### SUMMARY OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
OF THE RUZIZI III HYDROPOWER PLANT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

#### PROJECT TEAM

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Ruzizi III Regional Hydropower Plant Development Project concerns 3 countries, namely: Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwanda. It is piloted by Electricité des Grands Lacs (EGL), a specialized institution of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC), which has garnered experience from working with TFPs and implementing Ruzizi II.

At the request of the respective governments of Burundi, DRC and Rwanda, the African Development Bank will support the implementation of the Ruzizi III Regional Hydropower Plant Development Project under a public-private partnership (PPP) with the World Bank, KfW, EIB, EU, AFD, the States concerned and the Project Company.

From the environmental and social standpoints, the project is classified under Category 1, given the nature of works to be executed, the magnitude and scope of the project as well as its potential direct and indirect challenges.

Construction of the Ruzizi III hydropower plant will lead to the expropriation, for public purposes, of buildings, arable land, farms, orchards and trees, and non-habitable structures. It will also result in the loss of income-generating activities.

Hence, pursuant to the African Development Bank policy governing involuntary community displacement, EGL commissioned a full resettlement action plan for the compensation and resettlement of project-affected persons (PAPs). Its objectives are to: (i) limit involuntary displacement as much as possible; (ii) reduce property destruction to the extent possible; and (iii) compensate affected persons in order to offset the loss of homes, farms, buildings, facilities and income.

Having decided to entrust implementation of the project to EGL, which is their common executing agency, the 3 countries also decided to adopt common provisions that enable them to present the project’s resettlement plan as a single document, while highlighting the specificities of each country. The plan will be implemented by EGL and the Project Company.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND AREA

2.1 Project Description

The Ruzizi III hydropower plant is a run-of-river facility whose reservoir water covers a surface area of approximately 27 hectares. It will be the third hydropower plant on River Ruzizi, have an installed capacity of 147 MW (3 x 49 MW) and supplement the existing waterfall by tripling the installed capacity on the river. Owing to its high denivellation between Lake Kivu and Kamanyola, River Ruzizi has a huge hydroelectricity potential, estimated at approximately 50 MW.
The project will focus on 2 main areas, namely: project financing; and improvement of the institutional framework for the development of multinational projects in the region. It comprises the following components: (i) financial contribution to the Ruzizi III hydropower plant facilities; (ii) improvement of the institutional framework and regional trade for the benefit of ECGLC countries; and (iii) institutional support to project management.

The power generated from Ruzizi III will be transmitted through high voltage lines to the Kamanyola secondary transmission sub-station. It will then be shared equally, through purchase arrangements, by the Water and Electricity Production and Distribution Authority of Burundi (REGIDESO), the National Electricity Corporation of the Democratic Republic of Congo (SNEL) and Rwanda Energy Group Ltd (REG) (collectively referred to as “purchasers”) under a long-term Power Purchase Agreement.

The total project cost, net of taxes and customs duties, is estimated at USD 641 million. The construction costs, under EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) terms, is estimated at USD 423 million and includes a contingency provision of 15% for civil engineering works and 7.5% for equipment. The financial cost of the project is estimated at USD 218 million.

### 2.2 Project Location

The project area is located South-West of Rwanda, in Eastern DRC between Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika. The Ruzizi III hydropower plant is situated on River Ruzizi, on the border between the DRC and Rwanda, in the Great Lakes Region. The Ruzizi valley is very deep, having a drop of approximately 500 metres between the plateaux and the valley bottom.

Upstream, after taking its rise from Lake Kivu, River Ruzizi flows along the border between 2 towns, namely Kamembe/Cyangugu in Rwanda (Rusizi District) and Bukavu, capital of the South Kivu province in the DRC.

Downstream, as it emerges from the valley, River Ruzizi flows between Bugarama (Rusizi District, Rwanda) and Kamanyola (DRC). From these towns, the Ruzizi valley opens out into an alluvial plain (Imbo Plain) which extends all the way to Bujumbura (Burundi) and Uvira (DRC) before dipping into Lake Tanganyika after transitioning through a swampy delta.

The reservoir site is located approximately 10 km upstream of Bugarama/Kamanyola while the hydropower plant is situated approximately 5 and 6.5 km upstream of both localities.

**In the DRC**, the project area, located in South Kivu Province, comprises Kamanyola *Groupement* (capital: Kamanyola) and Karhongo *Groupement* (capital: Nyangezi) in Walungu Territory. The population in Walungu Territory was estimated at approximately 460,000 inhabitants in 2005. This area extends over approximately 15 kilometres from Nyangezi to Kamanyola. River Ruzizi, to the East, runs along the border with Rwanda. To the South, the project area is separated from Uvira Territory by River Luvinvi. The project areas comprises the following localities:

- **In Kamanyola Groupement**: Kamanyola town, whose inhabitants have farms in the entire direct project area, especially in the neighbourhood of Kayanze proposed for the construction of the secondary transmission sub-station; the villages of Bugano, Kafunda and Nachihembe.

- **In Karhongo Groupement**, and specifically in Ishamba Sous-Groupement: the villages of Ruduha, Rushebyi, Bujenjere, Ishamba and Ibambiro.
**In Rwanda,** the Ruzizi III project area falls within Rusizi District, which is one of the seven districts of the West Province. Rusizi District has an estimated total surface area of 958 km² and its current population is approximately 450,000 inhabitants. The project area is specifically the Nzahaha and Bugara Sectors (excluding the town of Cyangugu). These are the 2 most populated Sectors of the District: in 2010, their population was estimated at 29,000 and 26,000 respectively. In these Sectors, the communities directly affected by the project are:

- Bugarama Sector: Bugarama town, and particularly the cells/neighbourhoods of ERI/Kabusunzu and Nyange/Gatebe affected by the construction of the access road; Bugarama inhabitants resident in other cells/neighbourhoods also own farms within the direct project area.

- Nzahaha Sector: Murya Cell, and Nyagahanga and Gisheke villages.

**In Burundi,** the Ruzizi III project area lies within Cibitoke Province, located in the North-Western part of the country. Cibitoke Province is subdivided into six communes, namely: Buganda, Bukinanyana (Mugamba), Mabayi (Mugamba), Mugina (Mumirwa), Murwi (Imbo) and Rugombo (Imbo). Rugombo is the commune affected by Ruzizi Project III. According to the 2008 census data, the total population of Rugombo Commune is estimated at 78,587 inhabitants, with a density of over 350 inhabitants per km², approximately.

Agricultural activity in Ruzizi valley is mainly geared towards food crop production. The extremely high population pressure in the area partly accounts for the small size of farms (less than 1 hectare per family).
Poverty, Vulnerability and Gender

Poverty and vulnerability: The wars and prolonged turmoil that have plagued the project region have significantly aggravated the poverty situation. In South Kivu, nearly 85% of the population is considered poor. In Rwanda, despite a significant decline, the incidence of poverty still stands at approximately 45%. South Kivu Province has dilapidated sanitation infrastructure and very limited access to drinking water. In spite of the fairly dense hydraulic network in Rwanda, the district has water shortage problems. Access to electricity is a rare phenomenon in the province since only 2.5% of households are connected to the grid (10.3% for DRC). In the rural areas of Rwanda, electricity is available only in health centres, schools, state institutions and religious establishments. Some 86% of the energy used in rural areas comes from wood fuel and charcoal (90% in 2001).

Gender: It should be noted that the gender situation is characterized by major inequalities weighted against women. Considering their greater vulnerability, women and young girls in both the DRC and Rwanda have paid and are still paying a heavy price, as victims of conflict-generated sexual violence. However, the Population, Health and Reproduction Surveys conducted by Rwanda and the DRC, as well as available data on Burundi, have clearly shown that violence against women in the sub-region does not stem solely from situations of insecurity: women, regardless of their social status, are always the principal target. The violence also mirrors the condition of women in society and their status, which is lower than that of the man, within the household.

Hence, the gender situation is characterized by gross inequalities in access to health, education, employment, land and capital assets (in situations of succession or inheritance). It is not only these inequalities of access (which are certainly more pronounced in rural than in urban areas) that determine the condition of women but also, and more importantly, the difficulties they face in having their rights respected. These rights do indeed exist, since the laws in the three countries have progressively included a substantial number of provisions that are more favourable to women. However, their enforcement and observance is far from ideal. This is an important point that should not to be overlooked during implementation of the compensation process.

In rural areas, the workload of women remains considerable. They perform household chores (fuel-wood collection, fetching of water, cooking), bear and raise the children, and do the farming. It should be noted that almost all farming operations are conducted by women, while men essentially work in the plantations (coffee, fruit trees, useful trees, banana). Furthermore, women transport the produce from the farm to their homes or to the market. The situation is particularly serious in South Kivu where women ply the roads of the province throughout the day, carrying heavy loads (60 kg to 70 kg) over long distances.

Interviewed during the study, these rural women primarily requested for: social, economic and health infrastructure which could alleviate their hardship; and the rehabilitation of roads which are clearly crucial to the improvement of their living conditions.
III. POTENTIAL IMPACT

3.1 Sources of Impact

The project right-of-way was estimated at 115 hectares during technical studies and will contain the following amenities:

- A dam 120 metres long and 30 metres deep, built of riprap;
- A retaining reservoir of 1.9 million cubic metres (m$^3$) covering a surface area of 27 hectares;
- A spillway that allows a regular environmental flow of 6.5 m$^3$/s;
- A 1.3 MW mini-turbine, mounted on the dam, to maintain the environmental flow;
- An “overflow spillway”, mounted on the dam to channel huge overflows into a stilling and dissipator basin;
- An underground water supply tunnel leading from the dam to the power plant; it is 6.7 metres in diameter, 2.7 km long, has a capacity of 150 m$^3$/s and creates a drop of 110 metres;
- A 147 MW hydroelectric power plant, located 4 km downstream of the dam, with a fire-fighting reservoir nearby;
- Three power generators for the plant, each composed of a Francis turbine and an alternating current generator;
- A switching yard for 220 kV power lines leading to the Kamanyola secondary transmission sub-station;
- Two temporary workers’ camps for the construction site and permanent buildings and operational premises for the hydropower plant;
- Two permanent access roads on both sides of the river and a bridge over the river; several temporary access roads for the construction sites;
- Quarries and storage areas for equipment and materials.

3.2 Project’s Potential Impact

There are no dwellings at the bottom of the valley where the future power plant, dam and reservoir will be located. For a long time, Bugano and Kafunda villages (on the South Kivu side) have been the only human settlements established along the river. They are located approximately 3 km downstream of the hydropower plant site. Apart from a few buildings, the road alignment circumvents these villages. Similarly, on the Rwandan side, the road alignment will affect a few homes in the semi-urban area.

Positive Social Impact

During the development, installation and construction phase:

- The project will create between 800 and 1,000 direct and indirect jobs during the construction period. There will be jobs for unskilled workers, labourers, electricians, technicians, engineers and project managers. The local recruitment
of unskilled workers will have a positive effect on the social and economic situation of the households concerned;

- Income-generating activities (IGA) will be created or enhanced, mainly through petty trading to cater to workers’ needs (sale of food, drinks and various consumer products);
- The project will stimulate the local economy and spawn new economic and commercial opportunities. Actually, the increase in population, and consequently in demand for goods and services, will certainly boost economic activities and generate positive consequences.

During the operational phase:

- Satisfaction of the growing demand for electricity – albeit so far unfulfilled - in the three countries: If the project is not executed, these States will be forced to either drastically ration electricity supply to the cities and thus penalize whole segments of their industrial sector, or resort to alternative energy, which is more costly in financial and environmental terms;
- Improved access to electricity for Burundian, DRC and Rwandan households; and
- Creation of direct permanent and temporary jobs through the recruitment of local labour.

**Negative Social Impact**

During the construction phase:

- Risk of erosion is a constraint which must be addressed once construction starts and even throughout the entire operational phase;
- Problems inherent in any construction site of this magnitude (localized pollution, noise, dust, etc.);
- Displacement and loss of livelihoods for communities living within the project right-of-way. Vacation of the right-of-way should affect at least 636 households in Rwanda and the DRC, or approximately 4,500 persons, comprising 64% in the DRC and 36% in Rwanda. The affected property would essentially be undeveloped land, crops (food crops and vegetables), fruit trees and various other plants;
- Conflicts over land are still latent in the area. Such conflicts may pit tenants against customary or other landowners, or landowners against each other, within the families. These conflicts are frequent when a successor has to be chosen. In addition to land tenure, such conflicts also be engendered by land boundary demarcation problems;
- Gastrointestinal problems stemming from the quality and use of water; mutations in morbidity vectors due to habitat change; and sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS resulting from the intermingling of locals with migrants attracted by employment opportunities.

During the operational phase, the following risks are expected:

- Land put to temporary use (quarries, temporary tracks, works platforms, storage areas, etc.), will suffer damage. If it is not rehabilitated by the company, there
is a major risk that rural communities will end up with land degraded and polluted by the project;

- The sharp decrease of the water flow between the dam and the power plant will have a negative impact on farming along the Ruzizi River, especially given the expected decline of the groundwater table;

- Water retention in the reservoir could be conducive to the breeding of mosquitoes and some molluscs and larvae which cause malaria, intestinal ailments and onchocerciasis.

- The water reservoir could also be a drowning hazard, especially for children.

- The presence of new roads along the Ruzizi River should have a positive impact on agricultural output, if local farmers are allowed to use them: this will particularly favour vegetable cultivation which is widely practised along the river. There will be faster access to Kamanyola and Bugarama towns for rural dwellers who farm along the river and better opportunities to market their produce.

**Specific Risks**

The main risks associated with implementation of any project and which affect the living conditions of locals who have lost their lands and homes are the following:

- Landlessness;
- Unemployment;
- Homelessness;
- Decline in living standards;
- Food insecurity/malnutrition;
- Social disintegration due to severance of solidarity ties.

These risks are disproportionately weighted against certain segments of the population, especially vulnerable people.

**IV. ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Placed under the responsibility of the Project Company, the RAP implementation mechanism will be organized around a pivot, namely the Social and Environmental Supervision Entity (MOSE) which will be an operational unit providing impetus and support, and working in close collaboration with the following bodies:

- The Compensation and Resettlement Commissions of the DRC and Rwanda, set up under the laws of each country, will abide by the national rules governing expropriation for public purposes, and act as an emanation of government authority. They will: delimit all areas to be used by the project on the sites to be expropriated; identify and enumerate all the assets of each household or individuals residing on such sites; determine the monetary value of each asset, belonging to each household or individual, by virtue of the law; record the number of vulnerable persons; monitor the payment of monetary compensation to PAPs; consult with individuals or institutions versed in legal and procedural aspects of the process; monitor the resettlement of physically-displaced PAPs; monitor the allocation of land to physically and economically-displaced PAPs; submit regular progress reports to the competent authorities; and monitor and
evaluate all activities relating to compensation, resettlement and restoration of living conditions;

- The Operational Implementation Committees mainly represent the inhabitants and civil society;

- The Social and Environmental Supervision Entity (MOSE) is an operational unit with high-level expertise, contracted by the Project Company and tasked with steering the RAP compensation and resettlement process. It shall be established for 5 years. This unit will guarantee equality of treatment for the inhabitants of Rwanda and South Kivu (DRC) under the RAP. MOSE is also a key organ for ESMP implementation; the figure below provides an overview of its responsibilities. The ESIA report provides a more detailed composition of MOSE. Under the RAP, its missions will focus on the following four major pillars:

  - Provide regular information to all stakeholders throughout the project; to that end, coordinate with the authorities at various levels (political, administrative and customary), PAP Committees, NGOs, construction companies, environmental control units of the Project Company and ESMP implementation units;

  - Support the work of the Compensation and Resettlement Commissions of Rwanda and South Kivu (DRC) mainly by: conducting operations with the competent services of each country to demarcate and delimit the area allocated to the company executing the Ruzizi III Hydropower Plant Development Project (area for power plant and reservoir); delimiting the rights-of-way for access roads (by the construction company); conducting a final census prior to the commencement of works and additional censuses depending on the evolution of works on the various sites; keeping a record of those eligible for compensation; preparing the files of each PAP for submission to the Commissions; wiring payments to the accounts of the PAPs; hearing the complaints and grievances of PAPs in the first instance before forwarding them to the complaints board set up in each country;

  - Mobilize the necessary experts (NGOS, individual service providers) to provide the various services/training/support required by the RAP: legal counsels, gender experts, land conflict management, programme on the restoration of living conditions; implementation of local development plans using Local Development Funds (infrastructure development), etc.;


Recourse to “farmers’ organisations”, NGO’s and service providers: To carry out the different activities of RAP, MOSE will primarily work very closely with the peasant farmers and their representatives within the Operational Committee. MOSE will also rely on “farmers’ organisations” invited to participate in monitoring all activities pertaining to farming. It is by strengthening the role of “farmers’ organisations” in serving farmers (inputs, marketing, training) that the RAP will have the best chance of sustainably restoring the living conditions of rural households. Training for such organisations will be provided, to the extent possible, by the provincial (South Kivu) and district (Rusizi) technical departments. Some of the functions to be fulfilled will be primarily legal and social including: protection of the property rights of women; promotion of the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); resolution of land disputes; and mediation/appeals mechanism.
The diagram below presents the implementation mechanism of both the RAP and ESMP in general.

V. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION / PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Public Consultations

The Governments of Burundi, DRC and Rwanda have adopted the participatory approach. The consultation process highlights the importance of involving communities in the identification of needs, the monitoring of activities and their evaluation from a citizen-control perspective, the sharing of knowledge and expertise, and participation and social effectiveness.

Hence, the ESIA and RAP were prepared through a participatory approach. To that end, the following consultations were held:

- Initial meetings in July and early August 2010 in Burundi, Rwanda and the DRC (South Kivu Province) with the decision-making groups (Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Energy, local authorities) and relevant stakeholders (NGOs, scientists, civil society organisations from the three countries);
- Cyangugu Framework Workshop held from 16 to 17 August 2010 with EGL and representatives of the stakeholders from each of the three States;
- Information and consultation sessions on the content of the Ruzizi III Project in the localities directly affected by the project (18 August to 7 September 2010), accompanied by the setting-up of Committees of Project-Affected Persons (CPAPs) in South Kivu and Rwanda (128) and interviews with customary authorities;
- Regular information of the inhabitants and local authorities during conduct of the census in the project areas from 25 August 2010 to 21 October 2010 in South Kivu Province (130) and Rwanda;
• Discussion workshops in the villages on individual and collective compensation measures, concerns and expectations, and discussion with CPAPs and inhabitants;

• Discussion workshops with women held in Ruduha (Ishamba, Bujenjere, Ibambiro), Bugano/Kafunda (South Kivu); Ruduha (for Gisheke and Nyagahanga);

• Feedback session to report on the preliminary findings of specific ESIA/RAP studies of Ruzizi III, held in Bukavu (South Kivu province, DRC) on 11/11/2010;

• Final institutional workshop to validate the ESIA/RAP of Ruzizi III, attended by local and national authorities, civil society and all stakeholders from the three countries, held in Cyangugu (Rusizi District, Rwanda) from 28 to 30 March 2012.

To ensure information and consultation of persons directly affected by the project, Committees of Project-Affected Persons (CPAPs) were set up in the localities concerned, namely: Ruduha/Ishamba, Kafunda/Bugano and Kamanyola in the DRC; and Nzahaha and Bugarama in Rwanda. CPAP members were involved in the organisation and implementation of the field activities of the consultant tasked with conducting the ESMP and RAP. Special attention was paid to the establishment of the CPAPs, to ensure that they are fully representative, especially in terms of gender balance and women’s participation. The affected communities and other local communities were able to record in the logbooks their views on the census and their proposals and expectations of the project.

Discussions with the PAPs and local communities revealed their concerns and/or expectations on the following points: loss of land and management of compensations; village electrification; drinking water supply; assistance in the rehabilitation of primary schools; priority employment for inhabitants of the village, especially those who lose their lands; project contribution to the development and diversification of economic activities in the area; and need for regular and complete information on works implementation such that they are not placed before a fait accompli.

The women mainly requested for all the amenities which could facilitate their work: mills, safe drinking water supply, electrification to lower the price of milling and especially the construction of roads, all of which are crucial to local development. Equally discussed was the need to focus on gender equity and equality during compensation and the importance of utilizing the compensation received.

5.2 Communication Plan

The project should be an opportunity to engage in communication for development by promoting natural resources, the environment, gender and rural development. Hence, it will develop and implement a local development communication plan to ensure its environmental and social acceptability at the community level, by connecting all stakeholders to the information-sharing network on both the environment and the project itself. The plan seeks to ensure that stakeholders at the community level adopt a common vision and shared goals on project actions from a three-dimensional perspective: before the project (identification and preparation phase); during the project (implementation phase); and after the project (management, operational and evaluation phase).
The strategy will focus on information, awareness-raising, education, social mobilisation and capitalisation. The dissemination of environmental and social information on the project should commence with launching days, or a series of public announcements. The targeted objectives are: networking of the various stakeholders to acquaint them with a body of knowledge on the environment, the region and the project; and establishment of inter-sector groups referenced in various project components.

The summaries of the ESMP and RAP will be published on the Bank’s website 120 days prior to submission of the project to the Bank's Board of Directors.

VI. INTEGRATION WITH HOST COMMUNITIES

The affected communities will not need to be displaced to resettlement sites located outside their habitual settlement areas. Therefore, there is no risk of integration problems with host communities.

VII. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES ON AFFECTED PERSONS

The PAPs can be summarily presented as follows:

- The number of households physically displaced after the loss of their home is significantly reduced under the Ruzizi III project: only 8 or 9 households (based on the final alignment retained) are in this situation, representing a total of 54 or 60 people who will have to be resettled on new lands and rehoused.

- The number of households of economically-displaced PAPs (who lose only land or crops) is 636 in both countries. The total population of these households is approximately 4,500 persons, comprising 64% in the DRC and 36% in Rwanda.

- The majority will lose less than 1,000 m² of land. These losses could be compensated in cash and through various support measures. Of these households, those whose living conditions are threatened by the loss of large quantities of land are estimated at approximately 80 to 100, representing a population of 500 people. They will, in priority, receive land as compensation if some of them have to be resettled on new lands, and they will all benefit from targeted support measures.

7.1 Socio-demographic Data

Households are slightly larger in South Kivu (seven individuals) than in Rwanda (six individuals). The median age of household heads is high in Rwanda at 45 years, compared to 34 years in the DRC. Some 58% of the targeted households in the DRC have under-five children, compared to 60% in Rwanda. It is important to highlight the significantly high proportion of widows: within the total number of female household heads, 45% in Rwanda and 33% in South Kivu are widows. The number of single women is not high: only two single mothers were recorded in Rwanda and South Kivu.

Vulnerable persons: The PAPs include the following categories of vulnerable persons: households headed by a widower/widow, households headed by persons over 60 years of age and households headed by single women.

7.2 Socio-economic Data
With regard to the PAPs surveyed in Rwanda, the average annual income per household is approximately USD 2,200. Relative to household size, the median income per capita and per year is a little less than FRW 172,000 or USD 300.

In the DRC, the average active monthly income in the project area is very low (USD 17) compared to the rest of the country (USD 20). This income level varies according to the institutional sector, with the lowest income recorded among farm workers (USD 14).

In both countries, households are dependent on the market for their food needs and make great financial efforts to pay for the schooling of their children. The households in the project area are also affected by the poor state of infrastructure, equipment and social services.

7.3 Land Tenure Status

The census specifically spotlighted the issues of land tenure in order to clearly define the eligibility criteria and compensation arrangements.

In the DRC, 312 landowners and 54 tenants were recorded within the identified project areas: dam/reservoir, operational buildings (power plant area) and roads. Among the landowners, 272 cultivate land affected by the project, and 40 have lost land which they do not farm themselves, but which they lease under multi-year contracts. Some six landowners have lost land which they cultivate and land leased to others. The total number of plots or “lands” (45) affected by the project in South Kivu is 349, representing a little over one land per PAP landowner on average. Most often, the affected landowners lose only one “land” (88% of the PAPs are in this situation); 16 lose two lands and three lose 3.

In Rwanda, 230 households will lose land and/or crops. Some 218 landowner households and 12 tenant households farming under annual contracts were identified. Overall, the number of plots or “lands”, to be lost amounts to 297, averaging 1.36 plots per landowner. This is a high number and should draw attention. However, it can be explained by the extreme fragmentation of farmland.

In conclusion, out of the 636 PAP households, 300 will lose their land and /or crops along the roads, representing almost half of the total number of persons affected (49% in South Kivu and 43% in Rwanda). In Rwanda, the inequality between households is glaring and the determinant of wealth is the amount of land owned. In South Kivu, land tenure insecurity and the hoarding of huge swathes of land by the urban bourgeoisie and traditional chiefs is one of the causes of poverty.
VIII. LEGAL FRAMEWORK, INCLUDING DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND APPEAL MECHANISMS

8.1 Legal Framework

National Legislation

The project and, especially, the full resettlement plan will be implemented based on the legal texts of Burundi, DRC and Rwanda. The main national laws and statutes to be observed are:

**In Burundi:** (i) Law No. 1/008 of 1 September 1986 governing land tenure in Burundi; (ii) Article 21 of Ministerial Order No. 720/CAB/304/208 of 20 March 2008; (iii) Law No. 01/13 of 9 August 2011 and the amended land law; (iv) Decree No. 100/22/ of 7 October 2010 on measures to implement the environment code as it applies to the environmental impact assessment procedure; and (v) Law No. 1/010 of 30 June 2000 establishing the Environment Code in Burundi, which lays down the fundamental rules governing management and protection of the environment against all forms of degradation, in order to safeguard and enhance the rational exploitation of natural resources, combat pollution and nuisances, and improve community living conditions, while respecting the balance of ecosystems.

**In the Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC):** (i) Law No. 73-021 of 20 July 1973 laying down the general property, land tenure and real estate regime and system of guarantees, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 80-008 of 18 July 1980; (ii) Law No. 77/01 of 22 February 1977 governing expropriation for public purposes; (iii) the Constitution (2006) (especially § 9); (iv) Law of 3 May 2011 laying down the fundamental principles of agriculture (Law on Agriculture); (v) Law No. 11/009 of 9 July 2011 laying down the fundamental principles of the environment (environmental framework); (vi) Ministerial Order No. 013/2005 of March 2005 supplementing Order No. 037/2004 of June 2004 setting up, organising and defining the functioning of structures involved in the environmental and social assessment of the PMURR; (vii) Order No. 043/2006 of 8 December 2006 on the obligation to conduct the environmental and social assessment of projects in the DRC; and (viii) Decree No. 044/2006 of December 2006 setting up, organising and defining the functioning of GEEC, as amended by Orders No. 005/2007 of 30/01/2007 and No. 008/2007 of 03/04/2007. The additional instruments are: Decree of 6 May 1952 on the concession and administration of water resources, lakes and watercourses; Decree of 20 June 1960 on land measurement and demarcation; Ordinance No. 98 of 13 May 1963 on land measurement and demarcation; Ordinance No.74/148 of 12 July 1974 setting out the enforcement measures for Law No. 73/021 of 20 July 1973 laying down the general property, land tenure and real estate regime and system of guarantees; Ordinance No. 74/149 of 2 July 1974 defining the number and jurisdictions of land registry divisions in the Republic of Zaire; Ordinance No. 74/150 of 2 July 1974 defining the format for land registration registers and certificates; Ordinance No. 77/040 of 22 February 1977 laying down the conditions for granting free concessions to Zairians who have rendered outstanding services to the Nation. There are a large number of different customary systems that are unfavourable to women and to direct heirs. They are generally administered by local chiefs whose authority is founded on their status as heads of an ethno-geographic communities.

**In Rwanda:** (i) Law No. 22/99 of 12 November 1999 supplementing Book I of the Civil Code and instituting Part V on matrimonial property regimes, donations and inheritance (inheritance law); (ii) Rwandan Constitution of 4 June 2003; (iii) National Land Policy of February 2004 and Organic Law No. 08/2005 of 14 July 2005 laying down the land tenure regime in Rwanda (land law); (iv) Organic Law No. 04/2005 of 8 April 2005 defining the terms of environmental protection, safeguard and promotion in Rwanda is the reference document for all aspects of environmental protection; (v) Order of April 2008 defining land registration formalities; (vi)
Order of July 2010 governing land located on the banks of lakes and rivers transformed into State lands for the purposes of environmental protection; (vii) Ministerial Order No. 003/2008 of 15 August 2008 defining the requirements and procedures for an environmental impact assessment; (viii) Ministerial Order No. 004/2008 of 15 August 2008 publishing the list of works, activities and projects that are subject to an environmental impact assessment. Custom and local practices governed land tenure until adoption of the land laws in the 2000s. However, custom still seems to permeate the management of land conflicts in Rwanda, with obvious non-negligible differences across regions. This is particularly the case with conflicts relating to rights of succession and inheritance, especially the rights of men as opposed to those of women.

Inevitably, there are some differences between the countries in terms of basic laws and regulations.

Policy and Procedures of the African Development Bank Group

The project is based on the environmental and social safeguard requirements of the African Development Bank. As such, it takes into account AfDB’s new Integrated Safeguards System, in force since July 2014. In this regard, the operational safeguards triggered are:

- **Operational Safeguard 1** - This operational safeguard (OS) is triggered by the fact that this is an investment project subject, *de facto*, to an environmental and social assessment.

- **Operational Safeguard 2** - Involuntary resettlement: This OS is triggered by the fact that the project will lead to the involuntary displacement of peoples and cause prejudice.

- **Operational Safeguard 3** - Biodiversity, renewable resources and ecosystem services: This OS is triggered because the project will affect the use of renewable resources.

- **Operational Safeguard 4** – Pollution prevention and control, hazardous materials and resource efficiency: This OS is triggered because the works phase could generate all kinds of pollution.

- **Operational Safeguard 5** - Labour conditions, health and safety: This OS is triggered because of the existence of risks to the health and safety of local communities and workers during the execution of these types of works.

Operational safeguard two on involuntary resettlement concerns AfDB-funded projects that cause the displacement of persons settled within the project right-of-way. It entails: (i) relocation or loss of houses by persons residing in the direct project area; (ii) loss of assets (including the loss of structures and property that have a cultural, spiritual and social significance) or the restriction of access to assets including national parks, protected areas or natural resources; (iii) loss of income sources or livelihoods due to the project, regardless of whether the affected persons are displaced or not. The specific objectives of this operational safeguard are to:

- Avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible or minimize resettlement impacts where involuntary resettlement is deemed unavoidable after all alternative project designs have been explored;

- Ensure that displaced persons are meaningfully consulted and given opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes;
- Ensure that displaced persons receive significant resettlement assistance under the project, so that their standards of living, income-generating capacity, production levels, and overall means of livelihoods are improved beyond pre-project levels;
- Provide explicit guidance to borrowers on the conditions that must be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development and establish a sustainable economy and society; and
- Guard against poorly prepared and implemented settlement plans by setting up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programmes in Bank operations and remediying problems as they arise.

The other relevant policies and guidelines remain applicable as soon as they are triggered under the ISS. These are essentially:

- the Bank’s Gender Policy (2001);
- Framework for Enhanced Engagement with Civil Society Organisations (2012);
- Disclosure and Access to Information Policy (2012);
- Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation in Bank Operations (2001);
- Bank Group Policy on Poverty Reduction (2001);
- Bank Policy on Population and Strategies for Implementation (2002);

**Comparison between the National Legal Frameworks and those of AfDB**

The points of divergence between the national legislations and the Bank’s ISS seem to be fairly significant. However, these must be perceived not as discrepancies, but rather as shortcomings in the national laws relative to the ISS. Such shortcomings can be remedied without contravening the legal provisions.

These points of divergence are:

- Unauthorised occupants are not covered in both national legislations;
- No provision for monitoring and evaluation procedures in national laws;
- No provision for valuation of assets at full replacement cost during expropriation of rural lands:
- No provision for economic rehabilitation;
- No provision for resettlement costs;
- No provision for relocation of PAPs;
- Dispute settlement is less flexible than with World Bank texts;
- Vulnerable groups are not mentioned;
- Community participation is not given as much emphasis as in the Bank’s ISS; and
- Alternatives to compensation are not considered.
8.2 Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

Principles of the Complaints Management Mechanism

The complaints management procedure must provide inhabitants with a preventive and easily accessible remedy to resolve disputes arising from poor understanding of compensation policies, property valuation, implementation of the compensation measures and all measures subsequently adopted under support programmes for project-affected persons.

These procedures are intended for all legal entities or natural persons who feel aggrieved by any of the activities carried out by the Project Company during construction and operation of the Ruzizi III Hydropower Development Project.

The complaints will be submitted to a specific organ named the Complaints Management Unit (CMU). The complaints resolution procedure will be transparent in its operations. It will be implemented in such a way as to respond effectively and timeously to the concerns raised by persons affected or feeling affected by the project.

Organisation and Responsibilities

A Complaints Management Unit (CMU) will be set up within the Project Company, specifically to handle complaints. It will be responsible for receiving, registering, classifying and processing each complaint. Such processing entails analysis, interpretation, determination of the basis of relief and resolution. It shall keep a register for recording all complaints.

In the first instance, it will receive complaints or become aware of filed complaints through several channels, namely:

- Direct filing of the complaint at the CMU office by the affected person: in writing or orally;
- Complaints logbooks submitted to the CMU every week by family counsellors;
- Committee of PAPs acting on behalf of the PAPs;
- Local, customary and other authorities; and
- Family Counsellors (witness NGO) responsible for monitoring the PAPs during all expropriation phases.

The complaints logbooks or complaints registers will be deposited at the various centres in Rwanda with the PAPs Committees of Bugarama and Nzahaha sectors. In South Kivu, they will be deposited with the Committees of PAPs at Ishamba Sous-groupement, Kamanyola Groupement at Kamanyola Centre.

Responsibilities of the CMU

In summary, the CMU shall:

- Centralize and process all complaints objectively;
- Determine the admissibility of each complaint;
- Ascertaining compliance with registration procedure (subject, full name of complainant, signature, remarks etc.), and validate the facts, for each complaint deemed admissible;
- Acknowledge receipt of complaints filed directly to the Project Company and relay them to the company headquarters;
- Coordinate with all stakeholders in order to gather all the opinions and internal information available on the various complaints;
- Manage the verdicts when presenting feedback on reviewed complaints;
- Prepare answers for complainants within the shortest possible time;
- Use the appropriate channels to relay findings to the persons concerned; and
- Suggest plausible solutions to the Project Company.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Various kinds of conflicts, claims and grievances may arise at different stages of project implementation. Provision is made for the following mechanisms:

- **Conflicts not directly related to the project but which could involve it:** These are essentially land disputes that may arise during the expropriation phase, especially during updating of the census. These could also be land boundary conflicts between neighbours, land conflicts resulting from succession and inheritance, conflicts relating to land tenure for women, etc. These conflicts must be resolved through arbitration using the institutions and customs of each society: the *Abunzi* in Rwanda and the customary courts in South Kivu. In the application of their standards, both may decide on measures that could turn out to be prejudicial to complainants, especially women, as several studies have revealed.

Hence, under this RAP and for a limited period, support will be provided to these institutions to enable them operate more efficiently and in compliance with the respective national laws (Rwanda and South Kivu), which are sometimes poorly understood by these customary institutions. Such support is already being provided through several operations in Rwanda and South Kivu by legal NGOs. The mechanisms of these organisations are fully tested and their contribution is invaluable: they can be recruited easily and can operate during the census period for not more than 6 months.

- **Conflicts relating to the Project:** Complaints, on more or less serious grounds, may be filed against the project. Such disputes will be resolved in three ways involving different levels of procedure and different bodies as follows:
  
  o By providing more detailed explanations highlighting all the procedures, methods and the specific techniques used for each component such that the complainant and the community are better informed. In priority, MOSE will be requested to provide such additional information. The procedure is internal; it involves MOSE.
  o By redressing the grievance, resulting in the modification of adopted measures, the adoption of new measures, or reparations for the damage. Depending on the grounds of the complaint, the following will be involved: the Compensation Commissions; and the Project Company (via MOSE), which shall give instructions to its agents handling reparations.
  o By arbitration, calling in an external legal authority, namely the Ombudsman.
Lastly, when the complaint cannot be resolved at the level of the Ombudsman or on the initiative of the individual or legal entity concerned, the matter is referred to the competent judicial institutions of the country, in accordance with normal procedure.

Ombudsman

The Ombudsman shall deal with all complaints that are not resolved at the lower levels and that pit an inhabitant (PAP or otherwise) against any of the Compensation Commissions, or an inhabitant against the Project Company (its services, including MOSE, or its sub-contractors). In each country - Cyangugu for Rwanda and Bukavu for South Kivu - an Ombudsman will be appointed by a body composed of political and customary authorities, civil society organisations in the direct project area, and Committees of PAPs. He/She will be appointed for a term of 5 years. The operational costs of the Ombudsman shall be defrayed by the project.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

9.1 Implementation Principles

The general institutional architecture for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan is based on the following principles:

*Single RAP implementation process:* The inhabitants on both sides of the river are assured that they will be given equitable treatment: This will guarantee peace and social cohesion in the region. A unit (the Environmental and Social Supervision Unit or MOSE) shall liaise between the institutions of both countries throughout the project, and regularly ensure equal treatment of communities affected by the project, in terms of intervention criteria, amounts allocated and actions taken. Above all, it guarantees the full transparency of the process by ensuring a steady flow of information between the PAPs, the authorities and the civil societies of South Kivu (DRC) and Rwanda.

*Compliance with the institutional procedures of each country:* In accordance with the institutional frameworks of Rwanda and the DRC, specific technical units are responsible for implementing the RAP. Such entities may be temporary or permanent, operating only at certain stages of the process (e.g. the expropriation and compensation stages) or during the entire process (monitoring the restoration of living conditions and the local development programme).

*Decentralisation and Accountability:* Decisions are taken by the local authorities of both countries in consultation with the inhabitants concerned. They are accountable to the people and to civil society for the smooth conduct of the RAP process. RAP consultative and monitoring entities bring together all stakeholders involved in RAP. These are permanent units.

*Respect for the human rights and the free choice of PAPs:* Mechanisms guarantee the respect and enforcement of the land rights, property rights, right of expression, right of appeal and non-discrimination (on the basis of gender, status, ethnicity, etc.) of persons affected by the Ruzizi III Project. In each of the countries, NGOs or various service providers are involved in supporting the key stages of expropriation, compensation and restoration of the livelihoods of households and persons affected by the project.

9.2 National Institutional Frameworks

Institutional Framework for Resettlement in Rwanda

In Rwanda, the resettlement process involves the following public institutions:
At the National Level

The Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA), through its executing agency (REMA), has overall responsibility for implementing all environmental and social mitigation measures associated with execution of the Ruzizi III Project. REMA will be responsible for approving the RAP and ensuring that its implementation complies with national statutory principles of resettlement and with the Bank’s ISS. MINIRENA will guarantee the implementation of the Organic Land Law and the Land Use Master Plan. In the decentralisation context, the organisational responsibility for implementing these instruments lies with the relevant district, sector and cell. MINIRENA is also the key ministry for all issues relating to resettlement programmes in the country.

Rwanda Development Board (RDB): As this is a project implemented with the private sector under a public-private partnership (PPP), the RDB monitors it in conjunction with REMA for some key points of the compensation process.

Other ministries and bodies: At the national level, a number of other ministries and bodies are involved, such as MINECOFIN (Ministry of the Economy and Finance), MININFRA (Ministry of Infrastructure), MINAGRI (Ministry of Agriculture), MINALOC (Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs) and the Land Valuation Bureau. They will be generally involved through their external services in the districts or by means of specific services (land assessors, if there are no external services at project commencement in Cyangugu/Kamembe).

At District Level

The authorities of Rusizi District in the West Province will play a key role in RAP implementation: they will supervise "the Compensation Commission", coordinate the various services involved and facilitate the RAP process. They will also play a monitoring role and provide political and administrative support to RAP implementation. They are accountable to the District Development Council. To ensure proper monitoring and implementation of RAP, they will establish a working group to serve as the RAP Focal Point for Ruzizi III. This working group will function as the team coordinating the necessary administrative, social, economic and political measures for RAP implementation at the District level. It will maintain permanent ties with the Compensation and Resettlement Commission, of which it shall be a member, and with the Environmental and Social Supervision Entity (MOSE) tasked with RAP implementation by the Project Company.

District Land Bureau: It is responsible for ascertaining the legality of the ownership rights of project-affected persons and assigning new rights on land that will be purchased by the PAPs with their compensation money or the land on which they will be resettled (assuming that the project procures the land). The Land Bureau will also be responsible for ensuring that the redress mechanisms designed for the PAPs are effective. It will play an important role in the operational process: by coordinating and overseeing the implementation of RAP under the Compensation and Resettlement Commission, and by setting the unit rates at which assets are compensated based on the criteria adopted in the current RAP and possibly adjusted to the specificities of certain local conditions.

District Development Council: It brings together representatives from all the services but also the other stakeholders, including civil society representatives. As such, it will monitor the activities proposed in the RAP to ensure compliance with the District Development Strategy. The District Development Council is also the organ that must be kept regularly informed of the
entire process and which must itself be capable of disseminating this information to all its stakeholders.

**At the Local Sector Level**

Compensation and Resettlement Commission: In conformity with the decentralisation policy in Rwanda, a Compensation and Resettlement Commission will be established in the specific context of the project at Sector level. This body will have operational responsibility for implementing and monitoring all the stages of the compensation and resettlement process. It is the key executing organ of the Resettlement Action Plan. It should be noted that such a Commission will be established in both Rwanda and South Kivu (DRC). Their tasks will be identical.

**Institutional Framework for Resettlement in DRC**

In the DRC, the resettlement process involves the following public institutions:

**At the National Level:**

- The Ministry of Environment, through its operational group, GEEC, will be responsible for approving RAP and monitoring its implementation to ensure compliance with the country’s statutory principles of resettlement and those of the Bank’s ISS. GEEC will intervene directly, albeit on an ad hoc basis (it is based in Kinshasa);
- The Ministry of Land Affairs, via the registrars of land titles in the constituencies concerned and the ordnance survey services;
- The Ministry of Territorial Administration, which is responsible for guidance, census of the communities and monitoring of migration flows, among others;
- The Ministry of Rural Development, whose responsibilities include the development and equipment of rural areas, and the organisation and guidance of the rural population to increase production;
- The Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure, and under it, the Highways Authority, the Road Network and Drainage Authority and the Urban Development Studies Bureau;
- The Ministry of Town Planning and Housing, responsible for urban development (for Kamanyola);
- The Ministry of Agriculture, responsible for agricultural production and food self-sufficiency; and
- The Ministry of Planning, responsible for the planning and programming of economic and social development policies, and the coordination of inter-ministerial projects.

All these ministries will be involved at different levels through their external services in South Kivu Province. However, the services primarily concerned are Land Affairs, Agriculture and Public Works.

**In South Kivu Province**
In the context of decentralisation, political, administrative and operational responsibility for implementing the RAP for the Ruzizi III Project lies with South Kivu Province. The main institutions involved are:

The provincial authorities of South Kivu who will play a key role in RAP implementation. They will supervise the Compensation Commission, coordinate the various external services involved and facilitate the RAP process. They will also play a monitoring role and provide political and administrative support to RAP implementation. They will be accountable to the Parliament of South Kivu for achievement of expected outcomes of the Resettlement Action Plan. To ensure proper monitoring and implementation of RAP, they will set up a standing working group to serve as the RAP Focal Point for Ruzizi III. This working group will act as the team coordinating the administrative, social, economic and political measures necessary for implementing the various RAP activities. It will maintain regular contact with the Compensation and Resettlement Commission, of which it shall be a member, and with the Environmental and Social Supervision Entity tasked with RAP implementation by the Project Company.

Provincial Lands Council: This is a highly important structure provided for in the Agricultural Code which has just been adopted. However, it has not yet been set up in South Kivu Province. It is certain that before works commence on the Ruzizi III Project, it will have been established since its role is crucial in the highly conflictual land tenure situation in the province. It brings together all the customary authorities.

The customary authorities of Walungu Territory - Chiefdom and Groupements: The project area falls within Walungu Territory, in Ngweshe Chiefdom, which comprises the Kamanyola (headquarters: Kamanyola) and Karongho (headquarters: Nyangezi) Groupements. Since the Kamanyola and Nyangezi Groupements have not been elevated into rural/urban councils under the decentralisation process, the supreme authority rests with the customary chiefdom. These customary authorities are in fact judge and party in the compensation process. Accordingly, it will be necessary to collaborate with the political authorities of the Province, farmers’ organisations and the customary authorities to clearly define their roles in structures such as the Compensation and Resettlement Commission of which they will be members.

Compensation and Resettlement Commission: A Compensation and Resettlement Commission will be established by the provincial Government of South Kivu. It is the key organ for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan; it will have operational responsibility for implementing and monitoring all stages of the compensation and resettlement process.

X. ELIGIBILITY

10.1 Eligibility

Under the combined procedures of the three countries and of the AfDB, a person negatively affected by the project is one who, on account of the project, loses ownership, usage or other rights over a building, or any other movable or immovable property, in whole or in part, permanently or temporarily. Accordingly, eligible persons belong to one of the following three categories:

- Persons who hold a formal right to land (including the customary and traditional rights recognized by the laws of the country);
- Persons who have no formal right to the land at the time the census begins, but who have land titles or other deeds - on condition that such titles are recognized by the laws of the country or may be recognized under a process identified in the resettlement plan;

- Persons who have no recognized right nor formal title to the lands they occupy.

Persons in the first two categories receive compensation for lost land and everything it contains, as well as any other assistance provided for under the Bank’s ISS that enables them to recover and improve their pre-project living conditions.

Persons occupying these areas after the deadline are not entitled to any compensation or other form of resettlement assistance.

All persons falling within the three categories will receive compensation for the loss of items or assets other than land.

Hence, the Bank’s policy applies to all affected persons, regardless of their status, formal title to land, legal rights or customary rights, so long as their occupancy of the land predates the eligibility deadline agreed upon by the authorities, the representatives of PAPs and the project.

10.2 Deadline

The main purpose of officially declaring an eligibility expiry date is to determine the expropriated persons who have a legitimate right to compensation and indemnification under a project, and consequently, to avoid a situation whereby foreigners to the project area, speculating on potential gains, come to settle in the area in the hope of benefitting from the resettlement strategy. This principle is clearly enshrined in the laws of Rwanda and the DRC. The objective of law makers is to guarantee the rights of the expropriated party, specifically by forcing the expropriating authority to comply with a rigorous timeframe for notification of expropriation, census, eligibility deadline and the payment of compensation to expropriated parties.

In the summer of 2010, at the Planning Workshop held in Cyangugu and during meetings with farmers and various PAPs, reasons were provided for setting a date to mark the completion of this phase of the RAP preparation process. It was also mentioned that the official deadline would be set by the authorities of the two countries once all the consultations had been completed and agreements reached with the PAPs.

Hence, the date of completion of the census process by the Consultant was set, in consultation with the PAPs, at one month after completion of field operations; i.e. end-November 2010.

XI. LOSS ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION

11.1 Loss Assessment

Pursuant to Article 22 of the Rwandan law of expropriation, “the value of land and the activities thereon that belong to the person expropriated shall be calculated considering their size, nature and location and considering the prevailing market prices”. The Ministerial Order of 26 April 2010 setting baseline land prices outside the city of Kigali, somehow freezes market prices by establishing an official price list for land in each province, district, sector and cell of the country.
Article 18 of the Congolese Law stipulates that the compensation paid to expropriated parties must be underpinned by the value of real rights over the property on the date of the judgment establishing the legality of the procedure. For determination of compensation, Law No. 77-001 of 22 February 1977 provides for various forms of assessment: (i) assessment by the parties concerned; (ii) assessment by two surveyors with real estate expertise from the ordinance survey bureau, assisted by an agronomist, if need be, or another expert depending on the type of property to be expropriated; and (iii) judicial assessment of the compensations based on a common report by three experts recruited. There is no official price list in South Kivu for rural lands.

**Price of land in Rwanda:** The price list for land in the affected sectors and cells of Rusizi is published in Official Gazette No. 19 of 10 May 2010. Prices range from USD 2,300/ha to USD 2,600/ha in Nzahaha sector, and from USD 3,400/ha to USD 3,700/ha in Bugarama, depending on the cell. The former is a very vast and entirely rural sector, having a predominantly hilly landscape with very steep slopes; the latter, of modest size, lies essentially on a plane and includes Bugarama town. The price differences reflect the differences between the two locations. Prices in Nzahaha are midway between the lowest prices in the district (FRW 77/m²) and the highest prices in the urban cells of Cyangugu town (FRW 674/m² or USD 11,500/ha). The official price also takes account of access routes to the land and is higher depending on the quality of access roads (dirt road, asphalted road, etc.).

**Price of land in South Kivu (DRC):** The land market in the region is characterized by wide differences between prices in a highly speculative urban market (80), and the price of agricultural land in the various territories. Since there is no official price list for rural lands in South Kivu (DRC), “market prices” will be considered. The selling of land is an advanced process in most areas of South Kivu province and especially in the project area. In the past, farmers acquired land from a customary authority (Mwami), based on a number of freely-accepted rules binding on both parties to the transaction, within a system of reciprocal rights and obligations. This is no longer the case today. However, it is clear from our investigations that customary authorities still play a role, although it is difficult to determine the extent of such role. Their involvement in land transactions contributes in making the market much more opaque than on the Rwandan side.

The project intends to set the compensation value for farmland at USD 3,500/ha.

**Valuation of trees and crops:** For trees and crops, the compensation rate is calculated based on the principle of full replacement at market price. For annual and seasonal crops, the compensation cost is based on valuation of the output of a crop during the last crop year plus operational costs, which correspond to the cost of the investment made by a farmer to maintain current production levels. The same principle is applied to fruit trees, useful trees and shrubs, taking into account the time it takes for a young plant to mature enough to begin bearing fruit. The “yield of fruit trees” was therefore carefully calculated, based on all the above factors and also by comparing the data collected with data from scientific literature on the sale of family orchards in other localities.

Consequently, for fruit trees, the following formula is used to calculate the compensation value:

\[
C = (R \times P) \times T + Pt + MV
\]

where

- \(C\) = Compensation of one tree;
- \(R\) = Yield;
- \(P\) = Unit Price of the product on local markets;
- \(T\) = Waiting period: average period of time required for the plant to reach the production level of a mature tree (in years);
- \(Pt\) = Purchase value of the replacement plant; and
- \(MV\) = cost of planting and maintenance during the waiting period.)
**Annual or Seasonal Food Crops**: The formula used to calculate the compensation value for a single-crop farm is the following: Cost of compensation (C) = area (S) x [(Yield (R) x unit price of the product (P)) + Cost of implementation in unit value (MV)] of the crop.

**Valuation of houses**: The compensation principle is that of full replacement cost; i.e. the cost, at market prices, of the materials needed to build a replacement structure of good quality and in a locality similar or superior to that of the previous structure (or to repair a partially damaged structure) plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, the cost of works, the remuneration of contractors, and registration and assignment costs. Depreciation of the asset and the value of recovered materials are not factored into the calculation of the replacement cost. Furthermore, the value of benefits derived from the project is not deducted from the valuation of property affected by the involuntary displacement.

Three categories of houses were identified on the project right-of-way:

- **House built with durable material with complete finishing on titled land in urban areas.** After passage of the team of topographers to demarcate the road alignment, the house owner commissioned a company certified by the State of Rwanda for expropriation operations to prepare a valuation of the property. It is the only house of this type that has been identified. The house is located at the beginning of the temporary access road alignment, at the national highway junction located at the far end of the Bugarama petrol station. The appraisal document, consulted by our team, indicates a value of USD 40,000 for this house.

- **Rectangular house built of adobe bricks, rammed earth (more rarely in wood) with a metal or thatched roof.**

- **Traditional dwelling (round hut) built of rammed earth with thatched roof (only on the workers’ camp site, on the Rwandan side, Nzahaha Plain Sector).** Traditional houses will be valued at the price of a rectangular house built with adobe bricks and with a metal roof. This will be done with a view to improving housing. A lump-sum of USD 2,000 will be considered per house to cover the cost of all materials and miscellaneous resettlement costs.
11.2 Implementation of Individual Compensations

The entire process of information, presentation of alternatives to PAPs and final choice will be organized in such a way as to guarantee the free, prior and informed consent of PAPs. To that end, a human rights organisation or an organisation of jurists versed in such processes (witness NGO) shall be called upon to observe and certify the smooth implementation of the process.

**Payment of cash compensation:** If the “land for land” option is preferred, some compensation must, however, still be paid in cash. Cash compensation shall not be a single payment disbursed without any follow up: mechanisms are proposed to ensure that the compensation is used for reconstitution of agricultural capital or commencement of a new activity, to ensure that the income of PAPs is restored at least to its erstwhile equivalent level.

**Payment arrangements:** Pursuant to the Rwandan Law on Expropriation, no payments shall be made in cash: all compensations in cash shall be paid by cheque, to be deposited in a bank account opened by the PAP (article 23). The same principle will be adopted for South Kivu (DRC). This will have the dual effect of preventing compulsive spending and, above all, protecting members of the household from theft or aggression which are, unfortunately, still very frequent in the project area.

**Opening of bank accounts for the PAPs:** Almost all the locals do not have a bank account. In Rwanda, it is easy and inexpensive to open one at Banque Populaire du Rwanda in Cyangugu/Kamembe or in a microfinance institution in the same town. However, this is not possible in South Kivu: a secure account cannot be opened in a microfinance branch in Kamanyola or Nyangezi. Moreover, the total amount that may be paid to several people far exceeds the capacity of these very small institutions. Consequently, the project will facilitate the opening of bank accounts in a commercial bank in Bukavu. The cost of opening the bank account will be advanced by the project and deducted from the compensation paid to the PAPs in both Rwanda and South Kivu. However, as the case may be, the difference in the cost of opening the bank accounts, which is probably higher in Kivu, shall be defrayed by the project in order not to penalize the inhabitants of South Kivu. In Rwanda, if the spouses are legally married, they receive their compensation in a joint account (Article 25 of the Law on Expropriation). It is crucial to extend this measure to all couples in Rwanda and South Kivu, whether they are legally married or not.

**Transaction and land tenure costs:** All land transfer transaction costs will be defrayed by the project. In practice, this will concern households that will be resettled by the project and those that will buy land with their compensation money. In Rwanda, all the land that will be purchased by the affected persons or plots on the resettlement site will be registered in the Land Affairs Office in Rusizi District following the applicable procedure and the registration costs will be defrayed by the project. In the DRC, where issuance of a land title is a protracted, complex and very costly operation, a faster and more flexible approach will be adopted to secure land tenure for locals: indeed, in the South Kivu region where the risks of land tenure insecurity resulting from legal dualism is high and where the real estate market is buoyant with many stakeholders, it will be important to formalize the land ownership rights of the buyer. A “land certificate” could be established that is transferable, assignable and has legal recognition. The cost of establishing the certificate will be defrayed by the project. This should be discussed within the Provincial Lands Council and a decision taken by the provincial authorities prior to project commencement. This will serve as a powerful incentive to buy land for the affected persons. This certificate will be established either by the lands service or, to be more pragmatic, by the “Compensation Commission” which, by bringing together all stakeholders (political, administrative and customary authorities and the civil society), would be best placed to do so.
In both countries, the role of this Commission will be to establish the right to indemnification/compensation and monitor the files of PAPs until completion of the resettlement and relocation process, or purchase of the land by the household.

11.3 Allocations and Miscellaneous Support Measures

- Physically-Displaced PAPs

Recovery of building materials and various equipment from the house: All recoverable materials and capital assets constitute an additional benefit for affected persons. The value of such materials will not be deducted from the compensation amount.

Relocation allowance for each PAP household: Transportation of the PAP households and their property from their current place of residence to the resettlement site will be covered by the project. Affected persons (landowners or tenants) who decide to relocate voluntarily will receive an allowance for the transport of their property and family members. This amount will cover transportation within Rusizi District in Rwanda and within Ishamba Sous-groupement and Kamanyola Groupement in South Kivu.

Rental allowance for tenants: PAP tenants who will be physically displaced will receive a rental allowance of USD 300 per household for the first 5 months of rental.

Construction of houses by the community and remuneration of labour: Given the very small number of physically-displaced PAPs, it is proposed that their houses should not be constructed by the Project Company but by the inhabitants themselves in order to generate employment opportunities and income for them. The PAPs will be assisted financially and technically in the reconstruction of their homes: they will execute the works using labourers and artisans from the community. The building materials will be provided by the project. Labour (i.e. labourers and skilled workers) will be remunerated at the applicable local rate.

- Economically-Displaced and/or Physically-Displaced PAPs

Transition Allowance to serve as a safety net: This compensation is paid to physically-displaced PAPs, regardless of whether they are resettled on a site or choose to relocate voluntarily, especially landowners who may have lost all their land and their house; and persons who have lost the greatest share (over 50%) or the entirety of their land. Such PAPs are eligible, in priority, to the Livelihoods Restoration and Improvement Programme. It is envisaged that these PAPs and their families will receive a special allowance pro-rated on the number of household members and equivalent to USD 200 per individual, regardless of age. This allowance is primarily intended to cover school fees for school-going children, health care and certain food expenses to ensure that they maintain a balanced diet. This financial allowance is supplementary to the living conditions restoration and improvement process, and does not replace the process. It is only a short-term supplement to subsidize certain targeted expenses. This allowance will be provided together with counselling support on family budget management conducted by an NGO. Depending on the family situation and the evolution of the expenditure borne by the family during the year in which it loses all its lands (e.g. modification of the size of the family following a birth or death; increase in certain expenses such as schooling, health – for instance following an accident, etc.), this transition allowance could be increased and/or extended.

Compensation for loss of economic activity: Based on the census conducted, this compensation concerns only the trader from Bugarama who was operating from home at the junction of the temporary access road and the asphalted national highway. It will be paid only if the alignment
of the temporary access road is adopted. In that case the trader will be eligible to compensation for loss of income. Prior to his displacement, it will be necessary to prepare with him a balance sheet of his business with a view to determining, on the basis of his turnover, his monthly income over the last three years. The compensation will be equivalent to 6 months of the average monthly income earned over the last three years.

**Targeted measures for vulnerable people:** The project’s first obligation will be to complete the identification of vulnerable people regardless of whether they are heads or members of PAP households. In conjunction with the social services of Rusizi District and South Kivu Province, MOSE will establish the list of vulnerable persons and their families. Representatives of PAP Committees and authorities from the villages and localities concerned will also be requested to participate in this identification exercise. Hence, right from the first information sessions organized by MOSE and all through the initial period when PAPs are informed of the various compensation options, special attention will be paid to these persons. It is known that they do not participate or express their views on these occasions.

- Specific assistance at all stages of the process: Consultancy support will be provided at all stages of the resettlement and compensation process to these persons: negotiation, compensation and displacement. The following measures will be implemented depending on identified needs and the requests from vulnerable people and their households:

  o Assistance during the compensation negotiations: verification that choices are freely made such that these persons are neither influenced nor marginalized by the rest of their family members.

  o Assistance in all procedures related to compensation payments - e.g. assistance in opening bank accounts, protective assistance during withdrawal of the money for purchase of land, etc. .

  o Mobility assistance: provision of a means of transport for persons with reduced mobility.

  o House construction assistance if the person is displaced - the construction site will be monitored to ensure that there is no misappropriation of funds.

  o Assistance in searching for land (mobility essentially).

  o Assistance in land development (e.g. monitoring of the labourers who will be tasked with clearing, tilling/ridging/planting etc.).

  o Provision of the necessary health care at critical periods (transition period).

- Steps must be taken to ensure that these vulnerable persons participate fully in the various programmes to be implemented to restore and improve living conditions: training, experience-sharing, micro-credit, etc. Lastly, measures will be taken to ensure that their concerns, claims and complaints against the project or other institutions, relating to resettlement, compensation and restoration measures are duly taken into account under a mechanism set up to repair the wrongs of the project.
Their socio-economic and/or physical vulnerability should in no way marginalize them or exclude them from the expected benefits of this Resettlement Plan.

Securement of the property rights of women: It was noticed, in light of prevailing practice, that all women regardless of their civil status (single, married monogamously or polygamously, divorced, widowed) will represent a specific vulnerable group with regard to land tenure and eligibility to compensation. Although the new laws enhance the status of women in this regard in Rwanda, the scientific literature consulted and available knowledge on the specific mobilisation actions of certain NGOs clearly show that, in both countries, women still face enormous difficulties in having their property rights recognized. In the current exceptional situation which will exacerbate land conflicts, there is even greater reason to expect that the status of women will be undermined by this process and that their rights will not be respected. This is all the more so because the local authorities, customary and/or judicial institutions in both countries, which will handle these matters, either have a poor understanding of the new legal framework (Rwanda), or mechanically apply jurisprudence which is particularly unfair to women (South Kivu, DRC). Consequently, specific measures must be taken. Such measures will include: substantial legal support on women’s ownership rights: production of a procedures guide for the Compensation Commissions; training of the various organs and institutions tasked with indemnification and compensation; and counselling, information and awareness-raising for households and inhabitants. MOSE should entrust such support activities to NGOs or associations of jurists specialized in this domain in Rwanda and South Kivu, which have long-standing proven experience.

Implementation and monitoring: The service provider responsible for giving counselling support to families (witness NGOs) will develop these support measures for vulnerable persons under MOSE’s supervision and in close collaboration with the Social Services of Rusizi District and Social Affairs Services of South Kivu Province. It will, indeed, be necessary to envisage the progressive support of these vulnerable persons by the social institutions of these countries. In the Resettlement Plan monitoring process to be implemented by MOSE, a specific chapter must be devoted to the monitoring of vulnerable households and persons.

### 11.4 Restoration and Improvement of Living Conditions

The commitment of the Ruzizi III Project to the inhabitants of the area, in both Rwanda and South Kivu, will be a comprehensive and long-term process. It will translate into the implementation of two complementary plans:

- First of all, the project must make every effort to help directly-affected households to, once again, enjoy satisfactory and/or new living conditions on a sustainable basis. To that end, a Plan for the Restoration and Enhancement of Living Conditions (PRRV) will be put in place for persons affected by the project. Women will be specifically targeted by the PRRV in actions geared towards agriculture and the development of economic activities. They have already joined many tontines, self-help groups and/or mutual solidarity funds through which it will be possible, and even desirable, to provide training and
support (micro-credits, small implements, etc.). It should be recalled that it is often the women who request for support to improve the organisation and management of their sales and marketing of their products.

This commitment will also entail enabling all other inhabitants – i.e. those who are not directly affected by the loss of assets but who are concerned as locals - to benefit from the development activities that will contribute to the general improvement of living conditions in the region. In this connection, a Local Development Plan (PDLC) will be prepared for project area communities in South Kivu and Rwanda.

Both programmes will be launched as soon as the project commences. PRRV will cover a period of 5 years and is budgeted in the RAP for this period. It has a limited objective and accurate results should be obtained within this time frame. In contrast, the PDLC lasts for a longer period. It is budgeted in the RAP for 5 years as well, but the financing mechanism (Local Development Fund) is scheduled to be replenished subsequently through: the Project Company, partnership with other potential sources of financing, and the participation of locals and their decentralized local government entities.

At the moment, the RAP limits itself to laying the broad guidelines of both plans. Finalisation will be done by MOSE once it has been set up. They will, of course, have to be discussed and studied with the PAPs, the farmers’ organisations in the Ruzizi III project area, the local authorities and their technical services, the customary authorities, and civil society organisations.

XII. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE RESETTLEMENT SITES, SITE SELECTION, SITE PREPARATION AND RESETTLEMENT

During the RAP update, the Project Company shall confirm the resettlement area to the PAPs to be displaced, bearing in mind that this site is located within the project area. In any event, the project shall be responsible for the preliminary development of the resettlement sites depending on the usage to which such sites will be put. This requirement is part of the Environmental and Social Action Plan. Its implementation is a project condition.

XIII. HOUSING, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The PDLC will help to improve the living conditions of project area communities, with a view to sharing the expected benefits with them. While the main benefit for thousands of inhabitants, predominantly urban dwellers in Burundi, South Kivu and Rwanda, is a substantial improvement in electricity supply, the major benefits for the local communities residing near the dam and power plant will be better access to certain essential services or all other aspects of economic improvement that they may choose. The principle is to establish a fund to promote local development through basic socio-economic infrastructure.

The Fund will have two objectives, namely: financing socio-economic infrastructure; and financing individual and collective economic development projects (groups, partners, etc.). Fair criteria will be defined for the distribution of this Fund in the project area localities of the three countries based, for instance, on the number of persons affected, surface area of lost land, other agricultural assets, level of equipment existing in the locality, etc.

The Fund will be used for the construction of social and energy facilities (water points, storage warehouses, input shops for farmers’ organisations, renovation of schools and health posts, energy equipment (solar panels), and miscellaneous items) or economic projects, based on the
priorities expressed by the inhabitants. It will provide financial support to local operators active in microfinance in the project area. They could be given a line of credit which will contribute to the expansion of the culture of credit and boost the development of individual projects by locals. Meanwhile, the objective will always be to go through the market (for the purchase of inputs and other intermediate consumption goods, etc.).

**XIV. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) was prepared within the framework of the ESIA, focusing on the major environmental and social impacts identified and the attendant mitigation measures. The ESMP shall be updated in accordance with AfDB requirements.

**XV. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

The implementation schedule will be established by the PC during RAP update. This requirement is part of the ESAP.

**XVI. COSTS AND BUDGET**

The total cost of the measures contained in the full resettlement plan at this stage (2012) is **USD 11,350,000, or EUR 8,730,769.** The details are set out in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>COSTS</th>
<th>EURO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>EURO</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAP compensation measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for loss of assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support measures for all PAPs</td>
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<td>115,385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transition allowance for physically and economically-displaced PAPs</td>
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<td>76,923</td>
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<tr>
<td>Measures for vulnerable PAPs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total / Compensation</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,190,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,223,077</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>RAP operationalisation studies</td>
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<td>Supplementary censuses</td>
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<td>Operation of the two Compensation Commissions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staff: witness NGO, legal support, gender support</td>
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<tr>
<td>Functioning of the Ombudsman</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total: RAP Implementation Costs</strong></td>
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<td><strong>430,769</strong></td>
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<td>Programme for the Restoration and Improvement of Living Conditions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
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<td>115,385</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Total: Plan for the Restoration and Consolidation of Living Conditions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>846,154</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Development Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation of the Local Development Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total: Local Development Plan</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,500,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,230,769</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,350,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,730,769</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**XVII. MONITORING/EVALUATION**

17.1 Principles

The monitoring/evaluation measures are aimed at ensuring that the proposed actions are implemented as planned and within the set time frame, and that the expected results are attained. When shortcomings and difficulties are observed, monitoring/evaluation makes it possible to trigger the appropriate corrective measures.
Monitoring/evaluation of the actions proposed in the Resettlement Action Plan should focus principally on attainment of the main objective of the RAP, which entails ensuring that affected persons enjoy the same or better living standards and conditions relative to the pre-project situation.

There is internal monitoring/evaluation to be executed by MOSE and external monitoring/evaluation to be conducted by the Environmental and Social Monitoring Mission and the Multipartite Monitoring Commission (described in the ESIA report).

Monitoring/evaluation of the resettlement action plan will target the following three objectives:

- **Surveillance:** Verify, especially at the commencement of RAP, that its detailed specifications are designed, and that it is implemented in accordance with the validated RAP.

- **Monitoring:**
  - Constantly verify that the RAP work programme and budget are executed as planned;
  - Constantly verify that the quality and quantity of expected results are obtained within the prescribed time frame;
  - Identify any unforeseen factor or trend that could influence the organisation of RAP and the definition of measures, undermine its efficiency or present opportunities to be developed; and
  - Recommend the appropriate corrective measures to the competent officials on time through routine or exceptional programming procedures.

- **Evaluation:**
  - Establish and interpret the socio-economic and health baseline situation for the affected communities, prior to project commencement (the census conducted under this remit led to preparation of the baseline situation);
  - Regularly define all or some of the above parameters in order to monitor and gauge their respective trends;
  - Establish a new socio-economic and health baseline situation at project completion to evaluate RAP impact; and
  - Analyse, through a programmed approach or in response to monitoring/evaluation findings, certain elements of the human environment or certain measures in order to improve RAP efficiency.

### 17.2 Internal Monitoring/Evaluation

**Principles**

The internal monitoring of RAP implementation will be MOSE’s responsibility. It will entail constantly ensuring that the actions listed in the work programme are executed on time and within the budget. Internal monitoring will be determined through MOSE’s work programmes and the contracts of sub-contractor service providers. These documents will define the
monitoring targets and the quantitative, qualitative, temporal and budget performance indicators used for monitoring. The indicators for each RAP phase (preparatory phase prior to population displacement, displacement and resettlement phase, post-resettlement phase) shall be discussed with the stakeholders and the competent institutions in Rwanda and South Kivu.

The opinions of PAPs and their representatives will form an integral part of the monitoring system. They shall draw MOSE’s attention to the validity and, especially, the acceptability of the measures proposed for the project area.

A monitoring/evaluation expert will be recruited to prepare the internal monitoring programme in MOSE.

**Monitoring Indicators**

The global monitoring indicators will be specified and utilized, namely:

- Number of households and persons affected by project activities;
- Number of households and physically-displaced persons affected by project activities;
- Number of households and persons resettled by the project;
- Total amount of compensation paid; and
- Number and nature of complaints.

Furthermore, socio-economic indicators will be established and monitored for a sample of PAPs in various areas of action or components, such as:

- Average standard of living (valuation of own consumption and with monetary income);
- Average breakdown of household expenditure; and
- Number of beneficiaries of the various components of the restoration project.

On the housing and resettlement sites, the following livelihood indicators will be monitored:

- Quality of buildings (fissures, gutters, etc.);
- Access to drinking water, education and health for resettled persons;
- Farm output;
- Fruit tree replacement rate after 2 years;
- Evolution of persons who maintained the same activity; and
- The fate of persons who changed activities.

The initial value of these indicators (baseline value) may be determined through the socio-economic surveys included in the census. It would be relevant to repeat these surveys annually over a sample of 15 to 20% of displaced households. Lastly, as indicated, there will be special social monitoring of vulnerable persons. Hence, it should be recalled that the contracting authority should take the necessary measures to identify the specific problems of such persons and assist them to be resettled under proper conditions.
17.3 External Monitoring/Evaluation of RAP Implementation

Such monitoring/evaluation concerns both RAP and ESMP implementation. It will be conducted by the following two entities, described in detail in the ESIA report:

- **Environmental monitoring mission**: It will entail observing changes in the components of the natural and the human environment potentially affected by the project, to ensure the effectiveness of measures adopted. Such monitoring will be based on a scientific, quantitative and qualitative approach; the monitoring elements must be measurable through recognized methods. This mission will be entrusted to a consultancy firm from the region, recruited through a bidding process.

- **The Multipartite Monitoring Commission (COMS)** will comprise approximately 40 members from entities participating in the project, representatives of local authorities, representatives of the relevant ministries, representatives of the communities and representatives of NGOs and civil society organisations.

- **International Panel of Experts**: This is an independent and consultative body to be established under the supervisory authority of EGL. It will ensure the functioning of all project institutions, including MOSE.

17.4 Participation of PAPs in Monitoring/Evaluation

PAPs will participate in the monitoring/evaluation system in various ways, namely:

- Collection of simple data on their activity;
- Participation of PAP representatives in meetings on programming, monitoring and evaluation through their local PAP committees;
- Participation of PAP committees in meetings during the preparation of work programmes and evaluation of the implementation of the previous programme;
- Holding MOSE and the Environmental and Social Monitoring Mission accountable in case of unsatisfactory performance in RAP implementation and in the intervention modalities of various operators;
- Participation of PAP representatives in the acceptance of the investments made for them; and
- Opinion surveys during the assessments.

A participatory monitoring/evaluation programme will also be prepared by an expert responsible for the monitoring database. This programme will supplement the more quantitative monitoring programme mentioned above. It will have the major advantage of closely involving PAPs as the main stakeholders in their evaluation, preparation of the indicators they deem relevant and collection of data on them.

XVIII. REFERENCES AND CONTACTS

18.1 References


18.2 Contacts

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