The study found that, the households' living along TAZAMA pipeline involved in agricultural activities to produce crops for consumptions and surplus. After the crops have been harvested they store the portion for their food storage and the rest they took it in the market so that they can get incomes to do other developmental activities including buying building materials for their house, paying school fees for their children and even other luxurious needs.

The table below shows different types of crops grown in the villages located along TAZAMA pipeline where this study has been conducted.

Table 10: Cash and subsistence crops grown in the villages located along TAZAMA pipeline, Tanzania, 2018

	KALOLENI	MALOLO A	MALOLO B	MGOGOZI	DOMA
Cash crops	Cassava, maize, vegetables,	Onions, maize, beans, tomatoes, rice, groundnuts	Onions, maize, beans, tomatoes, rice, groundnuts	Onions, maize, beans, tomatoes, rice, groundnuts	Tomatoes, vegetables, onions, green pepper, maize, sunflower
Subsistence crops	Cassava, maize, groundnuts, vegetables, sugarcane	Onions, maize, beans, tomatoes, rice, groundnuts, banana, sugarcane	Onions, maize, beans, tomatoes, rice, groundnuts, banana, sugarcane	Onions, maize, beans, tomatoes, rice, groundnuts, banana, sugarcane	Maize, beans, tomatoes, onion, green pepper, sugarcane

ii) Perceived effects of oil spills on financial capital

The effects of oil spills on financial capital seems to range in scale from very low to very high and it also varies by locations.

Table 11: The perceived effect of households' financial capital by the TAZAMA pipeline leakages by location, Tanzania, 2018

%	Kaloleni	Malolo A	Malolo B	Mgogozi	Doma
Very low	36	0	7	0	0
Low	9	0	3	0	0
Moderate	7	0	0	0	0
High	41	15	53	50	58
Very high	7	85	37	50	42

N=120

The extent in which the TAZAMA pipeline affects the household's financial capital varies by location. This was due to the amount of oil leaked and affects their assets used to generate incomes. The financial capital of the households living in Doma, Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozi have been highly affected. The study found that 85% in Malolo A showed very high effect on their financial capital. Also, 7% of households living in Kaloleni seemed to have very high effect on their financial capital as a result of the TAZAMA pipeline leaking.

Therefore, the effects of the household's financial capital that created by the leaks from the TAZAMA pipeline differ among households living along the pipeline route. The effects ranges from very low, low, moderate, high and very high.

From the figure 6 below, the highest bar represents high. This implies that, most of the household's financial capital has highly affected by TAZAMA pipeline.

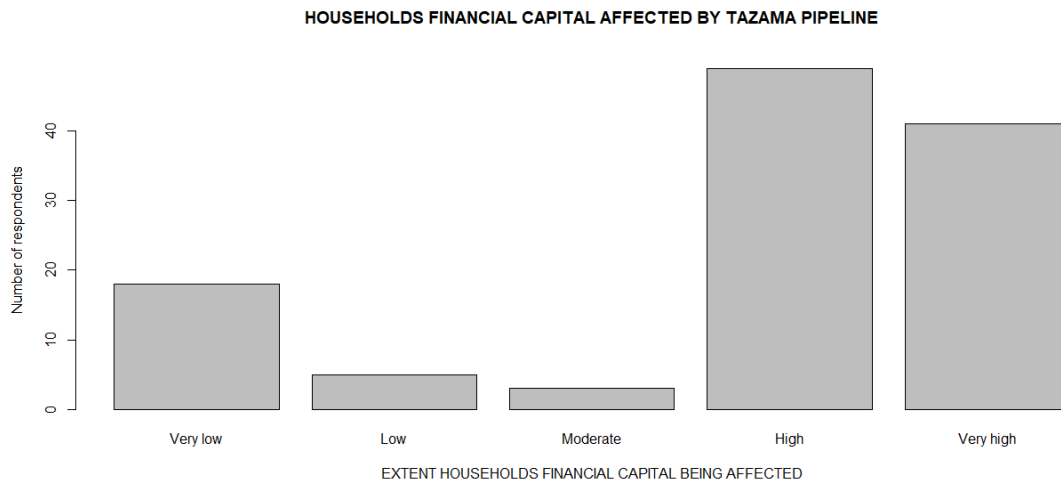


Figure 6: The perceived extent of households’ capital affected by the TAZAMA pipeline leakages, Tanzania, 2018.

The study results show that, the extent in which households capital affected by TAZAMA pipeline is beyond average. This implies that most of the household’s financial capital are generally highly affected by TAZAMA pipeline.

Most of the people in the sampled population are farmers and they to continue with agricultural activities despite that the yields they are getting is not satisfactory compared to the before the leaks. The farmers state that oil spill from TAZAMA pipeline generated losses in cash crops and led to household lower financial incomes.

iii) An example of costs of oil spill on financial capital

I made calculations of onion yield to emphasis the point of loss of households’ incomes; According to the market price average price of 1 onion bag= 35,000/- Tanzanian shillings (TSH) or 19.91 USD. 1 acre of onion can produce 70 bags of onion
 Group number 2 in table 4, have 70 acres
 If all was used for onion, they would get 4900 bags of onion
 Referring to the market price average price of 1 onion bag= 35,000/- TSH
 It would yield 171.5 million TSH or (77954.5 USD/ year)
 The loss is 171.5 mil TSH for a full year. As we see the yield level seen to be slightly increasing but losses will occur for a long time.

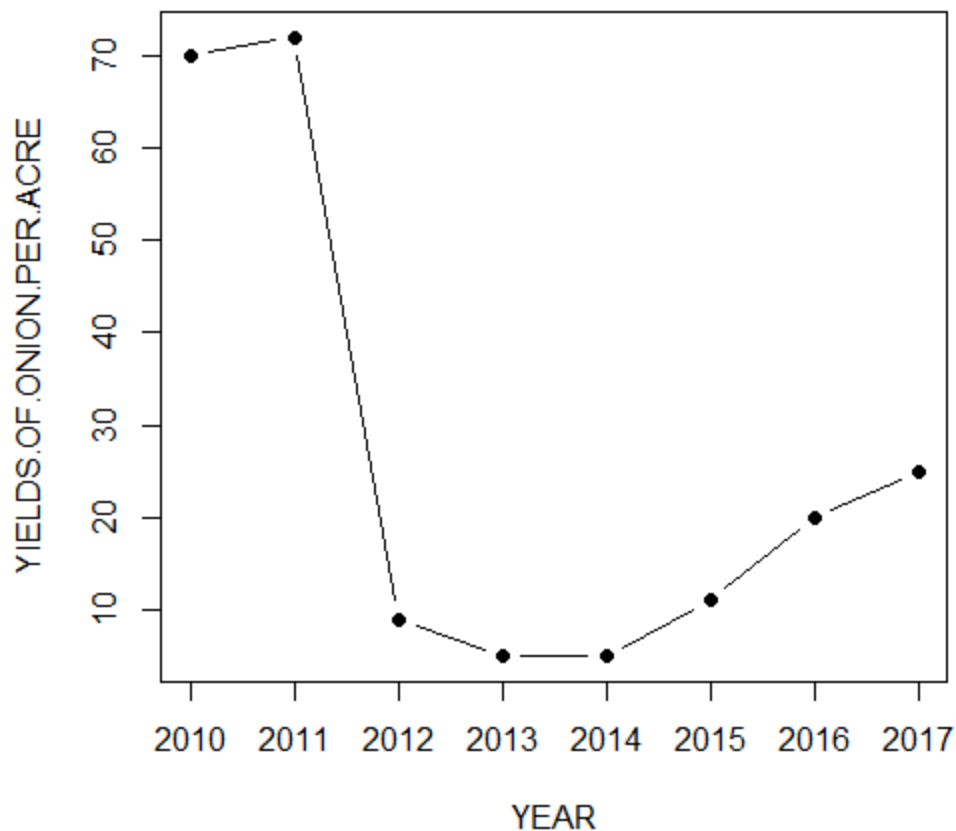


Figure 7: Households yields of onion crop per acre from 2010 to 2017 along the TAZAMA pipeline, Tanzania.

The figure 7 above shows the trend of yields in Malolo from 2010 to 2017. During 2010 – 2011 the yields was very high with an average of 71 bags per acre.

In 2012 the TAZAMA oil pipeline spills and affects the households agricultural land in Malolo this led to the fall of the yields up to 9 bags of onion per acre. Based on my calculation the group 2 alone having 10 acres of onions incurred a loss of 171.5 million TSH or (7795.45 USD) in that year.

The situation become worse in 2013 and 2014 as yields continue to be low. However, the study also found that the yields have started to increase from 2015 to 2017 even if it is not reaching their expected harvest of 70 bags of onion per acre.

Generally, the study found that the losses are substantial on both individual, crops production and for the financial capital of about 7795.45 USD loss per year in villages experienced oil spills. This effect is great since the financial capital being loss is high and the people doesn't have enough land to shift. Also, they are not being compensated for their loss.

5.2.6: Vulnerability context

The vulnerability context in this study is mostly associated with the risk and shocks related to TAZAMA pipeline spills. The study found that, cost that people incur due to oil spills by losing land and buying water exposes them to losses of cash and food crops as well as income losses. The study has found that most of the household lives in villages located along TAZAMA pipeline have experienced oil spills from the TAZAMA pipeline. This creates shocks among them as it was accompanied by loss of their assets.

Table 12: Households perception due to the TAZAMA oil spills in Tanzania, 2018

Households experienced shock due to oil spills	Percentage (%)	Households not experienced shock due to oil spills	Percentage (%)
117	97.5	3	2.5

N=120

The shocks obtained were due to the changes of incomes among people living along the TAZAMA pipeline after pipeline leaks and affects their assets. The table below showed the variation of incomes in five villages where this study has been conducted. Malolo B has showed the great changes in total income (USD). This was due to the destruction of crops and land after the TAZAMA pipeline leaks flowed into the irrigation scheme This income loss created shocks among the people affected by the TAZAMA pipeline spills.

Table 13: Cash income changes from 2008 – 2018 on the people living along the TAZAMA pipeline in Tanzania,2018.

Mean total income (USD)	Kaloleni	Malolo A	Malolo B	Mgogozi	Doma	Total
Before oil spills	4691	5450	5484	5300	6042	5393
After oil spills	3685	2650	2484	3500	3667	3197
Incomes changes (USD)	1006	2800	3002	1800	2375	2196
Incomes changes (USD) %	22	51	55	34	39	41

N=120

From the table 13 above it stressed that people really affected by oil spills from the TAZAMA pipeline. The scale ranges from 22 -55 % in those villages that experienced leakages. The oil spilled and affects their assets that used for activities that generate households’ incomes.

5.2.7: Households coping strategies after their productive land polluted by oil Spills

Households facing challenges that disturb their usual way of living cope or adapting various risk management measures. The households responded in different ways to the exposed risks.

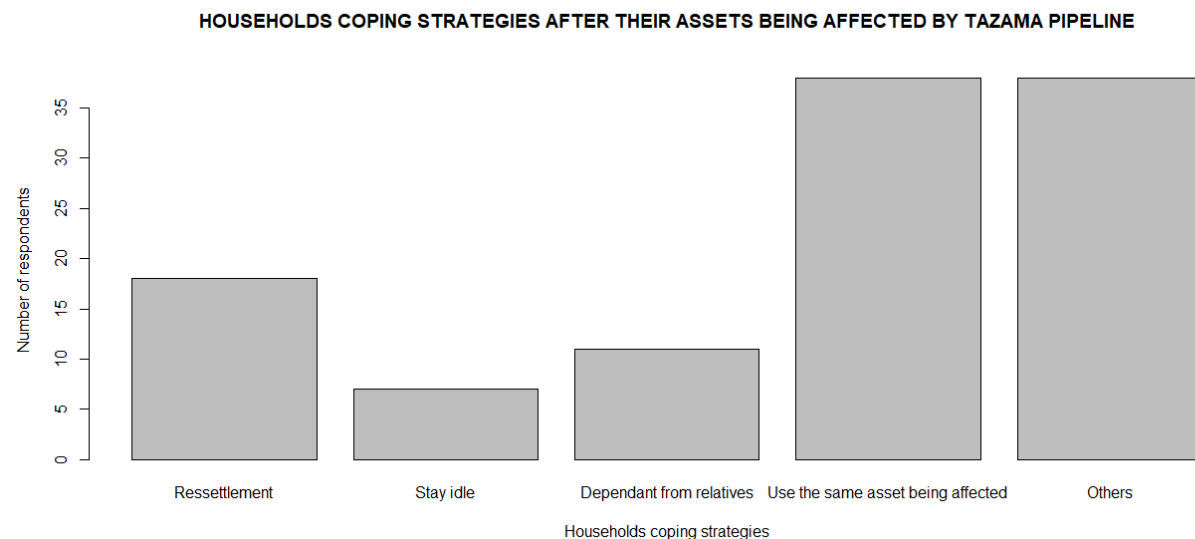


Figure 8: Households coping strategies along TAZAMA pipeline

About 34% households continue to use the same assets even if being affected. This includes those who have agricultural land. They continue with farming activities even if the production is not sufficient due to loss of fertility of their land. For instance, one households stress that they still would be working in the same farm and land but with the extra use of fertilizer to increase the production. However, the harvest is not good as it is used to be.

Apart from that there are also another group of households (33%) that have diversified their activities such as doing labour work in others farm, selling firewood, making local beers and engaging in small business. All these activities were done to cope with the risks related to TAZAMA pipeline.

The study has also found that many households (16%) have opted for resettlements from their villages to nearby village farms. This has mostly presented by people who lived in Malolo ward. They still live in Malolo but, they shifted their agricultural activities to the nearby village known as Chabi or Msagani. This does consume much of their time in form of walking long distances before reaching to their new farms. This strengthened that they have to do it because they don't have choice since that is the only way they can do as a coping strategy.

Each household have different coping strategy of choice to rule. Other have decided to stay idle (6%) and those remain dependent of relatives (10%) mostly were elders.

Table 14: Households assets affected by the TAZAMA pipeline leakages and their coping strategies, Tanzania,2018.

Mean	Households assets	Coping strategies
Villages along the TAZAMA pipeline*	0.4506 (0.1392)	-0.5243 (0.1392)

*N=120, * indicates significantly difference between locations ($p < 0.05$); Standard deviation in brackets*

Here in table 14, we see that in total households' assets have highly affected having 0.4506 and the adaptations or coping strategy are serious and costly. People adapt in very different ways depending on theory options. Move or resettle (almost 16%), they stay idle (6%), they depend on others (10%), and they carry out a variety of other things (33%) and a big group also just take the shock and accept losses.

5.2.8: Summary of oil spills and livelihood effects

Generally, for Tanzania as whole the land affected by oil spills seems to be low as the state have a land area of 885800 square kilometer (Komba et al. 2015).

For local people the study results showed that the oil spilled from the TAZAMA pipeline has heavy effects on the household's livelihood. People lose capital and income sources; they endure substantial costs and losses of incomes. Options are not many that could be used by people as coping strategies and reduce vulnerabilities. The losses are substantial and are basically not much compensated at all.

Moreover, the people should be informed to make them aware of the risks that might be happened in their locations related to the TAZAMA pipeline. This would reduce the household's activities that can cause accidents including cooking nearby the pipeline and took precautions.



Picture 4: Showing people frying fish for business in Kaloleni near to the TAZAMA pipeline. (Photo by author)

5.3: Assessing the Environmental Governance Systems (EGSs) of the TAZAMA pipeline in both protected and unprotected areas.

In this section, the Environmental Governance Systems of the TAZAMA pipeline are presented. Issues such as the influence of different actors in ensuring environmental sustainability along the TAZAMA pipeline route were addressed. Other aspects relate to leakage prevention and initiatives being taken are also discussed including the role of institutions as well as the technology and infrastructure being used. Later, we would look at some the future perspectives of the TAZAMA pipeline.

5.3.1: Influence of different actors to ensure environmental sustainability along the TAZAMA pipeline

Political actors have been involved in establishing a political institution with different actors that dealt with environmental protection in Tanzania. The state established the National Environmental Management Act of 1983 and the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) (GOT, 1983). NEMC has the role to arouse public and private participation in natural resource management programs. Political actors such as MINAPA, local government, village council, local people and local communities played different roles in the EGM (Environmental Government Model). They are both active and passive players more and less powerful. These political actors have roles in ensuring that the rules and regulation are followed. Focusing on the Tanzanian constitution that was made under Regulation 6 (1)) indicated there are list of projects which required mandatory Environment Impact Assessments (IEA). One of them are projects involving the construction of offshore and onshore pipelines and the construction aimed at expansion/upgrading of pipelines (EMA, 2004, p. 29-30). This created an awareness and a net of rules and regulation that the projects should be operated along.

The economic actor i.e TAZAMA pipeline owners have influenced environmental sustainability by ensuring the reduction/ prevention of leakages which is the major environmental problem along the TAZAMA pipeline route. The efforts they made was to replace the old pipeline which was corroded and exposed to a risk of leakages. But still there are many leakages along the pipeline. TAZAMA should be responsible for such risks being created.

Also, civil society actors specifically local communities' lives along TAZAMA pipeline have inputs on the project. They engaged in security issues to protect the TAZAMA pipeline. Their major role informers are to report any unusual event taking place in their locality related to the TAZAMA pipeline. Through this they are to improve security and enable to protect the pipeline from being sabotaged by local peoples. However, the study has found that, most of the oil leakages are not caused by local people and sabotage but rather by old age of technology and pipelines and bad maintenance.

5.3.2: The roles of institutions in conserving the protected areas in relation to TAZAMA pipeline oil spills

The importance of conserving sensitive areas in Tanzania has been emphasized by different institutions. The bodies deal with environmental issues such as NEMC has been played a major role in fulfilling the agreements made and supervised by Ministry of State, Vice President's Office, (Environment and Union Matters)

According to EMA (2004, p. 33), any project planned to be implemented should not located in and should not affect any environmentally sensitive areas such as National Parks. This is one of the screening criteria used for each project that interfere with the protected areas. The role of the institution in this case is to ensure the stated criteria is followed regardless the external factors such as political pressures, corruption and even the pressure from the developed countries. If this criterion would had been followed by Tanzanian government, the existence of oil pipelines should not be within the protected areas. Therefore, the TAZAMA pipeline that goes through the conservation areas indicates that there is weakness in implementing the stated laws and policies on EIA within the country.

On top of that, there are also projects that required a mandatory EIAs for its implementations. The supervision is done by the institutions found under the Ministry of State, Vice President's Office, (Environment and Union Matters). Among the projects that require a mandatory EIAs is construction of oil pipelines for transporting petroleum products. (EMA 2004, p. 29). Other small-scale activities such as fish culture, Bio-gas plant, Horticulture and floriculture may or may not require EIA that means it's not mandatory (EMA 2004).

5.3.3: The technology and infrastructure of the TAZAMA pipeline used to prevent/influence leakages during oil transportation

In addition to the technology used during the setup of the TAZAMA pipeline factors that need considering involves; quality and age of the pipeline, maintenance needs, the diameter of the pipeline, geographical features where the pipeline will pass through, capacity of the pump and pressure required to push the oil. There are also more relevant technologies used now by TAZAMA to detect leakages. The leak detection to prevent hazardous effects is done by a technology called pigging. During the study it has been presented that, there are two types of pigging namely;

- i. Normal pigging
- ii. Intelligent pigging.

These pigging are inserted in the TAZAMA pipeline and pushed together with crude oil from one pumping station to another.

Normal pigging

This is a technology used to trap any residues found within the crude oil being transported along TAZAMA pipeline. Its main function is just to make and keep the pipeline clean. Within the crude oil material sometimes there might be dust or any residue that might block the pipeline and led to pipelines busting. Therefore, this technology helps to make the pipeline clean.

Intelligent pigging

This is technology used in TAZAMA pipeline to detect leakage along the TAZAMA pipeline route. It also run within the pipeline and pushed with crude oil being transported from one pumping station to another. Intelligent pigging has the capacity to record the distance in which there is a leakage or sign of hole, thickness of the pipeline if it is normal or there are changes. The pig sent from one pumping station to another for let say from Mikese pumping station to Kisanga pumping station. When the pig reaches Kisanga the operator removes it from the pipeline route by doing the right procedures including closing the pump for sometimes.

Later, the removed the pig is placed in the computer for analysis. If it shows that there is any defect, the technician team take immediate action to address the situation. For instance, through intelligent pigging it is easily to know exactly point where there is a hole along the pipeline. This

enable the technician to follow up and fix the problem immediately. Also, if there is no problem recorded, the pig will be inserted again in the TAZAMA pipeline to run and detect leakages to the next pumping station.



Picture 5: Kisanga pumping station, one of the pumping stations along TAZAMA pipeline route (Photo by author)

The process of running the pig along TAZAMA pipeline is reported done after every three months. This maintains the regular checkup of the pipeline and prevent leakages along the TAZAMA pipeline route.

Apart from that there is other technology used to prevent leakage through building of cathodic stations in areas where leakage is associated with corrosion of the pipeline. It was reported that Cathodic protection is a technological application which involves electrolysis whereby the electron reaction occurs on the electrode surfaces found in the electrolysis cell.

According to (Tseng 2003) an electrolysis cell have two chambers, an anode and a cathode chamber. The anodes are connected and placed closely to the buried oil pipeline. This connection was more susceptible to corrosion and is protect the buried oil pipe.

Focusing on the cathode chamber, it has the Cathodic Protection (CP). The CP has been proven to be effective in eliminating the risks of alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) during

electrolysis. Therefore, this process prevented corrosion on buried steel pipelines (Hosokawa et al. 2004).

The TAZAMA pipeline is buried underground in a depth of between 1-2 meters. This enabled the pipeline to not do easily being in contact with human activities which can create pipeline leakages. However, sometimes due to soil erosion and other factors related to that the TAZAMA pipeline may be seen above the ground. It has been emphasized that during the process of pipeline route clearing the TAZAMA laborer's also restore the eroded soil and make sure the pipeline not seen above the ground.

5.3.3 Outcomes of the technology used and interaction among actors to the environmental resources along TAZAMA pipelines

The outcome is the one of the components of Environmental Government Systems (EGSs) which needed to be addressed. This study assessed the outcomes created by the technology and involvement of different actors on the environmental better resources along the TAZAMA pipeline. The observed outcomes would either accept the technology being used or suggest the modernization which made the environment conserved. Moreover, the outcomes might be influenced by the interaction among political, social and economic actors associated with the TAZAMA pipeline on both protected and non-protected areas.

5.3.3.1 In Protected Areas

40% of the Tanzanian land are protected areas. Mikumi and Ruaha National Park are among the protected areas found in Tanzania which the TAZAMA pipeline goes through. The land that regarded as protected area is large and will not be done to avoid new pipeline in protected areas. In MINAPA the coverage of the TAZAMA pipeline is large and in Ruaha National Park the pipeline is just intervenes with Ruaha river which was the main source of water flows in the park. The core value of all protected areas is conservation of the park environment and ensuring sustainability of the biodiversity found within the park. The TAZAMA pipeline being within these protected areas interferes with the implementation of conserving the park environment due to its risks created by the pipeline. The impact created by the pipeline that goes through the protected areas might be challenged on both environmental and economic aspects. This was due to the facts that the conserved environment influences the wellbeing of the wild animals found within the

protected areas. The existence of wild animals in the park attract tourism and hence becomes a source of income to the nation. Therefore, to ensure the conservation objectives the park should be conserved for the benefit of the current and future generations. The park authority should deal with all the activities seems to threaten the sustainability of the park and their wellbeing. Things like construction of infrastructures such as pipelines, electric grid and even highways within the park is highly discouraged. Also, illegal hunting as well as poaching is a criminal offence which should be discouraged.

This study has found that the existence of TAZAMA pipeline within the park as one of the infrastructures available at the park interferes the conservation value. The impacts created by the TAZAMA pipeline however has shown less effect compared to the other infrastructures found within the Mikumi and Ruaha national park such as tarmac road, electricity power line and railways.

This study found that, for instance in Mikumi National Park the following are the challenges to the park related to the infrastructures found within the park;

- The garbage collected along the road (1 ton/month)
- The road killing threatens the life of animals especially gazelle.
- Oil spills from the damaged pipes due the nature of the soil (clay soil), this led to corrosion of the TAZAMA pipeline and hence leakages.
- Introduction of exotic plants in the park by the casual laborer's who come to clean the TAZAMA which threaten the park environment.
- Poaching cases, because some workers in the park may be informers and this could affect the security issues.
- Animal injuries resulted from open trenches left after the repair of the TAZAMA pipeline

5.3.3.2 In Non-Protected Areas

Since Tanzania has started to invest on transporting oil and gas through pipelines, more pipelines would continue to be constructed in non-protected areas. This resulted into losses of assets owned by the household's lives along the pipelines. The losses might be associated with approaches given by the government to shift to provide the land for pipeline constructions. Also, the accidents

created by the pipelines including oil leakages have been observed to destruct the household's assets including subsistence and cash crops which affects their economic status.

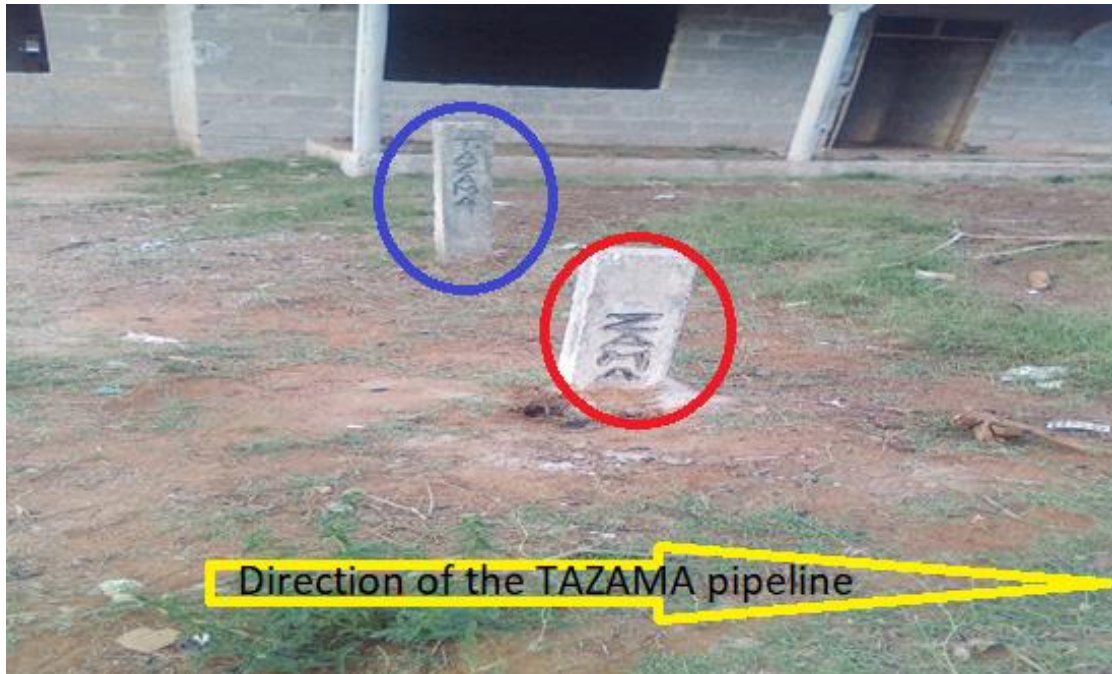
In villagers located along the TAZAMA pipeline where the study has been conducted, the information obtained has shown that there are governance challenges due to the presence of TAZAMA pipeline in their areas. Issues such as extension of the TAZAMA pipeline reserves has been contested by people who own land along the pipeline route. For instance, in Mlandizi people said that at the time they were buying a plot, the mark showing the pipeline reserve was well marked but surprisingly, the TAZAMA authorities came again and extended the pipeline reserve which made them lose properties. The pipeline reserve expansion could have a heavy effect in non-protected areas. The effects could be observed in the total loss of potentially or real agricultural land. The TAZAMA pipeline has expanded the pipeline reserve to 30 meters.

I have calculated the land that has been lost by taking the length of the pipeline from Tanzania to Zambian border. The distance of the TAZAMA pipeline from Tanzania to Zambian border is 927km.

If, $927\text{km} = 927,000\text{m}$. Then, the distance in meters of the TAZAMA pipeline from Tanzania to Zambian border = $927,000\text{m}$. Since the pipeline reserve extended to 30m, the area that pipeline took would be $30\text{m} \times 927,000\text{m} = 27,810,000\text{m}^2 \times 2$ in both sides = $55,620,000 \text{ m}^2$

The total land lost due to the TAZAMA pipeline extension is large and could have been used for agriculture and other households' activities.

The involvement of local community in decision making especially in extending the pipeline reserve was not appropriate both on participation and local involvement. This has resulted into conflicts between the TAZAMA pipeline and the people's lives adjacent to the pipeline.



Picture 6: The double allocation of TAZAMA pipeline reserve mark in Kaloleni as a result of extension as shown in the picture above i.e from mark circled red to blue. (Photo by author)

On top of that, the study has found that there are sabotage cases that have been reported. The local people have tampered with the TAZAMA pipeline and steal the crude oil. According to TAZAMA informant's sabotage cases were reported in 2015 in Dar- es- Salaam and the same year in Mafinga.

Such actions are very dangerous as the oil is explosive and if caught fire it can cause grave problems. It has been a challenge to control but with the help of informers and security guides TAZAMA has managed to reduce these problems. Also, disciplinary measures were taken including sending those people to the court.

5.3.4: Initiatives taken to solve some of the problem related to TAZAMA pipelines

The TAZAMA pipeline in collaboration with park authorities have taken some measures to address the situation that affects protected areas as follows;

- i. Construction of cathodic pumping stations in Mikumi National Park.

Mikumi National Park has experienced many spills within the park. The leakage incidences have been reduced compared to the previous time. In 1997, TAZAMA constructed four (4) cathodic stations within Mikumi National Park and this has positively reduced corrosion and hence the leakages within the park. However, even in 2007-2017 there has some leakages. TAZAMA has fixed these even the park authorities noticed any great changes of the biodiversity.

Therefore, as presented during the study there were no great challenges created by TAZAMA pipeline compared to other infrastructures found within MINAPA such as tarmac roads, TAZARA and TRL railways, high tension electric power and optic fibre cables.

- ii. It seems to be good communication and cooperation between TAZAMA pipeline and the park authorities. The study found that, in every arising issue related to the TAZAMA pipeline and the park, they communicate well with the TAZAMA authority and they always responded immediately.

For instance, if incidence of oil spills occurs, the first move is to inform the TAZAMA authority about the oil leakage. This is done by communicating with the nearest pumping station which can be either Mikese pumping station or Kisanga pumping station to stop the pumping of the oil along the TAZAMA pipeline. Thereafter, the technical officer arrives at the accident area and fixes the pipeline and clean to the extent possible. This study found that there is a good collaboration and cooperation between the TAZAMA pipeline authority with the protected areas pipeline gone through from the time of construction till now. For instance, any activities which involved cleaning of the pipeline route is done by asking help from the park authority. During the clearing of the pipeline route, the park rangers should be there to guide people from TAZAMA assigned to clean the pipeline route.

The park authority stated that during the cleaning session the park guides who joined the session were being paid by the TAZAMA authorities and there is a budget for that. The good cooperation among these institutions shows the benefits of the TAZAMA pipeline security as well as

sustainability of the wildlife found within the park by ensuring the value of protection is adhered to.

- iii. Reducing leakage by changing technology. The transportation of oil operates with a fixed pressure. For instance, the inflate pressure at Kisanga pumping station is 30P/square inch. Therefore, if happens the pressure falls it indicate there is a problem at some point and immediate follow up should be done.

Apart from that, the study finds that the oil leakage from the TAZAMA pipeline is also monitored through normal patrols done by the park staff. If the park staff noticed that there is a leakage immediate action is to be taken to control it by informing the TAZAMA authority. In this case, the leakage that can be observed by park staff and even by local communities' lives nearby if the oil spills and spread over the earth's surface.

- iv. Thoroughly cleaning of the polluted area due to oil spills. When the oil leaks, all the cleaning work is done by TAZAMA technical team using a technology which ensure the area remains clean.

If the oil spill occurred in the park, the role of the park organization was just to provide park guides to secure them from being harmed by wild animals. Generally, the TAZAMA technician team first close the oil pipeline and then try to fix it accordingly. Repairing of the pipeline can be done by changing the piece of the pipeline or just welding it. This depends on the scope of the problem. Furthermore, the affected soil polluted due to oil leakage is removed and carried away to be dumped somewhere else.

During the study it has been presented that, when the pipeline spills occurred, the fixing and repairing of the TAZAMA pipeline took very short time. However, the cleaning of the area spoiled by oil leakage may take time before cleaned. For instance, in Doma area near Mikumi National Park the leakage happened on April 2018, technician team from TAZAMA managed to fix and prevent more leakages. However, till October 2018 when the researcher visited the area, it was observed a polluted area was still full of oil ponds, also in peoples farms as well as the park.

- v. Involvement of civil society actors such as local communities living along TAZAMA pipeline.

The involvement of local people is proved by village leaders during the focused group discussion session. People live along TAZAMA pipeline and cooperate with TAZAMA authority in various

activities. For instance, when there is need of clearing of TAZAMA pipeline route or any other activities the labor power are recruited from the selected villagers. However, informants that have been affected by TAZAMA pipeline extension denied being involved as well in the decision making. The decision affects their right on accessing the asset as well as experiences destruction of assets from pollution.

Apart from that, the study found that there are no NGO's involved in working with matters related from land pollution related with oil spills in National Park. In MINAPA, the study found that there are two organizations doing research namely, TAWIRI and ABRU. These organizations deal with studies focusing on animal behavior especially elephants and do not study oil spills.

Apart from that, there are different scholars from various academic institutions found within Tanzania and outside, that came to collect data within the park. The studies in one way or another relate to consequences of TAZAMA pipeline within the park but still no great changes especially in suggesting the removed of the pipeline and other infrastructures within the park.

In recent times there are a substantial amount of leakages and spoils of oil. This is quite under-communicated in Tanzania's public arenas for some reason. The environmental effects occur both in and outside protected areas but occurring outside it often led to local people incurring losses and costs, while spills inside the protected areas affect wildlife and biodiversity resources in general. Some measures have been undertaken but there are still room for improvement, not least in terms of inviting local people and communities both in planning and in management and compensation issues. Also, NGOs and other external actors should be involved in this.

Local people benefit very little from this pipeline and the expanded pipeline reserves has caused a lot of tension and conflicts.

5.4: Future perspectives of TAZAMA pipeline and other pipelines

The TAZAMA pipeline has future plans based on improving the transportation of oil. Those plans should be set the objectives to reach their goals as well as preventing both social and environmental consequences. The major plan that the TAZAMA pipeline has is to ensure transportation of oil is carried through many years to come while resolving the leakage challenges along the pipeline. Also, to start transporting finished products such as petrol and diesel. For Tanzania as whole the nation has started to construct the new pipeline from Hoima Uganda to Tanga.

5.4.1: Future plans based on innovations as the TAZAMA pipeline gets old

Since the TAZAMA pipeline is getting old apart from doing repair of the pipeline the TAZAMA authority has a plan to construct a new one. It has been emphasized by the informants from the protected areas who said that they have heard about the new TAZAMA pipeline construction, which is planned to transport the finished product, though it's not officially reflected in formal documents. To find the truth about this I managed to communicate with one of the technicians of TAZAMA and verify that its true they are planning to transport finished products in the future, but the issue is still in the early stages of discussions.

Due to this plan it would better for TAZAMA to include different actors to contribute ideas about establishment of new pipeline. The study has found the following suggestions to be tracked before establishing the new pipeline. Firstly, to have table discussions which to analyses the possible impacts of the new pipelines within the park. If possible, it's clearly be better to find another route because they are not ecologically friendly.

Secondly, since the new pipeline aims to transport finished products, it can attract more vandalism in protected area in the future. Not only that, but the new pipeline will most likely require more area also within the park. This will result in an increase of vegetation losses due to preparing the new path of TAZAMA pipeline. Currently, they don't have any idea about where exactly it will pass. However, it is mostly likely to pass within protected areas as the previous one and also along the same path.

5.4.2: The advice based on construction of oil pipeline in both the protected and in non-protected Areas

Focusing on the information obtained from this study, TAZAMA pipeline is expensive for local communities even if this is not paid much attention in the media among researchers as in the civil society.

Important issues such as contracts related to national and international projects should be available in understandable language specifically SWAHILI, this will ensure the deepest understanding of what has been written in such contracts. For instance, during the study, one of the informants who representative of the fellow villagers said that "he saw the contract about compensation issues related with TAZAMA pipeline but he didn't understand due to language barrier and when he want

clarification about it the answers being given was embarrassing”. Therefore, the issue of language in writing projects should be keenly observed.

Moreover, the place where the pipeline constructed should be observed to avoid contact with people’s properties and conservation areas. This can reduce the negative impacts and ensure the households livelihoods and environmental sustainability.

Generally, based on the future perspectives, TAZAMA should adhere to its policy on SCR, for existing pipelines and that will be relevant also for planning and implementing future planned pipelines. Issues related to good cooperation and collaboration with the local communities and fulfilling their rights are among the existing policy on SCR. If this policy is well implemented it could be helpful and create benefits on both of them.

If and when Tanzania plans for a new pipeline to run through Tanzania’s cultural and natural landscapes, it is crucial that local government and local people are involved in planning, implementation and decision-making. The systems for compensation and mitigation of oil leakages for different types are transparently shared and agreed upon and written down in an understandable language (such as in Kiswahili). A particularly important point of a new pipeline is if it is to transport final products such as petrol or others directly useful for both local people and others and that can open for much more sabotage and pilfering than what has been seen up to now in Tanzania.

CHAPTER SIX- CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this chapter I present the summary of the aims of the study and what have been obtained from the field. In addition, I offer recommendation concerning what should be done to reduce the negative impacts of TAZAMA pipeline in both protected and unprotected areas.

6.1: Conclusion

In this study I wanted to assess socio-ecological impacts of TAZAMA pipeline on areas that passes the Tanzanian landscape through including both protected and non- protected areas. I have identified the way TAZAMA pipeline was proposed and established. This was based on a literature review and focus group discussions also conducted with informants from TAZAMA headquarters.

Based on social impacts of TAZAMA pipeline, the use of the Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA) was a good choice in studying household livelihoods of individuals living along TAZAMA pipeline. What I have found is that there are both positive and negative impacts of the TAZAMA pipeline to the households' livelihoods.

The positive part includes a source of temporal jobs, provision of aid from TAZAMA as Social cooperate responsibility and good cooperation among different actors.

Focusing on the negative impacts, I found that in most areas the negative impacts are much associated with oil leakages. The TAZAMA pipeline leakages affects majority of household's livelihood in various aspects including loss of assets, loss of income and even health problems related to the impacts of oil spills in their areas. Also, loss of compensation for the loss created by the pipeline.

When looking at the ecological impacts related with TAZAMA pipeline. I found that the status of the biodiversity has not changed due to the existence of the TAZAMA pipeline, but the changes can be due to its associated outcomes including oil leakage. In most of the areas where TAZAMA passes through, it covers smaller areas compared to the square kilometers of the park or villages crossing.

The ecological impacts where the study was conducted differs between locations. For instance, in MINAPA the biodiversity is more associated with water availability rather than other factors,

including the oil leakages. According to the park informants, they emphasized in that these areas that had experienced oil leakages, the plants had not showed any great changes. So, it does not seem as if oil spills inside the park had any major ecological consequences.

However, in other areas the ecological impacts are much larger and accompanied by negative outcomes. In all five villages that this study has been conducted it showed the negative impacts to the environment created by the TAZAMA pipeline. Focusing on Malolo village where the River Mwega was severely polluted by TAZAMA oil spills, it resulted in the death of aquatic organisms such as fish, crocodiles and aquatic plants found in the riverbeds. Apart from that, the oil spills channeled to the Mwega irrigation intake and flowed onto the household's farms making the crops dried and loss of soil fertility in appropriate farms. These were substantial costs of this leakage.

The other observed ecological impacts caused by TAZAMA oil pipeline on the environment is based on the conservation value. TAZAMA is not ecologically friendly, since the crude oil transported is very toxic so even if the spills are not large it seems not recommended to cross the pipeline in sensitive areas including villages, rivers and National Parks.

When looking at the Environmental Governance Systems (EGSs), I found that the technology used has been improved and this is supported by the reductions of number of oil spills along TAZAMA pipeline. However, there is lack of uniformity in social corporate responsibility in all villages located along the TAZAMA pipeline. It stressed that other villages got benefits from SCR while others they didn't receive it. In addition, the lack of compensation among households whose their assets have been destroyed is against their rights. The TAZAMA pipeline should compensate them.

Cleaning up after oil spills was not good in some areas. For instance, in Doma there is pond of crude oil which last for four (4) months from April 2018 to September 2018 without cleaning. I found this case when I visited the field site. The same case is in Malolo where the corroded pipeline replaced left at the Dutch valley since 2012 when the accidents occurred. In this area even the mud containing crude oil that was removed from the leakage point and collected near to the valley. They should take them far away for proper disposal.

The interaction between actors seems to be good. However, they have a concern that there is lack of compensation for the loss of assets especially to the local people affected by oil spills. The outcomes of oil spills to the household's livelihood leads to losses of household's assets and losses

of incomes. This situation reveals to others opt to migrate to find other farms far away from where they used to live and do their farming. They have not been compensated for their loss of assets and incomes. The contract with local people should be improved.

6.2: Recommendations

The study results have clearly showing that there are costs incurred for local people living along the TAZAMA pipeline. Households assets have been destroyed, including land, water sources, livestock, health and house properties.

Focusing on health issues, even if the few people have been taken to the hospital for health checkup many claim to be sick since the accidents happened. They might be affected by oil spills from TAZAMA. Without being health of individuals cannot do productive work for the betterment of their families and national at large.

Also, it is recommended that samples of root crops such as cassava, potatoes, yams and onions should be taken for investigation to find if the pollutants from the oil spill are still existing in the soil. If it may prevent individuals from consuming food that are contaminated by hazardous chemicals from TAZAMA pipeline oil spills.

The issue of compensation for individuals that have been affected in one way or another by the TAZAMA pipeline should not neglected. If people would not be compensated it might create conflicts between people living along the pipeline. Moreover, since a large part of the pipeline security is done by the villagers living along the TAZAMA pipeline, ignoring their right to be compensated might led to insecurity of the pipeline.

The TAZAMA pipeline route and its associated activities also affect the wellbeing of the wild animals in protected areas in different ways such as; The act of bringing people inside the park for the aim of clearing the pipeline route contribute to the pollution. People come with plastic bottles containing beverages and after consuming it they just through away without proper waste disposal. This recommended the provision of education and information to the labourer's on the importance of keeping the environment clean during their working sessions.

Moreover, security issues were also discussed. According to the antipoaching officer of MINAPA he said that "it is difficult to identify the people who has bad intentions for the wildlife. People

may enter in the park as pipeline workers but in other way may be informers or spies within the park”. This may result to other poaching issues. It is recommended that the park authority should increase security within the park and have sufficient information of everyone entering the park.

The education concerning the dangerous risk related to the TAZAMA pipeline should be well provided. This will make people living along TAZAMA pipeline be aware about the accidents that might happen because of their activities and to act accordingly. For instance, the study found that people frying fish for business very close to where the TAZAMA pipeline passes through. Since the crude oil being transported along TAZAMA pipeline is explosive it might cause severe impacts if the fire would be in contact with even small spills from the TAZAMA pipeline. Education and information could made local people aware of the risks related to the TAZAMA pipeline. The education and information can be done through village meetings, seminars and in Radio and Televisions.

Generally, the involvement of different stakeholders including local people living along the TAZAMA pipeline route should be invited in to avoid negative impacts and sentinels of the TAZAMA pipeline on both protected and non-protected areas in Tanzania.

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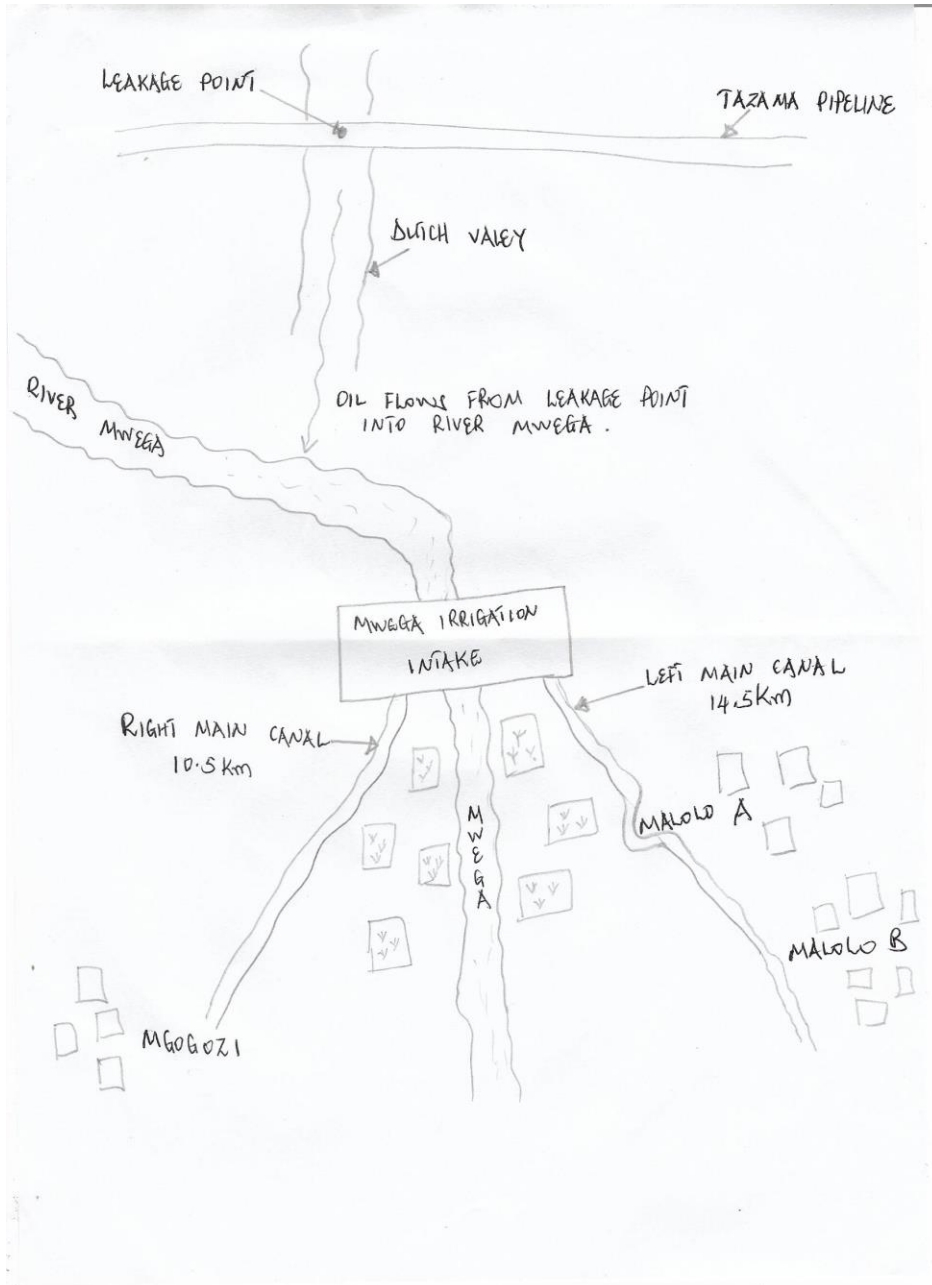
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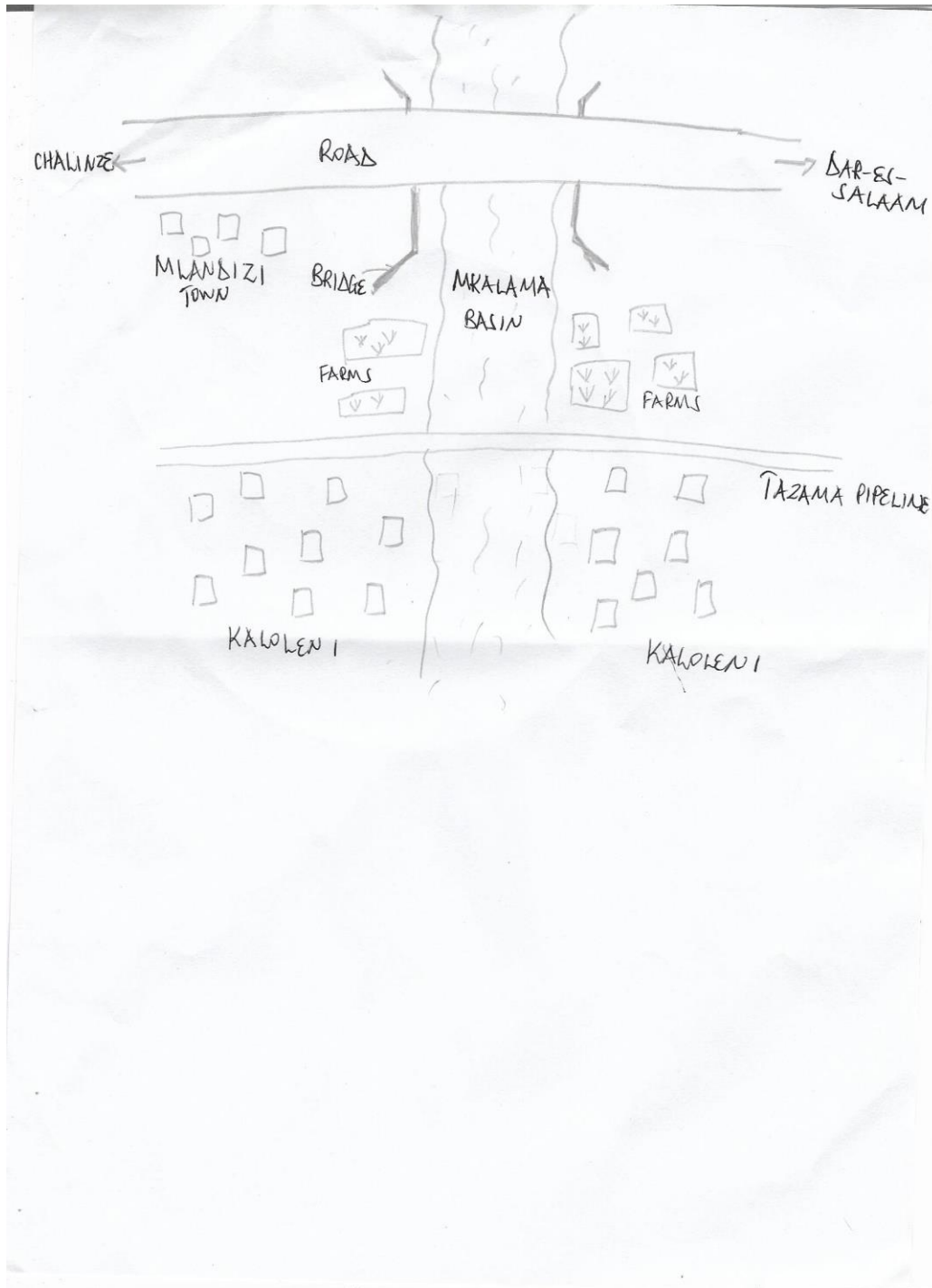
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APPENDIX

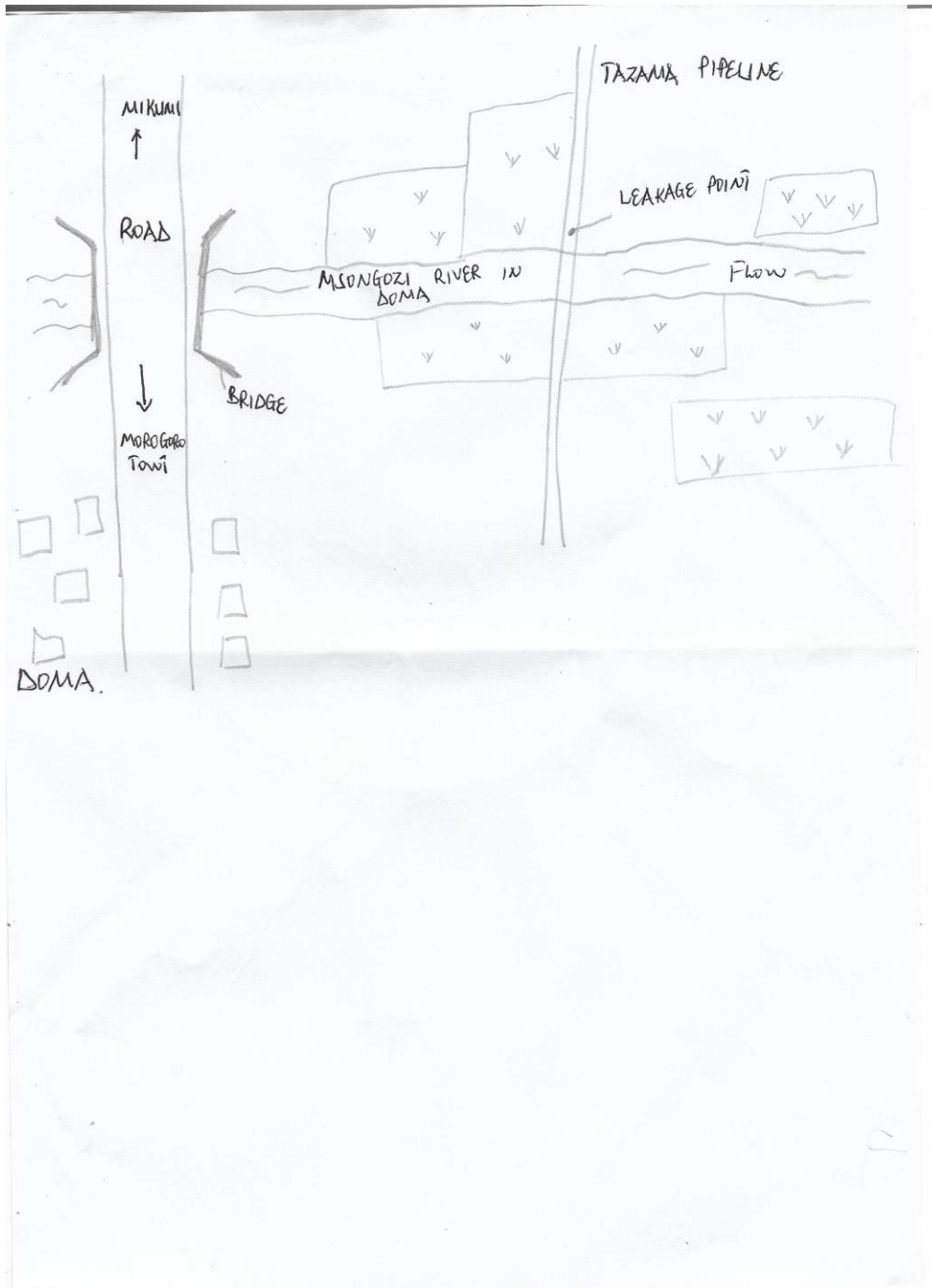
Appendix 1: Village Sketch Maps



1.1: Sketch map of Malolo A, Malolo B and Mgogozzi showing TAZAMA pipeline spills and effect to the River Mwega



1.2: Sketch map of Kaloleni



1.3: Sketch map of Doma village showing nearby assets being affected by oil spills

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for the household survey

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION (TAARIFA ZA JUMLA)

Questionnaire number (*Dodoso namba*)

1. Interviewee name (Optional)/*Jina (sio lazima)*
2. Gender: Male/*Mwanaume* ()
Female/*Mwanamke* ()
3. Age of respondent. (*Miaka yako*)
4. What ethnic group or tribe do you belong to? (*Kabila lako*).....
5. What religion do you practice? (*Dini yako*)
6. Main occupation (*Kazi yako kuu*)
7. What is your education level? (*Elimu yako*)
 - a) No education/ *sijasoma*
 - b) Primary education/ *elimu ya msingi*
 - c) secondary education/ *elimu ya sekondari*
 - d) Vocational training/ *elimu ya ufundi*
 - e) University/ *elimu ya chuo kikuu*
8. For how long have you lived in this village/area? (*Ni kwa muda gani umeishi kijijini hapa?*)
 - a) Less than 1 year/ *chini yam waka mmoja*
 - b) 1 - 10 years/ *miaka*
 - c) 11 - 20 years/ *miaka*
 - d) 21 - 30 years/ *miaka*
 - e) Above 31 years/ *Zaidi ya miaka 31*

9. What is your title in the household? (*cheo chako ni kipi katika familia*)
- a) Father/*baba*
 - b) Mother/*mama*
 - c) Son/*mtoto wa kiume*
 - d) Daughter/*mtoto wa kike*
 - e) Others, Specify/ *cheo kingine, tafadhali taja-----*
10. How many household members in your family? (*Mko wangapi katika familia yako*)
- a) Less than 3 persons/ *chini ya watu watatu*
 - b) 4 - 6 persons/*watu*
 - c) 7 - 9 persons/*watu*
 - d) 10 - 12 persons/*watu*
 - e) Above 12 persons/*watu*
11. How many households' members depend on you for their daily needs?
(*Unategemewa na watu wangapi kwa mahitaji yao ya kila siku?*)
- a) None/ *sina anayenitegemea*
 - b) 1 - 3 persons/*watu*
 - c) 4 - 6 persons/ *watu*
 - d) 7 - 9 persons/*watu*
 - e) Above 10 persons/ *Zaidi ya watu 10*
12. Have you experience TAZAMA oil pipe burst in this village? (Umewahi kushuhudia bomba la mafuta la TAZAMA likipasuka hapa kijijini)
- Yes/ *ndio* ()
- No/ *hapana* ()

13. If yes, how often does the TAZAMA oil leaks in this village? (*Kama jibu ni ndio ni mara ngapi bomba la mafuta la TAZAMA limevuja kijijini hapa*)
- Always/*kila mara*
 - Very often/ *mara nyingi sana*
 - Often/ *mara nyingi*
 - Rarely/ *nadra*
 - Never/ *haijawahi tokea*
14. What are the causes of the TAZAMA oil spillage in this village? (*Nini kilisababisha bomba la TAZAMA kuvuja hapa kijijini?*)
- Broken pipe /*bomba kupasuka*
 - Age of the pipeline/ *uchakavu wa bomba kwa kua lina miaka mingi*
 - Peoples temper with pipeline/ *watu kutaka kupasua bomba*
 - Others (Please specify) *sababu nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*
15. How long did the oil spills takes before they fix the pipeline? (*ni muda gani bomba hutengenezwa baada ya kupasuka?*)
- Immediately/*mara moja*
 - 1- 3 days/*siku*
 - 4 - 6 days/*siku*
 - 7 - 27 days/*siku*
 - More than 28 days/ *Zaidi ya siku 28*
16. What was the amount of oil spread from TAZAMA pipeline when leakage occurred? (*Ni mafuta kiasi gani huvuja baada ya bomba kupasuka?*)
- Very little/ *kiasi kidogo sana*
 - Little/ *kiasi kidogo*
 - High/*kiasi kingi*
 - Very high/ *kiasi kingi sana*
 - Extremely high/ *kiasi cha juu mno*

PART B: HOW DOES TAZAMA PIPELINE ROUTE AFFECTS THE ASSET OF THE HOUSEHOLDS' LIVELIHOOD? (JINSI GANI BOMBA LA TAZAMA LILIVYOATHIRI MAISHA YA FAMILIA KATIKA KAYA ZAO)

1. Which assets do your household possess/own now than before TAZAMA pipeline constructed? (*Ni mali zipi unazmiliki sasa tofauti na zamani kabla ya bomba la TAZAMA halijajengwa?*)
 - a) Agricultural land/*ardhi kwaajili ya kilimo*
 - b) Livestock/*mifugo*
 - c) Forest/ *shamba la miti(msitu)*
 - d) Water wells/ *visima vya maji*
 - e) Others, Specify/ *nyingine, tafadhali taja*

2. Does the existence of TAZAMA pipeline in your area affects your assets? (*je uwepo wa bomba la TAZAMA kwenye eneo hili umeharibu mali zako?*)

Yes/*ndio* ()

No/*hapana* ()

3. If Yes, how does the TAZAMA pipeline affects your household asset? (*Kama jibu ni ndio, kwa kiasi limeathiri mali za familia yako?*)
 - a) Increased/ *zimeongezeka*
 - b) Decreased/ *zimepungua*
 - c) Not changed/ *hazijabadilika*
 - d) All taken as a pipeline land reserve/*mali yote imechukuliwa kama akiba ya bomba*
 - e) Others (specify)/ *nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*

4. Does the TAZAMA pipeline leaks nearby your household assets? (*Je bomba la TAZAMA limevuja karibu na mali za familia yako?*)

Yes/*ndio* ()

No/*hapana* ()

5. If Yes, which property destruction did you get due to TAZAMA pipeline leakage?
(Kama jibu ni ndio, ni mali zipi zilizoharibiwa kutokana na kuvuja kwa bomba la TAZAMA)
- Crop land/ *ardhi ya kilimo*
 - Livestock/ *mifugo*
 - Habitat loss/ *ukosefu wa makazi*
 - Water sources/ *vyanzo vya maji*
 - Others (Please specify)/ *nyingine, tafadhali taja*
6. If the asset destructed is land, what is the size of your land (x) polluted due to TAZAMA pipeline leakage? (Kama mali iliyoharibika ni ardhi, ni kiasi gani cha ardhi (x) kilichoharibika)
- $x < 1$ acre/ *chini ya hekari moja*
 - $1 \leq x < 2$ acres/ *kuanzia keha moja mpaka heka mbili*
 - $2 \leq x < 3$ acres /*ekari*
 - $3 \leq x < 4$ acres /*ekari*
 - $x \geq 4$ acres/ *kuanzia ekari nne na zaidi*
7. What is the size of the productive land (x) remained after the TAZAMA pipeline leaks in your area? (Ni kiasi gani cha ardhi yenye rutuba kimebakia baada ya bomba la TAZAMA kuvulja katika eneo lako?)
- None/ *hakuna*
 - < 1 acre/ *chini ya ekari moja*
 - $1 \leq x < 2$ acres/*ekari*
 - $2 \leq x < 3$ acres/*ekari*
 - Above 3 acres/ *Zaidi ya ekari tatu*
8. From question 5, if asset destructed is water sources how long you take to search for clean water to sustain household livelihood? (Kutoka swali namba tano, kama mali iliyoharibiwa ni vyanzo vya maji ni muda gani unatumia kutafuta maji safi na salama kwa matumizi ya familia yako?)

- a) Less 10 minutes/ *chini ya dakika 10*
- b) 11 - 30 minutes/*dakika*
- c) 31 - 59 minutes/*dakika*
- d) 60 - 120 minutes/*dakika*
- e) More than 121 minutes/*Zaidi ya dakika 121*

9. From question 5, if asset destructed were livestock what happened to them and affect the household livelihood? (*Kutoka namba 5, kama mali iliyoharibika ni mifugo ni kipi kilitokea kwa mifugo na kuathiri Maisha ya familia yako*)

- a) None/ *hakuna*
- b) Sickness/*iliumwa*
- c) Death/*ilikufa*
- d) Low productivity/ *uzalishaji wao ulipungua*
- e) Others, Specify/ *nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*

10. To what extent the property destruction caused by TAZAMA pipeline leakage affects your financial capital? (*ni kwa kiasi gani bomba la TAZAMA limeathiri kipato chako kiuchumi?*)

- a) Very low/*Kwa kiasi kidogo sana*
- b) Low/*kwa kiasi cha chini*
- c) Moderate/ *wastani*
- d) High/*kwa kiasi kikubwa*
- e) Very high/*kwa kiasi kikubwa sana*

PART C: ASSESING THE HOUSEHOLDS' ACTIVITIES AFFECTED DUE TO TAZAMA PIPELINE LEAKAGE IN THEIR VILLAGES LOCATED ALONG THE PIPELINE ROUTE. (TATHMINI YA SHUGHULI ZA KIFAMILIA ZILIZOATHIRIKA KUTOKANA NA UVUJAJI WA BOMBA LA TAZAMA KATIKA VIJIJI VYAO)

1. Which activities were you doing to generate income before the TAZAMA pipeline leaks and affect your asset? (*Ni shughuli gani uliyokua unaifanya kukupatia kipato kabla ya bomba la TAZAMA halijaathiri mali zako?*)
 - a) Farming/*kilimo*
 - b) Livestock keeping/*ufugaji*
 - c) Hunting/*uwindaji*
 - d) Selling water/*kuuza maji*
 - e) Other, Specify/ *nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*

2. How much did you earn in a monthly basis in Tanzanian shillings (Tshs) from the activities you were doing before the TAZAMA pipeline leaks? (*Ni kiasi gani cha fedha ulichokuwa unapata kwa mwezi kutokana na shughuli zako kabla bomba la TAZAMA halijavuja?*)
 - a) Less than 50,000 /=Tshs (22.7 USD)/*chini ya shilingi 50,000*
 - b) 50,000 -100,000/= Tshs (22.7- 45 USD)
 - c) 100,001-200,000/=Tshs (45- 90 USD)
 - d) 200,001- 300,000/= Tshs (90- 136 USD)
 - e) Above 300,001/= Tshs (136 USD)/ *Zaidi ya shilingi 300,001/=*

3. Did you adjust your activities after TAZAMA pipeline leaks and affect your household livelihood? (*Je umebadili shughuli uliyokua unaifanya baada ya bomba la TAZAMA kuvuja na kuathithiri Maisha ya familia yako*)

Yes/*ndio* ()

No/*hapana* ()

4. If yes, what are the other activities did you do after the TAZAMA pipeline leaks and affect the previous one? (*Kama jibu ni ndio ni shughuli gani unayofanya sasa baada ya ile ya awali kuathirika na uvujaji wa bomba la TAZAMA*)

.....
.....
.....

5. How much you earn now in a monthly basis in Tanzanian shillings after the TAZAMA pipeline leaks and affects your activities? (*Ni kiasi gani unapata sasa kwa mwezi baada ya bomba la TAZAMA kuvuja na kuathiri shughuli zako?*)

- a) Less than 50,000/= Tshs (22.7 USD)/ *chini ya shilingi 50,000/*
- b) 50,000-100,000/= Tshs(22.7- 45 USD)
- c) 100,001-200,000/= Tshs (45- 90 USD)
- d) 200,001- 300,000/= Tshs (90- 136 USD)
- e) Above 300,001/= *Tshs (136 USD) Zaidi ya shilingi 300,001/=*

6. How does this income generated from your activities used for? (*Nini matumizi ya kipato unachopata kutokana na shughuli zako?*)

- a) Buying food for the households/ *kununua chakula cha familia*
- b) Paying school fees/*kulipa ada za shule*
- c) Medical fees/*gharama za matibabu*
- d) Luxurious/*starehe*
- e) Others(specify)/*nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*

PART D: ASSESSING MEASURES TAKEN BY HOUSEHOLDS TO BE AWARE OF THE RISKS RELATED TO TAZAMA PIPELINE LEAKAGE. (TATHMINI ZA HATUA ZILIZOCHUKULIWA NA KAYA/FAMILIA KUJIKINGA NA HATARI ZITOKANAZO NA UVUJAJI WA BOMBA LA TAZAMA)

1. Did you receive any instructions/ knowledge from TAZAMA officials on how to react with the risks related to TAZAMA pipeline leakage? (*Je umewahi kupokea maelekezo yoyote kutoka TAZAMA jinsi ya kujikinga na hatari zitokanazo na bomba la TAZAMA?*)

Yes/*ndio* ()

No/*hapana* ()

2. If Yes, how does the knowledge delivered to you? (*Kama jibu ni ndiyo, ni njia gani ilitumika kufikisha maarifa hayo?*)

a) Seminars/*semina*

b) Campaign/*kampeni*

c) Media e.g. TV, radio/*vyombo vya habari*

d) Schools curriculum/*mitaala ya shule*

e) Others (specify)/ *nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*

3. If No, what do you think is the best way to spread the knowledge on how to overcome risks related to TAZAMA pipeline leakage? (*Kama jibu ni hapana, unafikiri ni njia gani itumike kufikisha maarifa ya kujikinga na hatari zitokanazo na uvujaji wa bomba la TAZAMA?*)

.....
.....
.....

4. Does the income you earn from your activities after risk due to TAZAMA pipeline leakage fulfill your basic needs for the household livelihoods? (*Je kipato unachokipata sasa baada ya bomba la TAZAMA kuvuja na kuathiri shughuli zako kinakidhi mahitaji ya familia yako?*)

Yes/*ndio* ()

No/*hapana* ()

5. If No, what do you do to overcome the shock of income loss created by risk due to TAZAMA pipeline leakage? (*Kama jibu ni hapana unafanyaje kuukabili mshtuko ulioupata wa kupoteza kipato sababu ya uvujaji wa bomba la TAZAMA?*)

.....
.....
.....

6. Did you receive compensation for the loss/risks of your assets due to TAZAMA pipeline leakage that affects household livelihood? (*Je umepewa fidia kutokana na kupoteza mali zako kulikosababishwa na uvujaji wa bomba la TAZAMA?*)

Yes /*ndio* ()

No/*hapana* ()

7. If yes what is the type of compensation did you received? (*Kama jibu ni ndio, ulipokea nini kama fidia?*)

a) Money/*fedha*

b) Replaced land/*ardhi mbadala*

c) Livestock/*mifugo*

d) Food crops/*mazao ya chakula*

e) Others (specify)/ *nyingine, tafadhali elezea*.....

8. Did the compensation received is enough to sustain your household livelihood?

Yes/*ndio* ()

No/*hapana* ()

9. If No, from question 6 what did you do to sustain the household's livelihood? (*Kama jibu ni hapana, kutoka swali namba 6, unafanya nini kutimiza mahitaji ya familia yako?*)
- Resettlement/*ulihama*
 - Stay idle/ *kukaa bila kazi*
 - Depend from relatives' aids/*kutegemea msaada kutoka kwa ndugu*
 - Use the remain asset/*kutumia mali ilyobaki*
 - Others (specify)/*nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*
10. Does the TAZAMA pipeline leakage affects the health of your household members? (*Je uvujaji wa bomba la TAZAMA umeathiri afya ya wanafamilia wako?*)
- Yes/*ndio* ()
- No/*hapana* ()
11. If Yes, which diseases are currently affecting your households' members than before the TAZAMA pipeline leakage? (*Kama jibu ni ndiyo, ni ugonjwa gani unaowapata wanafamilia wa kaya yako sasa hivi ukilinganisha na kabla bomba la TAZAMA halijavuja?*)
- Skin diseases/*ugonjwa wa ngozi*
 - Diarrhea/*kuharisha*
 - Flu/*mafua*
 - Typhoid fever/*homa ya matumbo*
 - Others (specify)/ *nyingine, tafadhali taja.....*
12. Currently, how often does the households' members get ill or sick than before the TAZAMA pipeline leaks? (*Kwa kipindi hiki ni mara ngapi wanafamilia wanaugua ukilinganisha na wakati uliopita kabla bomba la TAZAMA halijavuja?*)
- Always/*kila siku*
 - Very often/*mara nyingi sana*
 - Often/*mara nyingi*
 - Rarely/*mara chache*
 - Never/*hakuna*

13. How much cost you incur per month for treatment of these diseases that affect your household members as related to TAZAMA pipeline leakage? (*Ni gharama kiasi gani unatumia kwa mwezi kwa ajili ya matibabu ya familia yako ikihusianishwa na uvujaji wa bomba la TAZAMA*)

- a) None/*hakuna*
- b) Less than 10,000/= Tshs (4.5 USD)/*chini ya 10,000/=*
- c) 10,000 – 20,000/= Tshs(4.5- 9 USD)
- d) 20,001- 30,000/= Tshs (9-14 USD)
- e) Above 30,001/= Tshs (14 USD) /*zaidi ya shilingi 30,001/=*

PART E: POLICIES, RULES AND REGULATIONS OF TAZAMA PIPELINE

AFFECTS HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD. (SERA, KANUNI NA TARATIBU ZA BOMBA LA TAZAMA ZINAVYOATHIRI MAISHA YA KAYA/FAMILIA)

1. Do you know any policies, rules and regulations of TAZAMA pipeline? (*Je unajua chochote kuhusu sera,kanuni na taratibu za bomba la TAZAMA?*)

Yes /ndiyo ()

No/hapana ()

2. If Yes, state them (*Kama jibu ni ndiyo, zitaje*)

i.

ii.

iii.

3. Do the existing policies, laws, rules and regulations of TAZAMA pipeline affects the culture, norms and values that determine the access of households' livelihood resources to sustain their daily life? (*Je uwepo wa sera, kanuni na taratibu za bomba la TAZAMA zinaathiri tamaduni na maadili za umiliki wa rasilimali za kuendesha familia na Maisha ya kila siku*)

Yes/ndio ()

No/hapana ()

4. If Yes, how does the TAZAMA pipeline policies, laws, rules and regulations affects the culture, norms and values that determine the access of households' livelihood resources to sustain their daily life? (*Kama jibu ni ndio, sera,kanuni na taratibu za bomba la TAZAMA zimeathiri vipi tamaduni na maadili ya umiliki wa rasilimali zinazoendesha Maisha ya kila siku kwa familia*)

.....
.....
.....

5. How far does your asset is from the pipeline route? (*Ni umbali gani mali zako zilipo kutoka bomba la TAZAMA?*)
- < 5 meters/ *chini ya mita 5*
 - 6 - 10 meters/*mita*
 - 11- 20 meters/*mita*
 - 21-30 meters/*mita*
 - Above 31 meters/*Zaidi ya mita 31*
6. If the TAZAMA owners advised, you to resettlement or conduct activities far away from the pipeline route how would you react? (*Kama wamiliki wa TAZAMA watakushauri kuhama au kufanya shughuli zako mbali na bomba la TAZAMA utasemaje?*)
- Neutral/*sina la kusema*
 - Strongly disagree/*sitakubali kabisa*
 - Disagree/*sitakubali*
 - Agree/*nitakubali*
 - Strongly agree/*nitakubali kabisa*
7. Do you think the measures taken by the government to compensate the households' destructive resources caused by TAZAMA pipeline leakage are effective? (*Je unafikiri hatua zilizochukuliwa na serikali za kufidia uharibifu wa mali za wananchi zina ufanisi?*)
- Yes/*ndiyo* ()
- No/*hapana* ()

8. If no, what do you suggest could be the best way to compensate the households' destructive resources caused by TAZAMA pipeline leakage? (*Kama jibu ni hapana je unafikiri nini kifanyike ili kulipa fidia stahiki kulingana na uharibifu wa mali uliosababishwa na uvujaji wa bomba la TAZAMA?*)

- i.
- ii.
- iii.

Appendix 3: Focus Group Discussion

3.1: This research tool intends to collect the data from official workers at TAZAMA headquarters.

The aim of using this focused group interview is to enable the researcher to get data on history, pipeline location, monitoring, control and technical issues related to the Socio- ecological impact of TAZAMA pipeline to protected and unprotected areas in Tanzania.

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Interviewee name (Optional).....
2. Gender: Male ()
Female ()
3. Age
4. Position.....
5. How long did you work in this department?.....

PART B: ASSESSING THE HISTORY AND CONTEXT OF THE TAZAMA PIPELINE.

1. When was the TAZAMA pipeline constructed?
2. Whose actors were involved in planning, policy making and deciding on the construction of TAZAMA pipeline?
3. Which regions did it passes through?
4. What were the participation of local people in the planning, policy making, and decision made for the TAZAMA pipeline as it passes along their adjacent community?
5. When does it starts operating?
6. How deep are the pipes buried from the surface?
7. How do you detect leakages along the pipeline?
8. How many accidents are experienced in the past 10 years (from 2007-2017) involving TAZAMA pipeline leakages?
9. How much oil lost due to pipe burst in the past 10 years?
10. What are the impacts the TAZAMA pipeline caused to the peoples' livelihood and the environment?
11. Did the project conduct Environmental Impacts Assessments (EIA)?

12. What were the status of the environmental resources in 1968?
13. How does the TAZAMA pipeline contribute to the change of the characteristics of the environmental resources?
14. What are other plans for transporting oil as TAZAMA pipeline gets old now?
15. What are the benefits of TAZAMA pipeline to the local communities located along the pipeline?
16. Which means do you use to educate people about preventive measures to take when there is leakage?
17. What are the challenges peoples face when the oil spills occurred in their area?
18. What measures did you take to ensure the households' livelihood in relation to oil spills?
19. How do you interact with the local people lives along TAZAMA pipeline route to avoid the negative impacts and strengthen cooperation?

3.2: Assessing the effects of the TAZAMA pipeline route in Mikumi and Ruaha National Park. (Interview guide for Mikumi and Ruaha National Park officials)

1. Have you experience TAZAMA oil pipeline spills in this National Park?
2. Which areas within the park leaks most and why?
3. How are oil spills within the park cleaned?
4. How long it takes to fix the pipeline spills after an accident?
5. Which initiative the TAZAMA pipeline authority took to prevent oils spills in the land of this National Park?
6. What is the contribution of NGO's to protect the land pollution in relation to oil spills in this National Park?
7. How does the TAZAMA pipeline oil spills affects protected land in this National Park?
8. What is the status of the biodiversity in the area that is mostly affected by oil spills in this park?
9. What are other observed effects caused by TAZAMA oil pipeline spills within this park?
10. In what ways does the TAZAMA pipeline route and its associated activities affects the wellbeing of the wild animals in this National Park?



TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
P.O.BOX 3134, ARUSHA - TANZANIA

Ref. No: TNP/HQ/C.10/13

Date: 20/09/2018

Director General,
Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute,
P.O. Box 661,
ARUSHA.

Att: Dr. Angela Mwakatobe

RE: INTRODUCTORY LETTER FOR AZIZA KONYO

This is in response to your letter Ref. No. TWRI/RG/22/VOL.61/88/36 dated 14th September, 2018 regarding the subject above.

I am pleased to inform you that permission is hereby granted to the Tanzanian Research Scientist Aziza Konyo to enter and work in Mikumi and Ruaha National Parks from 14th September, 2018 to 13th September, 2019 to conduct a project titled, "*Socio-ecological Impact of TAZAMA pipeline on both protected and unprotected areas in Tanzania*".

The researcher is required to abide by all park rules and regulations and should report to the respective Chief Park Wardens to brief them before engaging in research activities in the park.

All national park rules and regulations apply.

Yours sincerely,
TANZANIA NATIONAL PARKS.


Justina A. Kiwango
For: **DIRECTOR GENERAL**

Copy: Chief Park Wardens – Mikumi & Ruaha.

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"SUSTAINABLE CONSERVATION FOR DEVELOPMENT"

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