
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

LWH-RSSP Single Project Implementation Unit

Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP)

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RWINKWAVU DAM AND
IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN KAYONZA 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
RSSP:	Rural Sector Support Project
SPIU:	Single project Implementation Unit
rwf:	Rwandan Francs
WB:	World Bank

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP) Project with the support of the World Bank has identified for construction of a dam construction and irrigation scheme at Rwinkwavu located in Kayonza District in the Eastern Province. The construction of Rwinkwavu dam and irrigation scheme will facilitate irrigation on 1000 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 the construction of Rwinkwavu irrigation scheme is owned by the Government of Rwanda and private people and is being used by different individuals for various land use types 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 Rwinkwavu dam and irrigation network will affect in 533 people in 13 villages from Kayonza District and a total amount of 132 145 662 rwandan francs will be used to compensate crops and affected. 22 vulnerable people will receive additional assistance like seeds and fertilizers.

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 and rice production. The District will ensure that the eligible PAPs are compensated. 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

The Rwinkwavu perimeter is located in the District of Kayonza, in the Eastern Province, in Rwanda. It is accessible through the paved national road running from Kigali to Kayonza (70 km), Kayonza-Kabarondo (16 km) and through the earth road of Kabarondo Rwinkwavu (10 km). To the North it is bordered by the AKAGERA national park, to the East by a chain of hills and Lake IHEMA, to the South by the Kayonza-Kabarondo-Kibungo Tanzania border national road and to the East by a chain of hills.

The detailed design study, which is the second phase, made it possible to assess the work required to build the storage dam and the irrigation and drainage network and the roads within the perimeter. The work includes:

- The construction of a dam in Byimana, with a maximum height of 12.20 m, 238 linear meters, with a storage capacity of 10, 800,000 m³ spread over a water surface of approximately 180 ha;
- The resizing and development of the central emissary/collectors on 28,612 linear meters;
- The construction of a primary irrigation network on 40,484 linear meters;
- The creation of a 38,066 linear meter secondary irrigation network and a third network of 116,772 linear meters;
- The implementation of an adequate drainage network in the perimeter;
- The creation of 575 hydraulic structures including intakes, divisors, side weirs, canal outlets and drains, the water crossings, the drains and collectors;
- The development of 1,000 ha of parcels on a gross surface area of 1,085 ha;
- The construction and/or strengthening of 14 km of a service road network.

These constructions will be done on land owned by the government and currently used by local population for growing different crop. LWH_RSSP project will work with the existing farmers to increase their production and improve marketing. Training topics will include maintenance of the dam system and appropriate water use, farming techniques, appropriate use of pesticides and fertilizer, storage and marketing techniques.

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;
- 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 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's 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 Rwinkwavu dam 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 used by local population for agriculture and animal grazing. For this reason PAPs will be only compensate for their crops and get plot in the marshlands to be irrigated.

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

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 burrow pit which could 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 still be used by the owners in a way that ensures erosion control.

3.4. Size of land and crops expected to be acquired

Table 1: Resettlement impact

Item	Unity
Affected District	Kayonza District
Affected Villages (Imidugudu)	Rugazi,Rwakigeri, Nyakanazi, Kinyinya,Ngoma, Gihazo, rebero, Rurenge, Nyakanazi,rugarama, murambi,
	Ngoma district
Affected villages	Kigaga, Kamvumba

A) Resettlement		
Households compensated and relocated		0
Households compensated and not relocated		533
B) Land		
Land for crops and livestock		180ha

3.5. Resettlement impact on Land

Item	Location	Number of PAPs	Amount of land (ha)	Cost (Rwf)
Private lands	none	none	0	0
Government land that is used by local population	In Marshland	533	180	People will be given land in rehabilitated marshlands
Total		533	180	0

3.6. RESETTLEMENT MEASURES FOR EACH CATEGORY OF ELIGIBLE PAPs

PAPs were categorized as shown in the table below:

Categories of the PAPs

Categories of affected people	Number of PAPs	Measures of resettlement
Losing <20% of land	533	Land in rehabilitated marshlands
Losing >20% of land	0	none
Losing Crops	526	Financial compensation and compensation in kind
Losing houses	0	none
Losing cattlesheds	0	none
Vulnerable	22	Additional assistance –seeds and fertilizer

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 PAPs to 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 holdings and assets

5.

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 533 household from 8 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 Rwinkwavu site

Village	Household	Average H hold size	% Children	% women	Occupation	Average Annual income(Rwf)	Involved in Community Based Organization
Kinyanya	94	5	50	48	Farmers	973,648	67%
Nyakanazi	51	4	49	52	Farmers	786,000	64%
Gihazo	39	6	48	54	Farmers	1,472,103	70%
Rurenge	14	5	45	50	Farmers	1,041,429	100%
Rugazi	35	6	45	51	Farmers	1,028,571	88%
Rugarama	30	4	56	50	Farmers	864,000	80%
Rebezo	31	5	54	51	Farmers	1,030,065	74%
Ngoma	138	4	53	54	Farmers	1,088,079	89%
	533	5	50	51.3		1,035,487	79%

4.2. Vulnerable goups/persons

The socio-economic survey identified different categories of vulnerable people among those losing crops and lands. Among the 22 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 in rice farming.

If any other vulnerable people are identified in the course of the implementation of the RAP, special attention 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 RSSP 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 Kayonza District and RSSP before the census survey was carried out. The agreed cut off date was June 10, 2012.

6. DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATION AND OTHER RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

5.1. Resettlement allowance

The construction of Rwinkwavu dam and irrigation infrastructure will affect land and crops. The project and the district will compensate the PAPs for crops after the rehabilitation of marshlands PAPs will be given lands in marshlands and priority should be given to vulnerable people.

Vulnerable people and other PAPs are encouraged to join existing cooperatives or new cooperatives since the rice farming is mostly done under cooperative. Vulnerable people who are not able to use their plot, they can either sub-lease the plot and in return she/he get annual/seasonal rent whether in cash or in production. Or they can find a member of his family who can use the plot and share the production.

For the land that is used for animal grazing in marshland which is mostly government land and people are using them for a temporary permission, PAPs are assisted to find another land for animal grazing in the area. With the government policy of zero grazing people are also encouraged to transform extensive livestock to intensive livestock that need small land.

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.

5.3. Accessibility of jobs to PAPs during marshland rehabilitation

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

5.4. Relocation of public infrastructures

If any infrastructure like road, water points, the project in collaboration with the district should proceed with the relocation of these infrastructure and ensure that PAPs are provided with the same social-economic infrastructures. This should be included in marshland rehabilitation plan and in contract of the company that is rehabilitating the marshland.

7. 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 entities”.

8. 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. Compensation for Land

The land to be used is owned by government and is currently used by local population. The affected persons who are using government land will be given plot in the rehabilitated marshland and assisted to join the cooperative so that they can cultivate rice. They will also be facilitated to get job during works.

7.2. Valuation for crops

As it's shown in the results of census, crops were valued by the resettlement committee put in place. The valuation of those crops was done using the current rates in Rwanda. The value of crops depends on its type and age.

7.3. Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs

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

Table 3: Resettlement measures for each category

Item	Affected Villages (Imidugudu)	Number of PAPs	Compensation measures	Cost (Rwf)
Crops	13	526	Financial	132 145 662

			Compensation	
Losing Government lands	13	533	Land for land exchange in marshland	
Vulnerable people	13	22	Additional assistance –seeds and fertilizer	
Total		533		132 145 662

9. CONSULTATION WITH PAPs ON ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVES

Consultation meetings with PAPs began in June 2012 to discuss issues related to resettlement and compensation. RSSP held these meetings with the local communities at the site for Rwinkwavu 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-RSSP social safeguards team, Kayonza district and Local authorities organized meetings with PAPs to discuss compensation requirements and concerns. The District also arranged meetings for the negotiations with the local communities to discuss the alternatives for resettlement and compensation. There have been two meetings for disclosure, one on August 9, 2012 and another one on September 10, 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 meeting and consultations with Kayonza and Ngoma district, 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:

- Why do we need to join the cooperative?
- How crops will be given value?
- Will the project gives us jobs?
- How land will be compensated?
- When are we getting the compensation?

These issues raised by PAPs were responded as follows:

Table.5 Issues of PAPs and responses given

Issues	Responses
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Timing of getting compensation	The District will begin the resettlement process two months after census and continue the process in one part as construction begins in another part.
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?	For those who are using government lands in affected areas will be given lands in rehabilitated marshlands
Employment	The PAPs will be given priority in recruiting during construction works.
How to join the cooperative	The PAPs have been explained that the door of cooperative is open for them. The PAPs were explained that the project is supporting the cooperative in capacity building, which will help also to enroll new members.

8.4. Agreement on compensation and preparation of contracts

The District of Kayonza and Ngoma will prepare an agreement for compensation and for payments to the PAPs. The District of Kayonza and Ngoma have explained to the PAPs what will be compensated for whether in cash or kind. These were done by listing all the assets and land to be compensated at the current value. PAPs will provide Bank accounts where their money will be transferred.

10. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The District of Kayonza and Ngoma are 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 N0 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 have been 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 final resort shall be to file the case to the competent Court of Law. According to Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N0 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 have been fully informed, and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time. Within this customary procedure, affected people have been informed of the procedures before their assets are taken.

RSSP 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 RSSP and the local leaders to ensure that the grievances are attended to in time.

11. 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 6. Roles and Responsibilities for each institution

ORGANIZATION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITY
RSSP Social safeguards team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements; • Work with District of Kayonza and Ngoma 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, valuation of assets, 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.
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11.1. Roles of RSSP during Land Measurements

RSSP 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. RSSP informed the PAPs in advance and within adequate time on the dates when the survey and measurements were 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.

11.2. 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.

11.3. Roles of Kayonza and Ngoma district

The authorities of Kayonza District played an important role during survey and valuation of land targeted for the construction of Rwindwavu 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 RSSP 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 main steps to be followed during the implementation RAP as shown in the table below

Table 7. 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 and Compensation	- Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	10 th June, 2012
Database	Documentation of assets (crops) and land measurement	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	June 10 th -15 th July 2012
Disclosure of entitlement	To display to the PAPs the results of the census.	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	9 th August 2012
Final disclosure	To display to the PAPs final results of the census and the value of their assets.	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	10 th Septemeber 2012
Preparation of alternatives	Comparison and choice of the best alternatives of compensation to the PAPs	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	August 15-30, 2012
Grant agreement	Preparation and negotiation of grant agreement for compensation payment	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	February 5-15, 2013
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Compensation for crops	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	February, 2012
	Land for lands	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	After rehabilitation of marshlands
Monitoring and supervision	Follow up of the implementation	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	From February, 2013 to February 2014

12. ESTIMATED COST FOR RESETTLEMENT

Table 8. 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	-Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	72 000
Database	Documentation of assets (crops) and Land measurement	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	3 000 000
Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the census.	- Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	72 000
Preparation of alternatives	Comparison and choice of the best alternatives of compensation to the PAPs	- Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	72 000
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Compensation for crops	-Kayonza District	129 932 000
	Compensation for land	-Kayonza District	0
Follow up of PAPs	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods	Kayonza and Ngoma District District -LWH-RSSP staffs	288 000
Total			133 436 000

13. FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.

13.1. Monitoring plan

The civil works for an irrigation schemes in Rwinkwavu 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 Kayonza District representatives, representative at the Sector & cell level and LWH-RSSP 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 none 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 RSSP 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 8. Plan for Monitoring, evaluating and reporting

Item	Main activities	Responsible institution	Frequency of monitoring
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	-Kayonza District -LWH-RSSP staffs	Twice a month
Database	Updating census results	-Kayonza District - LWH-RSSP staffs	When it's need
Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the census.	-Kayonza District - LWH-RSSP staffs	Twice
Preparation of alternatives	Follow up of implementation of proposed alternative	-Kayonza District - LWH-RSSP staffs	Once a week
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Follow up compensation process	- Kayonza District - LWH-RSSP staffs	Once a week
Follow up of PAPs	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods	- Kayonza District - LWH-RSSP 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 Kayonza, together with LWH_RSSP or before the Implementation Completion Report by the Bank for LWH-RSSP , which 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 annex:
 - 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	Mat/Souche	0 to 1 year	500

Bananes		≥ 1 year	2500
Bananas	Are	0 to 1 year	22, 000
	Are	≥ 1 year	110,000
Urusenda	Plant	0 to 6 months	150
Pilipili	Plant	≥ 1 year	650
	Are	0 to 6 months	15,000
	Are	≥ 1 year	65,000
Urubingo Penissetum Elephant Grass	Are		10,000
Imiyenzi	Cluster	Young Age	105
Euphorbes		Average	525
Spurges		Aged	920
Imiyenzi nu rugo	m	Young Age	270
Enclos d'euphorbes		Average	420
Spurge enclosure		Aged	920
Imihate	Cluster	Young Aged	125
Dracaenas		Average Age	575
Imihate y'urugo	m	Young Age	285
Enclos de Dracaenas		Average Age	860
Umuvumu	Plant	Young Age	270
Ficus		Average	860
Ficus		Aged	2860 to 4290
Imiko	Plant	Young Age	270
		Average Age	450
Ibindi biti	Plant	Young Age	105
Other trees not specified		Average	270
		Aged	450
Ikibonobono	Plant	Young Age	105
Ricin		Average	575
Castor Oil Plant		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 Haricots Beans	Are		2250
Amasaka Sorgho Sorghum	Are		3500
Amateke Colocases	Plant, are		80/plant, 20,000/are
Imyumbati Manioc Cassava	Plant, are		90/plant, 4050/are
Umuceri Riz Rice	Are		14,000