
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

LWH-RSSP Single Project Implementation Unit

Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH)

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NYANZA 23 DAM.
NYANZA DISTRICT**

AUGUST, 2012

ACRONYMS

GoR:	Government of Rwanda
HH:	Household
LWH:	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation
MINAGRI	Ministry of agriculture and Animal Resources
PAPs:	Project Affected Persons
RAP:	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF:	Resettlement Policy Framework
LWH:	Rural Sector Support Project
SPIU:	Single project Implementation Unit
rwf:	Rwandan Francs
WB:	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) Project with the support of the World Bank has identified for construction an irrigation scheme at Nyanza 23 site located in Nyanza District in the Southern Province. The construction of Nyanza 23 Dam and Irrigation scheme will facilitate irrigation on 391 hectares.

The construction of the dam and irrigation system implies a need for land and hence land acquisition that is expected to lead to physical and economic displacement of people and loss of access to the land that provides for economic resources. This therefore principally triggers World Bank Operational Policy OP4.12 on involuntary resettlement and Rwanda laws on expropriation and land ownership. The land identified for rehabilitation at Nyanza is all owned by the Government of Rwanda although it is being used by different individuals for various land uses including livestock grazing and subsistence agriculture. In accordance with the World Bank Policy OP 4.12 a resettlement action/compensation plan must be developed to be submitted to World Bank for approval.

This is therefore the duly prepared Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by the project in line with all the necessary requirements outlined in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document. The main elements of the RAP are: public consultation, documentation of assets, disclosure of entitlement, preparing of alternatives, compensation and resettlement, addressing grievances, monitoring and reporting.

The census and valuation of assets indicate that the construction of Nyanza dam and irrigation network will affect in total 128 people in 6 villages, Karusimbi, Gakoni, Rugarama A, Rugarama B, Murambi, Nyabubare from Rwabicuma sector in Nyanza District. 115620370 Rwandan francs will be used to compensate lands, crops and houses affected. That is, 124 people losing crops and trees will receive 34,320,081 rwf, 128 PAPs will lose 21 ha equivalent to 37235914 Rwandan Francs and will be assisted to get land on hill side and 20 people will lose their houses and get compensation of 44 064 374 rwf for their houses and cattle shade. PAPs who are able to build houses for themselves will get cash and those who prefer assistance will be assisted to build new houses in grouped settlement "imidugudu".

During the implementation of the RAP, the project will provide compensation for crops, lands and shelter through the District and ensure provision of capacity building and technical support relating to maintenance of structures. The District will ensure that the eligible PAPs are compensated and LWH-RSSP SPIU together with the District will be responsible for monitoring and reporting the implementation of the RAP.

Any aggrieved party may ask for justification of the decisions from the Resettlement and Compensation Committee, but should the answer still be unsatisfactory, they may appeal to the local leadership starting with the Cell, Sector and District leaders. If the grievances are not resolved in this way, local courts should be used. If the case is not resolved it will proceed to the Land Commission and then to the Courts of Law. The project will ensure that all PAPs understand the complaints procedure and will ensure each party involved fulfils its duties to the PAPs ensuring just compensation.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Description of the project

Nyanza 23 site is one of LWH Project sites located in Nyanza District, Southern Province, approximately 90 km from Kigali. The Nyanza dam site is located on the all-weather road about 14 km from the town of Nyanza. The dam is located on the confluence of Rulimbi and Kagondo rivers at the following UTM coordinates: E 0465819, N 9738606. The Nyanza dam will have a storage capacity of 1.82 Million cubic meters spread over a water surface of approximately 29 ha.

The construction of the Dam and Irrigation System will enable farmers to cultivate and have sufficient water for irrigating their crops during the drought season on 471 hectares (gross command area).

The planned activities consist of:

- Construction and maintenance of dam
- Construction and maintenance of irrigation canals
- Site installation
- Soil cutting according to size and channel layout
- Land husbandry works and access roads.

1.2. Scope of the RAP

The aim of the RAP report is to develop an action plan that ensures that the PAPs livelihoods and standards of living are improved or at least restored, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. The scope of work undertaken during the RAP preparation included:

- Project description;
- Analysis of the objective of resettlement programmes;
- Analysis of potential project impacts through identification of the PAPs, estimating their number and evaluating the impacts of the project on them;
- Conducting social-economic studies including census surveys, land tenure and transfer systems;
- Consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs)
- Analysis of the legal framework;
- Analysis of institutional framework covering the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities,
- Grievances address mechanisms that evaluate availability of affordable and accessible procedures for third party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement.
- Organizational responsibilities for implementing resettling, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measure and provision of services

- RAP Implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation.
- Cost and budget shows itemized best cost for all activities;
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms-Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by World Bank.

1.3. Methodology

The preparation of this resettlement action plan result of the combination of desk study and field surveys and census. The desk study involved review of previous study documents and analysis of the proposed project maps; and field surveys to establish the location of the proposed dam, irrigation canals and related infrastructure. The field survey consisted on conducting household census of identified PAPs; conducting baseline socio-economic survey on the project area as well as census and measurement of lands and crops which are likely to be affected. Discussions with PAPs and key stakeholders including District Administration were also another tools used along the preparation of this RAP.

2. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Legal and institutional framework evaluates the available laws, regulations, policies and institutions that guide the land acquisition and compensation, crop and assets compensation including mechanisms for conflict resolution and appeals. These legal frameworks provide applicable legal and administrative procedures including remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal time frame for such procedures and available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to the project There are several enactments all governing land and transactions of land in the country. The laws and regulations relates to agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities and guides on issues such as land, water and environment among others.

2.1. Legal framework

This section seeks to highlight major issues related to Rwandan land legislation with regards to resettlement. It provides a brief overview of the Rwandan Land Policy, the Rwandan Constitution provisions connected with land use, planning, management and tenure, the Organic Land Law, Presidential and Ministerial orders and decrees connected with land and more specifically the legislation related with land expropriation, land valuation and land replacement.

The following list comprises the existing legislation that relates to Land and resettlement issues in Rwanda:

- The Rwandan Constitution, promulgated in 2003;
- Organic Land law N0 08/2005 of 14/07/2005 determining the use and management of land in Rwanda;
- Organic law determining legislation around environmental management and protection;
- Land Valuation Law promulgated in 2007;
- Land Expropriation Law promulgated N0 18/2007 of 19/04/2007;
- Presidential Order N° 54/01 of 12/10/2006 determining the structure, the responsibilities, the functioning and the composition of Land Commissions; and
- Ministerial Order N° 001/2006 of 26/09/2006 determining the structure of Land Registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of the District Land Bureau.

2.2. Institutional framework

It is for the benefit of both the project and the PAPs to devise a grievance redress mechanism through which complaints and disagreements can be resolved. The grievance framework recommended for this RAP is built on already existing structures within the laws of the GoR and affected community. The project is advised to develop organs involved in resettlement such as Resettlement Steering Committee (RSC) at the District level include the project representatives, the PAPs representatives, the District representative, and relevant key stakeholders.

2.3. World Bank Involuntary resettlement related policies

The World Bank involuntary resettlement related policies are also critical in preparation and implementation of this RAP. The main objectives of the World Bank Policy 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement include: Avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement where feasible, exploring all viable alternative project design; where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to give the persons displaced by the project the opportunity to share in project benefits.

Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. Those displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Specifically, the production systems of a community are safeguarded to the extent that guarantees their livelihoods and that their skills base remain relevant regardless of the resettlement site. The policy objectives are also designed to minimize kinship group dislocation that might subject the affected persons to unfair competition when mutual help is diminished or lost.

The project consultant met the objective of the WB by conducting public participation in the project area; evaluating project alternatives to enable minimize involuntary

resettlement and developed an entitlement matrix to guide in calculation of resettlement and replacement costs.

3. POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND AFFECTED POPULATION

The proposed construction of irrigation system at Nyanza site will lead to the physical displacement of households living in the project site or utilizing the land for their livelihood.

3.1. Land Ownership

The identified site for the dam is owned by the government and private individuals who have the legal right over the different pieces of land.

3.2. Land Use Type

The land to be acquired is being utilized in different ways that vary in nature and include:

- Animal grazing
- Agricultural activities
- Water points
- Housing

3.3. Loss of land and crops.

The civil works activities will entail clearing of the vegetation inherent in the project site which includes fruit trees, trees, grass and crops that have been planted and or cultivated by the PAPs. Most of land to be used will permanently be lost to the project activities except for the land for the borrow pit which will be reused by the owners after extraction of soil. The land to be permanently lost includes the flooded area and the area where the dams will be constructed. The dam buffer zone (50m from highest level of water in the dam) will be used by the owners in a way that ensures erosion control however.

Houses in the affected area will be resettled and owners of these shelters will be assisted to construct houses which are of the standard designed for the villages (Umudugudu) as per the resettlement plan of the Government of Rwanda. Most of identified shelters of the PAPs will be affected only after the dam is full of water. Nevertheless, they will be relocated and compensated prior to the start of civil works in their area.

3.4. Size of land and crops expected to be acquired

Table 1: Resettlement impact

The total areas of land that will be permanently acquired for this project is 240ha as indicated in the Table below

Table 1: Resettlement impact

Item	Unity
Affected District	NYANZA
Affected Villages (Imidugudu)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Karusimbi - Gakoni - Rugarama A - Rugarama B - Murambi - Nyabubare
A) Resettlement	
Households compensated and not relocated	124
Household compensated and relocated	20
B) Land	29 ha

3.5. Resettlement impact on Land

Item	Location	Number of PAPs	Amount of land (ha)	Cost (Rwf)
Private lands	Flooded area up hill	128	21ha	34 740 081
Government land that is used by local population	in Marshland	128	8	
Total		128	29	34 740 081

3.6. Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs

PAPs were categorized as shown in the table below:

Table2. Categories of the PAPs

Categories of affected people	Number of PAPs	Measures of resettlement
Losing <20% of land	117	Exchange of land for land on hillsides and/ or in cash
Losing >20% of land	17	Exchange of land on hillsides and or in cash
Losing Crops	124	Compensation in cash and/or in kind
Losing houses	20	Asistance in construction of new house in grouped settlement and in cash

Vulnerable	10	Additional assistance –seeds and fertilizer
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4. FINDINGS OF THE CENSUS

Topographic works were done by the engineering team to confirm the project area. Before the census the project recruited and trained field surveyors and held meetings with PAPsto explain project activities and the importance of the RAP preparation. Then field surveyors were recruited, trained and presented to the PAPs and local leaders before they begin the census.

4.1. Documentation of holding assets

Holdings and assets were inventoried by a team of field surveyor’s recruited and trained by the project and findings were recorded and presented to the PAPs during disclosure held at project site. After two disclosures, corrections were made and final lists have been attached to the RAP and compensation agreement.

The main findings of the census were that 128 house holds in 6 villages, Karusimbi, Gakoni, Rugarama A, Rugarama B, Murambi and Nyabubare from Rwabicuma sector in Nyanza District, will be affected by the construction of this dam. Affected households are engaged in agriculture as their main sources of income. The table below summarizes the social economic situation of affected households.

Table 3: Description of households in Nyanza dam site

Village	Household	Average H hold size	% Children	% women	Occupation	Average Annual income(Rwf)	Involved in Community Based Organization
Karusimbi	22	5	36	40	Farmers	890,477	86%
Gakoni	7	7	32	49	Farmers	1,825,000	57%
Nyarubare	21	4	46	54	Farmers	923,956	34%
Murambi	6	5	37	75	Farmers	1,241,000	40%
Rugarama A	51	5	46	52	Farmers	500,981	80%
Rugarama B	21	4	45	55	Farmers	348,733	71%
	128	5	40.33	54.2		955,025	61%

4.2. Vulnerable groups/persons

The socio-economic survey indentified 10 vulnerable people among those losing crops and lands. Among the vulnerable people identified are disabled persons and old people (see socio-economic sensus). In addition to the compensation for their assets, vulnerable people will be given seeds and fertilizers for the first season and as other PAPs they will be trained. If any others vulnerable people are identified in the course of the implementation of the RAP, special will be given to their needs and reported in the Progress Reports to this RAP.

4.3. Records keeping

The information in this RAP were evaluated by the Sector leaders and PAPs and confirmed as true. Both LWH and the District will keep this information including the relevant records and copies.

4.4. Determination of Cut-off date

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the identified project starts and therefore new cases of affected people were not considered. The cut off date was being determined through a meeting with the PAPs and the representatives of Nyanza District and LWH before the census survey was carried out. The agreed cut off date was June 10th, 2012.

5. DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATION AND OTHER RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

5.1. Resettlement allowance

The construction of Nyanza dam and irrigation infrastructure will affect land, crops and some buildings of population. The project and the district will compensate the PAPs for crops, houses and lands that will be affected.

The District of Nyanza is in the process of land consolidation and resettlement. This government policy that is currently being implemented requires all people to be in allocated settlement villages (Imidugudu). Since this project is at time when resettlement in IMIDUGUDU is going on, the people whose shelters are affected by the project activities will be resettled by the District in the nearest village and the project will assist vulnerable people in constructing new houses. For those who are able to construct themselves will get compensation in cash and join sites identified for villages.

5.2. Availability of input to the PAPs

PAPs will get assistance by providing to them seeds and fertilizer mainly through the cooperative, which is currently using the marshland. PAPs will also benefit from trainings

on rice farming and get land plot in rehabilitated marshlands. They will be also encouraged to join existing cooperative in Nyanza marshlands.

5.3. Accessibility of jobs to PAPs during dam construction

During construction of the dam and land husbandry works, a high intensity of labor will be needed by the contractor. LWH and Nyanza District will ensure that the PAPs get first priority during recruitment of manpower. This will facilitate additional income that will help and support these people in their new location.

6. ELIGIBILITY

Eligibility for compensation is enshrined under the Rwandan Constitution (Article 29), the Expropriation Law of Rwanda (No 18/2007 of 19/04/2007) and OP 4.12 of the World Bank. These documents regulate and give entitlement to those affected, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights.

In the Rwandan Expropriation Law the person to be expropriated is clearly defined under article 2 (7) to mean “any person or a legally accepted association operating in the country who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest as well as legally accepted local administrative entities local administrative entities”.

7. VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

This section describes the methodologies that were used to value losses and determine replacement costs as well as the roles of the different institutions and PAPs during the determination of compensation process.

7.1. Magnitude of expected loss

The magnitude and impact of the expected loss can be termed as fairly significant especially because some of the piece of land is mainly utilized by the PAPs for shelter and cultivation of food crops. In the construction of Nyanza dam, 20houses and cattle shades will be affected and 29ha is expected to be permanently lost.

7.2. Compensation for Land

The exchange of land for land is the preferred means of compensation. However, there are no government lands available immediately, the district of Nyanza will assist in identifying vacant lands owned by private people in project areas and compensation money will be used to buy those lands for PAPs. If PAPs managed to find land themselves will be given money and buy the land themselves.

The new land law on ownership, especially private land in terms of compensation and acquisition in Rwanda, provides for negotiations over the value of land during acquisition as a preferred means for arriving at a common agreement. In other words, PAPs are accorded room to negotiate for the suitable compensation. The financial compensation will

be the last option and the land value is calculated with reference to the ministerial order determining the land prices in all cells in Rwanda.

7.2. Valuation for crops

Based on results of census, crops were valued by field surveyors, local leaders and PAPs. The valuation of those crops was done using the current rates in Rwanda and the value of crops depends on its type and age (see annexe 1). The compensation will be in cash and/or in kind.

7.4. Resettlement measures for each category of eligible paps

The table below summarizes resettlement measures accepted for each PAPs category:

Table 4: Resettlement measures for each category

Item	Affected Villages	Number of PAPs	Compensation measures	Cost (Rwf)
Crops	Karusimbi, Gakoni, Rugarama A, Rugarama B, Murambi, Nyabubare	124	Financial Compensation and compensation in kind	34,320,081
Lands	Karusimbi, Gakoni, Rugarama A, Rugarama B, Murambi, Nyabubare	128	The district of Huye will assist in identifying vacant lands in project areas and compensation money will be used to by those lands for PAPs.	37,235,915
Houses	Karusimbi, Gakoni, Rugarama A, Rugarama B, Murambi, Nyabubare	20	Financial compensation and assistance in building other house	44,064,374
Vulnerable people	Karusimbi, Gakoni, Rugarama A, Rugarama B, Murambi, Nyabubare	10	Additional assistance - seeds and fertilizer	
Total		128		115,620,370

8. CONSULTATION WITH PAPs ON ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES

Consultation meetings with PAPs began in June, 2012 to discuss issues related to resettlement and compensation. LWH held these meetings with the local communities at the site for Nyanza in order to inform them about the planned projects. The local communities were fully involved in all the processes of the development of this RAP and are well informed about the construction of a Dam.

8.1. Verification and disclosure of entitlements

Upon identification of the households that would be affected by the project was completed, LWH social safeguards team, Nyanza district and Local authorities organized meetings with PAPs to discuss compensation requirements and concerns.

After the completion of the valuation of assets, there have been two meetings for disclosure, one on August 8th, 2012 and another one on September 12th, 2012 where the project Social safeguards team and districts staffs presented the results of census and value of PAPs assets. Comments from the two meetings were incorporated in the Census results.

8.2. Other meetings and consultations.

There will be other meetings and consultations with Nyanza district and banks and PAPs to discuss how to proceed with the compensation and signing of the agreement and contract documents.

8.3. Main issues raised by the PAPs during the first meeting

The following issues have been raised by the PAPs:

- How will crops be valued?
- Will the project give us jobs?
- Timing of getting compensation
- How will land be compensated?
- How will houses be compensated?

These issues raised by PAPs were responded as follows:

Table.5 Issues of PAPs and responses given

Issues	Responses
Timing of getting compensation	The District will begin the resettlement process two months after census and continue the process in dam site area.
How crops will be valued?	The valuation of the crops will be done with reference to current rates applied in Rwanda
How land will be compensated?	The district of Huye will assist in identifying vacant lands in project areas and compensation money will be used to buy those lands for PAPs.
Employment	The PAPs will be given priority in recruitment of manpower during construction works.
How houses will be compensated?	The value of affected houses were calculated and the compensation cost will be used in constructing new houses in grouped settlement"imidugudu"

8.4. Agreement on compensation and preparation of contracts

The District of Nyanza has explained to the PAPs what will be compensated for whether in cash or in kind. This was done by listing all the assets and land to be compensated at the current value. After this, District of Nyanza will prepare an agreement for compensation

and for payments of PAPs. Then PAPs who will get financial compensation will provide bank account where their money will be deposit.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The District of Nyanza is an acknowledged institution for which the PAPs have been made aware of as avenues for expressing discontent and disapproval to the resettlement and compensation process. Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N^o 18/2007 of 19/04/2007 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. The Law stipulates that dissatisfied persons have a period of 30 days after project approval decision has been taken to appeal (Article 19).

The first step of redress is to inform those to be expropriated of their rights during the expropriation process. In the event that the PAP rejects the value given by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee, they can ask for justification of the figure from the Committee. Should they still disagree with the value given, they can appeal to their local leadership starting at the Cell level, then the Sector and finally the District leadership. The District Land Commission officer should be present at many of the local meetings and understands the RAP process; local leaders will be encouraged to consult when addressing appeals.

If the grievance is not resolved via the local leadership structure, and the Land Commission upholds the original value, the complainant's final resort shall be to file the case to the competent Court of Law. According to Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N^o 18/2007 of 19/04/2007, filing a case in courts of law does not stop expropriation process to be effected. Article 26 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation according to the law. It stipulates that dissatisfied persons have a period of 30 days after project approval decision has been taken to appeal (Article 19).

To ensure that the affected parties are fully aware and to reduce possible backlog of complaints, it should be noted in advance that most members of the rural communities take time to decide to complain within 30 day period required to file their complaints. As per international standards, grievances logged outside this timeframe may still be valid and legitimate. Customarily, the government expropriation authorities ensure that all affected people are fully informed, and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time. Within this customary procedure, affected people will be informed of the procedures before their assets are taken.

LWH will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved. Each sector should identify one PAP to work with LWH and the local leaders to ensure that the grievances are attended to in time. This is in addition to the existing Resettlement Committee.

10. DESCRIPTION OF ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The table below gives the summary of responsibility and roles that should be played by every institution during the preparation of RAP.

Table 4. Roles and Responsibilities for each institution

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
LWH Social safeguards team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements; • Work with District of Nyanza to create Resettlement and Compensation Committee; • Provision of capacity building and technical support relating to resettlement and compensation activities;
District authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. completed RAPs, grievance forms, consultation plans). • Participation in documentation of assets • Compensation of RAP • Responsible in monitoring and implementation
PAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in documentation and measurement of assets of PAPS
Resettlement and Compensation Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of RAP, distribution of compensation payments, identification of land for replacement and effective consultation at the sector level, cell level, and at village level (Umudugudu) • Representation of PAPS • Facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys, supervising documentation) for monitoring purposes, in accordance with procedures put in place by the District authorities. • Elect a representative of the Committee to act as Project Liaison Officer who has regular contact with PAPS and can lead consultation, public participation and grievance mechanisms. • Responsible for ensuring that grievance mechanisms meet the requirements of the RPF legislation.

10.1. Roles of LWH during land and assets measurements

LWH played an oversight role in monitoring and ensuring that the process of surveying the land was done in an open and transparent manner and in the presence of all the PAPS. LWH will inform the PAPS in advance and within adequate time on the dates when the survey and measurements will be done and insist upon the presence of the PAPS in all meetings and documentation of assets. The project will also:

1. Ensure that the RAP process is implemented successfully.
2. Transferring money to the District for payment of compensation;

3. Working together with the District to ensure that complaints are dealt with and that the RAP is implemented;
4. Follow up the improvement of PAPs livelihoods.

10.2. Roles of the PAPs

The primary role of the PAPs during the process of measuring land is to be physically present and ascertain that indeed the measurements are correct and to their satisfaction. Upon being adequately satisfied with the measurements, their signatures will be given as proof of approval.

10.3. Roles of Nyanza district

The authorities of Nyanza District played an important role during survey and valuation of land targeted for the construction of Nyanza Dam.

1. Ensure that all the money sent to the districts for RAP implementation is given to the affected people on time.
2. Working with LWH to ensure the satisfactory implementation of RAP activities.
3. Ensure that all the complaints concerning the RAP are addressed.

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

There will be 8 steps to be followed during the preparation and implementation RAP as shown in the table below

Table 5. Implementation schedule

Item	Main activities	Responsible institution	Timing
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs to inform them on scheduled activities and their roles to accomplish the RAP	-Nyanza district -LWH	June 15 th , 2012
Database	Documentation of assets (crops) and land measurement	-Nyanza district -LWH	June 10 –July 4, 2012
Disclosure of entitlement	To display to the PAPs the results of the census.	-Nyanza district -LWH	August 8, 2012
Final disclosure	To display to the PAPs final results of the census and the value of their assets.	Nyanza district -LWH	September 12, 2012
Preparation of alternatives	Comparison and choice of the best alternatives of compensation to the PAPs	-Nyanza district -LWH	August 15-30, 2012
Preparation of grant	Preparation and negotiation	LWH	October 1-5, 2012

agreement	of grant agreement for compensation payment	Nyanza District	
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Compensation for crops	-Nyanza District	October, 2012
	Compensation of lands	-Nyanza District	November 2012
	Compensation for houses	-Nyanza District	From November, 2012
Monitoring and supervision	Follow up of the implementation	-Nyanza District -LWH	From October, 2012

12. ESTIMATED COST FOR RESETTLEMENT

Table6. Estimated cost for resettlement

Item	Main activities	Responsible institution	Cost (rwf, Operating cost)
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs to inform them on scheduled activities and their roles to accomplish the RAP	-Nyanza District -LWH staffs	72 000
Database	Documentation of assets (crops) and Land measurement	-Nyanza District LWH staffs	2 500 000
Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the census.	-Nyanza District - LWH staffs	72 000
Preparation of alternatives	Comparison and choice of the best alternatives of compensation to the PAPs	-Nyanza District LWH staffs	72 000
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Compensation for crops	-Nyanza District	34320081
	Compensation for land	-Nyanza District	37235915
	Compensation for houses	Nyanza District	44 064 374
Follow up of PAPs	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods	Nyanza District LWH staffs	288 000
Total			118 624 370

13. FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.

13.1. Monitoring plan

The civil works for an irrigation schemes in Nyanza marshland is planned to start in October, 2012. Monitoring of the RAP will be carried out during the whole process of land acquisition and the compensation to ensure that the objectives are met and successful implementation of the RAP occurs. The monitoring will be carried out by a committee

composed of Nyanza District representatives, representative at the Sector & cell level and LWH staffs, to ensure that all of the responsible implementing agencies follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RAP.

Suggested monitoring indicators are outlined below and include (and not limited to):

- Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of, or during RAP implementation;
- Number of PAPs effectively compensated and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- Number of complaints:
 - Total received;
 - total justified;
 - total non justified.

This should include the subject matter for all complaints; an explanation for non justified complaints;

- Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached;
- Total referred to the legal system/ Courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or LWH II) the referral and the subject matter.

Suggested performance/evaluation indicators include:

Total nature and level of all complaints received, resolved;

Completion of payment within, or after 2 months of estimated completion date indicated in the RAP implementation plan;

- Revival of affected farming activities within 4 months after the compensation payment;
- Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report or quarterly.

The table below illustrates the compensation implementation plan and responsible institutions that are expected to oversee the implementation;

Table 7. Plan for Monitoring, evaluating and reporting

Item	Main activities	Responsible institution	Frequency of monitoring
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	-Nyanza District -LWH staffs	Twice a month
Database	Updating census results	-Nyanza District - LWH staffs	When it's need
Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the census.	-Nyanza District - LWH staffs	Twice
Preparation of alternatives	Follow up of implementation of proposed alternative	-Nyanza District - LWH staffs	Once a week
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Follow up compensation process	- Nyanza District - LWH staffs	Once a week
Follow up of PAPs	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods	- Nyanza District - LWH staffs	Once a week

13.2 Resettlement Implementation Completion report

A completion report of the entire resettlement process for this project will be prepared and will include a hand over certificate which will ostensibly provide a verification of when the compensation and assistance were undertaken and to whom these services were provided as well as to indicate that indeed all the compensation has been delivered.

This report will be prepared and submitted to the Bank 6 months after the end of compensation payment by the District of Nyanza, together with LWH or before the Implementation Completion Report by the Bank for LWH, whichever ever comes first. The RAP implementation report should include (but not be limited to) the following information:

- Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget.
- Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided
- Complains status
- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production.
- Total sum disbursed
- Lessons learned from the RAP implementation

Suggested annexes:

- List of people affected as per the RAP report
- List of people compensated during implementation

Annexes:

Annexe 1. Rates of Valuation of Crops

Type of Crop	Unity	Age	Value (rwf)
Inanasi Ananas Pineapple	Cluster		300
Ibinyomoro Prunier du japon Tree Tomato	Plant	0 to 1 year	1300
		1 to 3 years	2550
		3 to 5 years	2000
Umwembe Manguier Mango	Plant	0 to 1 year	3450
		1 to 3 years	7000
		3 to 5 years	9000
Ipera Goyavier Guava	Plant	0 to 2 years	3450
		2 to 4 years	7000
		≥ 4 years	9000
Ipapayi Papaye Papaya	Plant	0 to 1 year	1200
		1 to 3 years	9000
		≥ 3 years	10,700
Avocat Avocatier Avocado	Plant	0 to 1 year	4005
		1 to 3 years	13,020
		≥ 3 years	24,060

Moringa Moringa Moringa trees	Plant	0 to 1 year	1000
		1 to 3 years	4005
		3 to 5 years	5500
		≥ 5 years	7500
Ibindi biti Other fruit trees (not listed in the crop valuation document)	Plant	0 to 2 years	2100
		2 to 4 years	4500
		4 to 5 years	5500
Ibiti bitanga imiti (umuravumba, igicunshu, umwenya,...) Medicinal crops	Plant		2800
Urutoke Bananes Bananas	Mat/Souche	0 to 1 year	500
		≥ 1 year	2500
	Are	0 to 1 year	22, 000
	Are	≥ 1 year	110,000
Urusenda Pilipili	Plant	0 to 6 months	150
	Plant	≥ 1 year	650
	Are	0 to 6 months	15,000
	Are	≥ 1 year	65,000
Urubingo Penissetum Elephant Grass	Are		10,000
Imiyenzi Euphorbes Spurges	Cluster	Young Age	105
		Average	525
		Aged	920
Imiyenzi nu rugo Enclos d'euphorbes Spurge enclosure	m	Young Age	270
		Average	420
		Aged	920
Imihate Dracaenas	Cluster	Young Aged	125
		Average Age	575
Imihate y'urugo Enclos de Dracaenas	m	Young Age	285
		Average Age	860
Umuvumu Ficus Ficus	Plant	Young Age	270
		Average	860
		Aged	2860 to 4290
Imiko	Plant	Young Age	270
		Average Age	450
Ibindi biti Other trees not specified	Plant	Young Age	105
		Average	270
		Aged	450
Ikibonobono Ricin Castor Oil Plant	Plant	Young Age	105
		Average	575
		Aged	715

Sipure – Cypres	Plant, are	Young	286/plant, 7150/are
Gereveliya – Greveleia		3 to 5 years	572 to 858/plant, 13,585/are
Gasiya – Acacia		5 to 10 years	1287 to 2145/plant, 22,880/are
Pinusi – Pinus		≥ 10 years	4290 to 5720/plant, 57,200/are
Umusave – Markhamia			
Sederela – Terminalia			
Pasiparumu	m ²		620
Pasparum			
Ibishyimbo	Are		2250
Haricots			
Beans			
Amasaka	Are		3500
Sorgho			
Sorghum			
Amateke	Plant, are		80/plant, 20,000/are
Colocases			
Imyumbati	Plant, are		90/plant, 4050/are
Manioc			
Cassava			
Umuceri	Are		14,000
Riz			
Rice			
Lands	m ²		138/m ²