



RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT – DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

VOLUME 2: APPENDICES

FINAL REPORT

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**RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**



APPENDIX 1

**CONSULTATION MATERIAL USED DURING
NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 2012**

TASKFORCE MEETING: NAMES OF TASK FORCE MEETING PARTICIPANTS WHO ENDORSED THE RAP AND ESIA FOR RUSUMO HYDRO POWER PROJECT
IN NGARA DISTRICT TANZANIA ON 20.12.2012

No	NAMES	TITLE	CONTACTS		SIGNATURE
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16					
17					
18					

Mission in Ngara 13th and 14th February 2013

Meeting with Ngara District Officers - 13th February 2013

The following are the district officers with whom the Social Development and Resettlement Officer consulted;

1. Helman Hume District community Development Officer
2. Saul Wilson Nyamunda Legal Officer
3. Enoch Mponzi land and natural resources officer
4. Mhina Toba Ally Environment Officer

Issues discussed were the following;

- Compensation rates for businesses, houses, land
- Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures
- Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs
- Training of district Officers as TOTs for financial management training of PAPs

Compensation rates for businesses, houses and land for Ngara district

The Officers revealed that there are no updated compensation rates for businesses, houses and land they also noted that Compensation rates depend on the property being compensated, its value, location and market value and there are no current rates at the district for Rusumo area.

Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures

The officers supported the idea of implementing the LADP through the district and indicated that they have a similar program with Kabanga Kenel - a mining project which will resettle more people than the Rusumo project. The officers said that the Land Officer will always be available and will provide support needed on behalf of the district.

Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs

- After a long discussion considering a number of factors such as accessibility, charging of interest rates, knowledge and rights of PAPs to compensation, use and owning of a bank accounts the officers recommended National Micro Finance Bank (NMB) which is the only financial institution available in the district. It was noted that cooperatives in Tanzania similar to SACO of Rwanda are not strong and cannot be trusted with handling cash that belong to individuals.
- They also recommended that there should be a contract between NMB and Rusumo Project / NELSAP to carry out the role of paying compensation funds to PAPs. The Officers also proposed that the district Community Development Officer should be a signatory to the contract as the district representative and also as RAP implementation focal point person.
- The contract with the Bank should indicate the names of the PAPs, location and how much should be given to each PAP.

Training of district Officers in financial management as TOTs who will take up the responsibility to train PAPs in the same.

After a long discussion the following were resolved;

- Financial management training should proceed the reception of the compensation funds by all PAPs.
- Community development officer noted that women are vulnerable in such conditions and recommended that joint accounts should be opened for people who are married and that the financial training should be attended by both spouses.
- No conditions for people to receive their money should be put in place especially for Rusumo people who are already involved in business. People have the right to access their funds compensation once they need it.
- The list of PAPs should be given to the District Commissioner (DC) with amount due to each PAP
- The bank should be consulted for advice concerning the modalities of payment and other financial issues.

The following district officers were proposed for the Finance management training as TOTs;

1. Community development officer
2. Cooperative officer
3. Trade officer
4. Land officer
5. Agriculture officer

They also Proposed that the training should be combined with that of the district officers in Kirehe district which will carry out the same responsibilities in their district. They in particular requested that the Tanzanian Officers be transported to Rwanda for the training.

Proposed facilitation of the TOTs for field work to train the PAPs

The officers requested to know what their Rwanda counterparts had proposed and after they were informed they proposed a copy and pest of the same which are the following;

- ❖ Fuel, lunch and communication,
- ❖ Training materials (note book, a pens, pencils and plastic file folds for PAPs. For Trainers markers, flipcharts and flipchart holder plus the flipchart bag).
- ❖ Requested for a lap top for the focal point person to enable him keep records of PAPs and provide monthly reports to NELSAP.
- ❖ Proposed transport and lunch facilitation for the PAPs who will come for the training.

Meeting with the District Commissioner

After the above meeting the officers proposed another meeting with the with District commissioner Mr. David Peter Mafipa, to update him on the resolutions of the meeting with district officers and seek his support. In company of the Community development officer who was representing the District Executive Director a meeting with the DC was convened.

After introductions the DC was given full update of Rusumo Project and also on the resolutions by the concluded meeting with district officers.

He however expressed concerns with cash compensation basing on the ongoing mining project of Kabanga Kenel in Ngara District. He also appreciated the fact that people affected by Rusumo project are few in number compared to those affected by Kambanga Kenel mining project and that majority of those who will be resettled are business people who are used to handling cash.

The DC was also in agreement with the resolutions of the district officers and he also promised his support to the implementation of the RAP and the project in general.

Meeting with the NMB, Bank Manager; Joseph Mwita

The Social Development and Resettlement Officer / NELSAP decided to have a meeting with NMB manager to assess issues and modalities of using their bank to pay compensation fees to the PAPs. In company of the community development officer of Ngara District a meeting with the Bank Manager was held and the following were noted;

1. The project will not be charged fees for paying compensation money as long as the PAPs own accounts with the Bank. The following are the requirements for opening an account with the Bank;

Requirements;

1. Full names, date of birth, residential address , telephone no if any and email address if any.
2. Tax identification number.
3. Introductory letter from relevant authority such as government officials e.g. one from the village chief of their residence.
4. The location / village name
5. ID especially election cards, driving license can be used or medical insurance cards.
6. The amount to open the account which should not be less than 15000 TZ shs.
7. Nature of business e.g. peasants, farmer or business person should be indicated.
8. Three passport photographs with blue background
9. Signature or thumb print

Note1:

- ✓ The manger promised that if all the requirements are in place the bank will transport their officers to Rusumo and open accounts for the PAPs with their Bank.
- ✓ He also suggested that the project should open an account with NMB Ngara deposit the amount which will be transferred to the individual accounts of the PAPs.
- ✓ If PAPs hold an account with NMB there will be no charges for transferring the amounts due to them to their individual accounts, but if they operate accounts with other financial institutions they will be charged for the transfer process.
- ✓ The monthly charge for managing a bank account with NMB is 1000 TZ shs which will be charged to the PAPs as well.
- ✓ The amount one is allowed to withdraw from the bank at once is one shillings to two million shillings.
- ✓ The ITM machine can be used to with draw from one to one million shillings.

Note2:

The Bank manager suggested that if the project requires special treatment, a letter requesting and naming the special treatment should be written to head office of NMB through Ngara branch.

The account should be a company account and the letter should spell put the currency and terms and conditions for its operations.

The Bank manager also provided a number of flyers which can be used to sensitize the PAPs about the operations of the bank.

**Meeting with village Rusumo village chief - Mr. Keneth Kefa of Rusumo village TZ side
14th Feburary 2013**

The above consultation aimed at identification of the project construction sites. Together with the village chief we toured construction sites for water diversion and the dam site. The following are the explanations given by the village chief;

Water diversion proposed site;

- This occupies about 6 hectors and the residents are awaiting to be resettled.
- This is the place said to contain the diversion of the water.
- According to the local chief there are about 40 - 60 hh

The power house;

The local chief also took us through to the proposed site for the power house on the Tanzanian side. It is down at the slope side of the river with about 10 hh and banana plantation gardens.

The following are the explanations given by the local chief;

- About two hectares are the ones proposed for the construction of the power house.
- About ten households are located there.

Constructors' place proposed site;

The village chief said that about 10 households were marked for the construction of contractors' site but added the proposed site was never surveyed.

Fishing activities on the Tanzanian side.

A meeting was held with the fishermen and the local chief who shared the following information;

- Only one association does fishing on the Kagera and Ruvubu river. This association is not formal and is not yet organized into a cooperative. The name of the association was not known. According to the fishermen farming is more profitable than fishing and fishing is a par time activity.

- Since fishing is done on an individual basis and not regular it was not possible to assess how much income is earned from fishing within a certain period of time per house hold.

Kirehe Mission 12th and 14th February 2013

On 12th February 2013 most of Kirehe district officials were attending a training in Kayonza however a discussion was held with Madam Niyonagira Natalie in charge of Agriculture Tel: 0788630500 and Innocent Nshimiyimana who is the Proximity Business advisor for Kirehe district.

Issues discussed;

- Compensation rates for businesses, houses, land
- Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures
- Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs
- Training of district Officers as TOTs for financial management training of PAPs

Compensation rates for businesses, houses, land in Kirehe district;

The officers said that Kirehe district does not have their own rates. They referred to the National Bank as the one which determines compensation rates for property. The officer in charge of lands and compensation was consulted on the telephone with no response. Further consultation with that National Bank are planned.

Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures

The officer proposed the following;

- Proposed implementing the livelihood programme as "Ingoboka" programme - where needy people are identified and given affordable and appropriate assistance where the money is sent to the bank accounts of beneficiaries or,
- Implementing it through Direct support for Vision Umurenge Programme (VUP) at the sector level.

This discussion was not conclusive however it was suggested that as particular activities for the programmes will be named for each district in partnership with the district then appropriate implementation methodology will be determined.

Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs

After discussion of the RAP and the compensation process the officials proposed Umurenge SACCO as the appropriate channel for compensating the PAPs and gave the following reasons;

- SACCO is a commercial institute accessible in most villages and can offer credit to their clients.
- Both spouses should be signatories to the account.

- SACCO does not have monthly charges.
- SACCO is owned by farmers in the area to which most of the PAPs may belong.
- No disbursement charges will be charged by SACCO.

Training of district Officers as TOTs for financial management training of PAPs

The following officers were Proposed people for financial management training at the district level as TOTs to PAPs;

1. Land Officer urbanization and resettlement
2. Agriculture officer
3. Officer in charge of Cooperatives
4. In charge of social affairs and protection
5. Proximity Business advisor

Modalities of financial management training

The officers proposed the following based on similar passed experiences at the district;

- Suggested training of TOTs which can take one week
- The module should include Project management (capital, interest, profit and proposal development), diversification of agriculture and livelihood based on accessible resources and market, "icunga mutungo", Bank account opening, account management, when to withdraw and saving)
- Suggested that payment of the consultant should be based on the module and based on previous experience approximately 5000 USD may suffice.

Note: Suggested that the training should not be done at the district level where district officials can be called out of the training at any time by their leaders.

Facilitation for TOTs for a period of one year;

The officers proposed the following to facilitation to the TOTs in training of the PAPs into financial management;

- Fuel, communication and lunch (the amount to be discussed with the team)
- Training material for PAPs and the trainers e.g. note books, a pens, pencils and plastic file folders for PAPs. For Trainers markers, flipcharts and flipchart holder and their bags.
- Trainers should make monthly reports to NELSAP
- The consultant should design the training programme / plan

Note: NELSAP should write a letter requesting for the participants through the ministry of Local Government. The letter must be approved by the same ministry to enable full participation of all officers.

Fishing activities in Kirehe district;

The following is the information provided by the district officer on fishing activities in Kirehe district;

Aquaculture in Kirere district is only based in Kigarama sector;

- It is organized under a cooperative.
- It is hoped to be a profitable business
- Proposed aquaculture in the marshland which will be permanently flooded.

Further information collected on Fishing activities by visiting the fishing sites;

Discussion was held with the vice president of the cooperative - Madam Mukabisangwa Jacqline. The following is the information she provided;

- ✓ The fishing ponds belong to KUAKI
- ✓ For one to become a member she /he pays shares equivalent to 45,000Rwf
- ✓ Those who do not have money can provide their labor for the cooperative.
- ✓ New members are still allowed to come in but admission awaits the start of the project.
- ✓ However if the number gets to fifty gets admission will close. So far 14 people are on the waiting list.
- ✓ Current membership is 12 men and 18 women.
- ✓ They currently own 5 pigs which will provide feeds for the fish.
- ✓ Currently there is no fish. This was stopped when development of a water body which will supply water for irrigation started.
- ✓ It is now one year and some months and since then fishing activities stopped.
- ✓ However even before the water body was constructed they had not been able to harvest any fish because of the poor quality of fish fries which had been planted.
- ✓ They received support from RDB which stopped and have been promised support by KWAMP.
- ✓ Support received from RDB was for construction of water ponds and also provided the fish fries.
- ✓ KWAMP provided pigs.
- ✓ Part of the Shares was used to put up the current structure for the pigs.
- ✓ Shareholders provide food for the pigs and one of them does cleaning on a daily basis.
- ✓ The security guard who is also a member is paid for the service. He is paid 17,000 RWF on a monthly basis.

The vice president to the cooperative was not able to provide expected output and profit for the cooperative.

Visit to SACCO in Kigarama Sector

Discussion was held with Kunda Joel an Account of IMIRASSIREYITERAMBERE SACCO - Tel: 078763507 14th February 2013.

The branch Manager was on the field but the was in position to provide all needed information.

After explanation of the reason for the visit by the Social Development and resettlement Officer / NELSAP, SACCO account shared a list of people who were resettled by the district and where SACCO carried out the duties of paying compensation fees on behalf of the district. Examples of these are the ones who were affected by the activities of KWAMP.

He indicated that based on such experiences SACCO of Kigarama would be in position to carry out compensation roles for the Rusumo project affected people.

He also revealed that SACCO is an autonomous organistaion and therefore it can have a contract with Rusumo project to carry out payment of compensation funds to the PAPs.

Requirements or procedures for SACCO to carry out the compensation payment to PAPs;

- ✚ The PAP must own an account with SACCO. This requires an initial deposit of 1100 RWF for the account card and book.
- ✚ The client / PAP in this case must have an ID with 2 passport photographs to facilitate account opening.
- ✚ The contract between SACCO and Rusumo Project must indicate how much money will be given to SACCO and a list of PAPs who will benefit from the mentioned amount indicating how much will be given to an individual PAP.
- ✚ The compensation money is deposited on SACCO account in BK which is 068-0319396-02. This is a RWF account and important to note that SACCO does not operate a dollar account.
- ✚ There is no limit on the membership they can always receive any number.
- ✚ In the process of transferring amounts to the individual accounts it is a policy by SACCO that each individual is charged 300 RWF.
- ✚ Even Tanzanians can be received as long as they adhere to rules and regulations of SACCO.
- ✚ No limit for on withdraws, however if one needs to withdraw more than 500,000 RWF he or she has to communicate it to SACCO in advance of one day.
- ✚ However, whoever owns an account with SACCO is obliged to save at least 1000 RWF on his account. In other words he cannot withdraw all the money from the account there must be a balance of 1,000 RWF.
- ✚ Another obligation for someone who owns an account with SACCO is that he /she must pay for shares equivalent to 5,000 RWF which can be paid at different times in a year. This amount for shares is paid once one decides to leave SACCO.
- ✚ After one has paid for the shares, he / she then gets access to all services offered by SACCO such as access to credit.

- ✚ Accessibility to credit considers that the clients' account has be active within a period of the last 3 months from the time of credit seeking.
- ✚ The amount of credit offered does not exceed 2,000,000 RWF paid within 2 years but one can even pay in a less period depending on his / her affordability.
- ✚ If one wants to close the account he /she writes a letter requesting for the same and he is then allowed to close. In so doing he is paid all the money on his account and he is also paid his / her 5,000 RWF for the shares since he /she is no longer considered as a member.

Conclusion and recommendations

1. The project shouldn't hire finance institutions to carry out the compensation of PAPs. Instead the project should make use of existing which is less costly and empowering the PAPs in issues of finance management.
2. It is recommended that all PAPs should undergo finance management training before reception of compensation funds. This call for a quick action in finance management training such that it does not become a load block to compensation process.
3. All spouses should undertake finance management training to as a mitigation measure for conflicts that may arise from the use of compensation funds.
4. Use of district officers as TOTs for finance management training is less costly, manageable and sustainable as opposed to hiring and individual or consultant firm to do it. It will ease monitoring of the same.
5. Training of the TOTs for Ngara district should be combined with training of Kirehe district officers. This will enable harmonized finance training for the PAPs, delivery of same messages, less costly and it will also ease monitoring process.
6. NELSAP should hold workshops with district officers to discuss and decide on the live hood restoration program and LADP plan activities based on the needs and recourses area and people. This will ensure ownership and incorporation of the programs in the existing plans and activities of the districts.
7. A study to inform diversification of livelihood from agriculture to improved aquaculture, apiculture etc in the project area is necessary if the same activities are to be considered in the LADP.



Annex A: Project Factsheet: Rusumo hydroelectric Power Project

Project Location: The Rusumo hydroelectric power project station is located at Rusumo falls on the border between Rwanda and Tanzania

Financiers: The Hydroelectric power station and the transmission lines to three countries will be jointly funded by the World Bank (project), the African Development Bank (AfDB) (Transmission lines), and other development partners.

Project cost: Investment cost for both power plant and the transmission lines will cost about USD \$ 440 million (Source: Feasibility Reports).

Implementing Agency: The Nile Basin Initiative/Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP), is the Executing Agency on behalf of the three countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania.

Ownership: A jointly owned utility/institutional mechanism for the co-management of power generation and distribution to national power utilities will be set up.

Purpose: The project will have an installed capacity of 80MW (Run of River scheme at 1320masl) to be shared among Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi. The project will also be accompanied by a local area development program (LADP) focused on social and environmental management.

Transmission Lines: The transmission lines will extend from the power generation plant: From Ngara to Gitega in Burundi covering a distance of 168km, from Rusumo to Shango substation (Kigali-Rwanda) covering a distance of 115km, and to Tanzania two lines will be constructed: Rusumo to Ngara covering a distance of 81km and Rusumo to Biharamuro covering a distance of 684km, both lines covering a distance of 149km.

Project Start: The studies started in 2007 after the ministers of energy declaration for a joint Project Development Agreement (JPDA) in 2006.

Project Completion: Construction of the power project is expected to start early 2014 and be completed by 2017.

Project Rationale: The power project comes to address an acute shortage of electricity experienced by the three Akagera sub-regional countries of Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi which is negatively affecting the three countries economies and the livelihoods of their citizens.

The project aims to support sustainable management of the Akagera river basin and promote growth and poverty reduction whilst managing environmental assets.

Beneficiaries: The generated electricity will be equally shared among the three countries each benefiting 26MW directly connected to the national grid through the transmission lines.

Annex B: Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Qn: How much electricity will be generated from Rusumo Hydroelectric power Project?

A: The Project will generate about 80MW

Qn: What share of electricity is each country expected to benefit from this power project? What is the share of the other countries?

A: All countries will have equal share of electricity that will be generated by the power plant; about 26 MW

Qn: Who is the main funder of the power plant? Are there other financiers to this Project? How much are the Governments (Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi) contributing to this project?

A: The contribution of the 3 Governments will be determined when the financing plan will be finalized.

Qn: How much will the power plant cost? Is the funding a grant, a donation or loan?

A: The Hydroelectric power plant is expected to cost about USD. 340million excluding the transmission lines whose funding is yet to be secured. Funding will be loans and grants. This depends of the countries.

Qn: Of what economic significance is this power project to the three countries' development agenda?

A: The power generated from this plant will be connected to the three countries' national grid to support commercial and industrial activities. The

production will replace expensive energy that some countries are getting through diesel plants. I will also reduce the deficits that some countries have.

Qn: How many people are likely to be affected in the three countries as a result of the power project?

A: About 35 villages (30 villages in Rwanda & 5 in Tanzania) are likely to be directly and indirectly affected.

Qn: When will the resettlement process start?

A: Resettlement will start soon after the census of the affected households is completed; four months (Rwanda) and six months (Tanzania) before the dam construction.

Qn: Who will pay the resettlement/compensation packages to the displaced citizens of the three countries?

A: Resettlement/compensation packages will be paid by the project through the ministry of Finance.

Qn: What are the likely direct benefits to communities around the project area? Jobs, low or no tariff, LADP including medical facilities, community schools, project grants, etc?

A: The local communities will benefit from job opportunities during dam construction. They will also benefit from LADP livelihood restoration schemes

Qn: What impacts will the power plant have on the surrounding environment?

A: No environmental impacts will occur to the surrounding areas as a result of the dam

Qn: When will the power project start? When will it be completed?

A: Project construction is estimated to start in early 2014 and completion is expected in 2017.



Umugereka A: Ifishi y'ibisubanyuro y'umushinga: Umushinga w'amashanyarazi wa Rusumo

Aho umushinga ukorera: Sitatiyo y'umushinga w'amashanyarazi iri ku Masumo ya Rusumo, ku mupaka w'u Rwanda na Tanzaniya.

Abaterankunga: Sitation hamwe n'imirongo ikwirakwiza amashanyarazi mu bihugu uko ari bitatu izaterwa nkunga na Banki y'isi (umushinga nyirizina), Banki ny'Afurika itsura amajyambere (imirongo ikwirakwiza amashanyarazi), n'abandi bafatanyabikorwa mu iterambere.

Agaciro k'umushinga: Uruganda n'imirongo ikwirakwiza amashanyarazi bizatangwaho amadolari y'Amerika agera kuri miliyoni Magana ane na mirongo ine (440) (ibyo byatangajwe na raporo yerekana uko uwo mushinga uzakorwa)

Ikigo kizashyira mu bikorwa uwo mushinga: Umushinga uzashyirwa mu bikorwa ni Ikigo gikurikirana ibikorwa byo mu kibaya cya Nil (NBI)/Porogaramu y'ibikorwa rusange y'ibiyaga bya Nil (NELSAP); icyo kigo kikaba gihagarariye ibihugu bitatu bikurikira : u Burundi, u Rwanda, na Tanzaniya.

Ikigo kizakurikirana imikorere y'uruganda: Ikigo gihuriweho n'ibyo bihugu uko ari bitatu/uburyo bwo gukorera hamwe kizashyirwaho gifite inshingano zo gukurikirana imikorere y'uruganda ruzakora rukanakwirakwiza amashanyarazi mu bigo by'ibyo bihugu.

Intego: Uwo mushinga uzagira ubushobozi bwo gutanga umuriro ungana na 80MW (mu nkengero z'uruzi ku gipimo cya 1320masl), uwo muriro uzasanyanywa hagati y'u Rwanda, Tanzaniya n'u Burundi. Uwo mushinga uzanafatanywa na porogaramu yo guteza imbere akarere uzaba ukoreramo ; icyo porogaramu izibanda cyane cyane ku kwita ku mibereho myiza n'ibidukikije.

Imirongo ikwirakwiza amashanyarazi: iyi mirongo izaturuka ku ruganda: kuva Ngara kugera i Gitega mu Burundi, ahantu h'ibirometero ijana na mirongo itandatu n'umunani(168), kuva Rusumo ku gasitasiyo ka Shango (Kigali-Rwanda) ahantu h'ibirometero ijana na cumi n'ishanu(115km) ; no muri Tanzaniya hazubakwa indi mirongo ibiri ; kuva Rusumo kugera Ngara, ahantu h'ibirometero mirongo inani n'imwe (81km) no kuva Rusumo kugera Biharamuro ahantu h'ibirometero mirongo itandatu n'umunani(68km) ; iyo mirongo yombi izanyura ahantu h'ibirometero ijana na mirongo ine n'icyenda (149km).

Igihe umushinga uzatangirira: inyigo z'umushinga zatangiye muri 2007 nyuma y'amasezerano y'abaminisitiri b'ingufu yo muri 2006 yari agamije gukora umushinga rusange.

Ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'uko umushinga: ibikorwa by'ubwubatsi bw'umushinga w'amashanyarazi biteganyijwe gutangira mu ntangiriro za 2014 bikazarangira muri 2017.

Akamaro k'umushinga: uyu mushinga w'amashanyarazi uje ukenewe kuko uzakemura ikibazo cy'ibura rikabije ry'amashanyarazi muri ibi bihugu uko ari bitatu byo mu karere k'Akagera, aribyo u Rwanda, Tanzaniya n'u Burundi ; iryo bura ry'umuriro rifite ingaruka mbi ku bukungu bw'ibyo bihugu ndetse no ku mibereho y'abaturage. Uyu mushinga ugamije gucunga ku buryo burambye ikibaya cy'uruzi rw'Akagera ndetse no guteza imbere ubukungu no kurwanya ubukene, utibagiwe kwita ku bidukikije.

Abagenerwa bikorwa: amashanyarazi avuye muri uyu mushinga azasarakanywa ku buryo bungana hagati y'ibihugu uko ari bitatu : ni ukuvuga ko MW 26 zizagezwa kuri rezo ya buri gihugu zinyuze muri ya mirongo yavuzwe haruguru.

Umugereka B:

Ibibazo bikunzwe kubazwa

Ikibazo: Amashanyarazi azava mu mushinga w'ingufu wa Rusumo azaba angana iki ?

A: Uyu mushinga uzatanga umuriro ungana na MW 80

Ikibazo: Buri gihugu kizagira imigabane ingana iki muri uyu mushinga w'ingufu ? imigabane y'ibindi bihugu izaba ingana iki ?

A: Ibihugu byose uko ari bitatu bizagira imigabane ingana y'amashanyarazi avuye muri uyu mushinga w'ingufu : ni ukuvuga MW 26

Ikibazo: Ni uwuhe muterankunga w'ibanze w'uruganda? Hari abandi bazatera inkunga uyu mushinga? Leta z'ibi bihugu uko ari bitatu zizagira ruhare ki muri uyu mushinga (Rwanda, Tanzanie et Burundi) ?

A: Uruhare rw'izi Leta ruzamenyekana ari uko gahunda yo kugenera inkunga uyu mushinga imaze kunonosorwa.

Ikibazo: Uru ruganda rw'amashanyarazi ruzaba rufite agaciro kangana iki ? Amafaranga azatangwa azaba ari inkunga, impano cyangwa se inguzanyo ?

A: Amafaranga akenewe mu kubaka uru ruganda ageze kuri miliyoni magana atatu na mirongo ine (\$340M) z'amadolari y'amerika, ukuyemo imirongo ikwirakwiza amashanyarazi igishakirwa inkunga y'amafaranga. Amafaranga yose azatangwa azaba ari inguzanyo cyangwa inkunga, bitewe n'imiterere y'inkunga ya buri gihugu.

Ikibazo: Uyu mushinga w'ingufu uzagira izihe ngaruka z'ubukungu ku bijyanye na gahunda y'iterambere za biriya bihugu uko ari bitatu?

A: Amashanyarazi azava muri uru ruganda azagezwa kuri rezo ya buri gihugu hagamijwe kunganira ibikorwa by'ucuruzi n'inganda. Byongeye kandi, ayo mashanyarazi azunganira bimwe mu bihugu ku bijyanye n'ibiciro bihanitse ibyo bihugu byarihaga mu nganda za diesel. Azanagabanya ibura ry'umuriro muri bimwe muri ibi bihugu.

Ikibazo: Uyu mushinga uzagira ingaruka ku bantu bangana iki muri ibi bihugu uko ari bitatu?

A: Uyu mushinga uzagira ingaruka ku misozi igera kuri mirongo itatu n'itanu (35) (mirongo itatu (30) yo mu Rwanda, n'itanu (5) yo muri Tanzaniya) ku buryo buziguye n'ubutaziguye.

Ikibazo: Gahunda yo kwimura abantu izatangira ryari?

A: Iyi gahunda izatangira ari uko hamaze gukorwa ibarura ry'ingo zizimurwa kubera uyu mushinga : ameze ane (Rwanda) n'atandatu (Tanzaniya) mbere y'uko urugomero rwubakwa.

Qn: Amafaranga yo kwishyura abantu bimuwe mu byabo kubera umushinga azarihwa nande muri ibi ihugu uko ari bitatu?

A: Amafaranga yindishyi azatangwa n'umushinga binyuze muri muri minisiteri y'imari.

Qn: Ni izihe nyungu uyu mushinga ufiteye abatuye hafi y'awo ? imirimo, igiciro cy'umuriro giciriritse cyangwa kutariha umuriro, porogaramu zo guteza imbere abatariye umushinga zirimo amavuriro, amashuri, inkunga z'umushinga, n'ibindi...?

A: Abatariye uyu mushinga bazabona akazi ko kubaka urugomero. Bazanungukira muri iriya gahunda yokuzamura imibereho y'abaturage bo muri ako gace.

Ikibazo: Ni izihe ngaruka ruriya ruganda ruzagira ku bidukikije?

A: Nta ngaruka n'imwe ruriya rugomero ruzagira ku batuye mu nkengero zarwo.

Ikibazo: Uyu mushinga uzatangira ryari ? uzarangira ryari?

A: Hateganijwe ko imirimo y'ubwubatsi izatangira mu ntangiriro za 2014 ikazarangira muri 2017.

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Kiambatanisho A: Fomu ya maelezo kuhusu mradi : nishati ya umeme wa maji wa Rusumo

Eneo la mradi: kituo cha mradi wa umeme wa maji wa Rusumo uko kwenye Falls za Rusumo ku mpaka kati ya Rwanda na Tanzania

Wafadhili : kituo cha uzalishaji wa umeme kwa njia ya maji pamoja na njia za uunganishaji wa hizo nchi tatu vitafadhiliwa moja kwa moja na Benki ya Dunia na Benki ya Maendeleo ya Afrika (ADB), pia na washirika wengine wa maendeleo.

Gharama ya mradi: gharama ya uwekezaji kwa ajili ya uzalishaji wa umeme na ya njia za uunganishaji itakuwa takribani dola milioni 400 (\$400,000,000) (Tokeo: Ripoti ya uchunguzi)

Shirika la utekelezaji : NELSAP (Mpango wa Bonde la Naili /Programu ya Utendaji tanzu ya ziwa za ekwatoriol ya mto Naili) ndilo shirika tendaji kwa ajili ya nchi hizo tatu, yaani Burundi, Rwanda na Tanzania.

Umilikaji : Ushirikiano wa pamoja/utaratibu wa kitaasisi utanzishwa kwa ushirikiano katika usimamizi wa kiwanda cha uzalishaji na usambazaji wa huduma za kitaifa na nishati.

Lengo : mradi huu utakua na uwezo wa mitambo ya Megawati 80 (kando ya mto kwa 1320 masl) ambayo itagawa kati ya Rwanda, Tanzania na Burundi. Mradi utafuatana na mpango wa maendeleo wa eneo la mtaa (PDZL) linalolengwa katika usimamizi wa mradi kijamii na kimazingira.

Njia za usambazaji : njia za usambazaji zitatokea kwenye kiwanda cha uzalishaji wa umeme : tokea Ngara mpaka Gitega huko Burundi kwa umbali wa km 168, tokea Rusumo hadi kituo kidogo cha Shango (Kigali-Rwanda) kwa umbali wa

km 115, pia kutajengwa laini mbili huko Tanzania : toka Rusumo hadi Ngara kwa umbali wa 81 km, pia toka Rusumo hadi Biharamuro kwa umbali wa km 684 ; laini hizo mbili zitafunga umbali wa km 149.

Tarehe ya kuanza kwa mradi : utafiti ulianza mwaka wa 2007 baada ya tangazo ya Mawaziri wa Nishati kwa Mkataba wa Maendeleo wa Mradi wa pamoja (ADPC) mwaka 2006.

Utekelezaji wa mradi : ujenzi wa mradi wa umeme unatarajiwa kuanza mapema mwaka wa 2014 na kukamilishwa mwaka wa 2017.

Umuhimu wa mradi : Hiyi ndiyo wakati inayofaa kwa mradi wa nishati ili kutatua tatizo la uhaba mkubwa wa umeme kaitika nchi hizi tatu za ukanda huu wa kagera, yaani Rwanda, Tanzania na Burundi. Uhaba huo unaafiri na kudhuru uchumi wa nchi hizo tatu na vyanzo vya mapato ya wakazi wao. Mradi unalenga usimamizi maalumu wa bonde la mto Kagera pamoja na kukuza uchumi na kupungunza umaskini wakati kuhakikisha usimamizi wa mazingira.

Wanaofadia : umeme utakao zaliwa utagawanywa kwa usawa kati ya nchi hizo tatu, ikiwa Megawati 26 kwa kila nchi ambayo itaunganishwa moja kwa moja na gridi ya taifa kupitia laini za usambazaji.

Kiambatanisho B: Maswali yanayoulizwa mara kwa mara [MYM]

Swl : kiasi gani ya umeme ambao utazalishwa na huu mradi wa nishati wa maji ya Rusumo ?

Jb : Mradi utatoa takribani MW 80

Swl : Je, ni asilimia ngapi ya umeme kila nchi itapata katika mradi huu wa uzalishaji wa umeme ? Je, sehemu ya nchi nyingine ni gani ?

Jb : Nchi zote zitakua na sehemu sawa ya umeme unaozalishwa na kiwanda cha nishati/umeme : takrikibani MW 26

Swl: Je, nani mfadhili mkuu wa kiwanda? Je, kuna wafadhili wengine kwa mradi huu? Je, upi mchango wa Serikali za nchi hizo tatu (Rwanda, Tanzania na Burundi) katika mradi huu?

Jb ; Mchango wa hizo Serikali tatu itajulikana wakati mpango wa ufadhili utakuwa umekamilishwa.

Swl:Je, ni ipi gharama ya nishati ya uzalishaji wa umeme? Je, itakuwa ruzuku, mkopo au zawadi?

Jb:Gharama za kiwanda cha uzalishaji wa umeme kwa maji unakadiriwa dola milioni 340, ila fedha za laini za usambazaji wa umeme bado kupatikana. Fedha itakuwa katika mfumo wa mikopo na misaada, inategemea nchi.

Swl:Je, ni upi umuhimu wa kiuchumi wa mradi huu wa nishati katika programu za maendeleo ya hizi nchi tatu?

Jb:Nishati zinazozalishwa katika kiwanda hii zitaunganishwa na gridi ya taifa ya nchi tatu katika kusaidia shughuli za biashara na viwanda. Uzalishaji utaongeza nishati ambao baadhi ya nchi zilikuazinalipa kwa beyi kali kwa viwanda vya uzalishaji wa umeme kwa njia ya dizeli. Itakupunguza pia uhaba wa nishati katika baadhi ya nchi.

Swl: Je, ni watu wangapi wanaotarajiwa kuathirika na huu mradi katika hizi nchi tatu?

Jb:Karibuni vijiji 35 (vijiji 30 nchini Rwanda & 5 Tanzania) vitaathirika kwa njia moja au nyingine.

Swl: Lini mchakato wa kuanza kuhamisha watu wa maeneo hayo?

Jb: Uhamishaji utanza mapema kama sensa ya jamii zilizoathirika inatekelezwa, miezi minne (Rwanda) na miezi sita (Tanzania) kabla ya ujenzi wa bwawa hilo.

Swl: Nani atalipa gharama kuhamishwa / fidia kwa watu waliotohamishwa kwenye makazi yao katika hizi nchi tatu?

Jb: Gharama ya makazi mapya/ fidia italipwa na mradi kupitia Wizara ya Fedha.

Swl: Je, ni ipi faida ya moja kwa moja kwa jamii zinazoishi karibu na eneo la mradi? Ajira, kupunguza kiwango au bila malipo, PDZL itaweka vifaa vya matibabu, shule kwa jamii, fidia toka kwa mradi....?

Jb: Jumuiya za Mitaa zitafaidika na fursa za ajira wakati wa ujenzi wa bwawa hilo. Watu wa pale pia watafaidika marejesho mipango ya vyanzo vya mapato kwa njia ya PDZL.

Swl: Je, ni madhara gani kiwanda cha nishati kitakua nayo juu ya mazingira ya jirani?

Jb: Hakutakuwa athari ya kimazingira itaosababishwa na bwawa juu ya maeneo ya mitaa.

Swl: Je, ni ipi tarehe ya kuanza kwa mradi? Je, ni ipi tarehe ya kukamilisha kazi za ujenzi?

Jb: Ujenzi unatarajiwa kuanza mwaka wa 2014 na kukamilika mwaka wa 2017.

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village		No. of village (SNC ID)	
Date of Interview		Name of interviewer	
Participants (members of resettlement committee)	1 2 3 4 5 6		
<p>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</p> <p>About m2</p>			
<p>In your community, is there cultivatable marshland which is currently NOT used by the people in your village? Can you estimate the area of marshland which is currently not used, but which could be allocated to users in the future?</p> <p>About m2</p>			
<p>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the cultivated land?</p> <p>About %</p> <p><i>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</i></p> <p>Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>About a quarter of the total land is marshland <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>About half of the total land is marshland <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>About three quarters of the total land is marshland <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>All the land we cultivate is marshland <input type="checkbox"/></p>			

What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland?

Could you also tell us about the yield of the most important annual crops for a normal year?

Most important seasonal crops	yield per m2 in a normal year (kg)
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

What are the most important permanent crops or trees that people in your village cultivate on the marshland?

Could you also tell us about the yield of the most important permanent crops for a normal year?

Most important seasonal crops	For trees: yield per tree in a normal year (kg) For other permanent crops: yield per m2 in a normal year
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption

In our village,

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between _____ and _____ RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

- once in two years
- once in 5 years
- once in 10 years
- very seldom

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
<i>Less than a quarter of the users</i>	<i>Less than a quarter of the users</i>	<i>Less than a quarter of the users</i>
<i>A quarter of the users</i>	<i>A quarter of the users</i>	<i>A quarter of the users</i>
<i>Half of the users</i>	<i>Half of the users</i>	<i>Half of the users</i>
<i>Three quarters of the users</i>	<i>Three quarters of the users</i>	<i>Three quarters of the users</i>
<i>Almost all users</i>	<i>Almost all users</i>	<i>Almost all users</i>

Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain:

In your village, how many households are members in an agricultural cooperative?

From the cooperative members in your village, how many do cultivate marshland?

From the cooperative members in your village, how many cultivate marshland and are female headed households?

What are the main benefits people in your village get from membership in an agricultural cooperative? Please explain:

Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them

Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production?

From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households`?

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

- once in two years
- once in 5 years
- once in 10 years
- very seldom

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants



Minutes of the District Taskforce meeting held at Ngara Jatropha Foundation

Ngara District, 20th December, 2012

Starting time : 10:00 hrs

- **Introduction**

The Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP), hosted the Ngara district taskforce meeting at Ngara Jatropha Foundation on 20th December, 2012.

The main objective of the meeting was to update the district taskforces of the Rusumo Project on the areas of environmental and Social impacts as highlighted by the consultant Artelia from the draft ESIA & Pre-RAP reports received.

- **Attendance**

The meeting was attended by district task forces. The list of participants is attached as **Annex 1**.

- **Opening session**

The meeting was officially opened by the representative of Ngara District Executive Director with a speech attached as **annex 2**

On behalf of NELSAP Team, the Lead Safeguard Specialist thanked the Taskforce members for attending the meeting and encouraged them to be good ambassadors and convey the information concerning the project to the local population.

He provided the historical background and evolution of the project with reference to

studies under FDS to IDS done by SNC Lavalin and to the current RoR scheme. ESIA studies are being undertaken by Artelia Consultants. He emphasized that under the RoR scheme, the impacts of the project to communities have significantly reduced.

He concluded by encouraging the Taskforce members to ask as many questions as possible to enable them get more clarity which will help them explain and answer questions from local communities.

- **Agenda**

The Agenda items which constituted the discussion were presented and adopted. It is attached to these minutes as **Annex 3**.

- **Reporting session**

- **. Status of studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)**

A presentation was made by the NELSAP-Rusumo Environment Officer. The presentation gave highlights of the progress made in the ESIA studies, highlighting the various studies made to this far; all in the interest of reducing the project impacts on local communities. He indicated the studies so far made from FDS to IDS and to the current RoR scheme. The presentation indicated key potential environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Effort was made to highlight the environmental and social implications of the variations in water levels with and without the dam and the strategies to be put in place to mitigate the environmental and social impacts.

Full presentation is attached as **Annex 4**.

- **. Status of studies on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

The second presentation was made by the NELSAP-Rusumo Social Development and Resettlement Officer. The presentation highlighted key project impacts to local communities and how this may impact on their livelihoods and incomes especially for households whose incomes were dependant on cultivable marshlands. The presentation also highlighted measures for impact mitigation such as compensation procedures livelihood restoration and enhancement measures including the Local Area

Development Plan (LADP), resettlement committees and grievance management mechanisms.

A detailed copy of the presentation is attached as **Annex 5**.

- **Reactions, Comments and recommendations from District Taskforce members**

Taskforce members made the following reactions and comments:

- Concerns for people cultivating the marshland on Ruvubu River; Ngara District Task Force expressed concerns and fear for the people cultivating around the Ruvubu River. The Task force was informed that according to the modelling done by the Artelia Consultants, the Ruvubu River would not be affected by the flooding and hence people will continue cultivating their marshland as they have always done.
- Consultative process for the ESIA preparation and review: The Task Force also expressed concern about the consultative process for the ESIA preparation and review. This is because, according to the laws of Tanzania, there are must be consultations from village level to the District level. The Task force was informed that the consultative process actually started with the villages and that also the districts was consulted. They were informed that evidence of consultations is contained in the ESIA Report.
- Project impacts on fishing activities: Task Force members were concerned about the impacts of the project on fishing activities by local fishermen. The members were informed that there will be minimal impact on the fishing activities. The area that may be affected is the immediate downstream of the dam site and this will be during project construction phase. During operation, there should not be any impacts on fishing.
- surveys on the flora and fauna within the project area: Members also wanted to

know if there were surveys carried out on the flora and fauna within the project area and if any mitigation measures had been put in place. Members were informed that surveys, including a comprehensive literature review had been undertaken and that mitigation measures had been identified to the project impacts on the biodiversity and footprint in the project area.

- Involvement of concerned people: The Task force members were also concerned that concerned people are not adequately involved in the project planning and that this may cause some problems during implementation. Task force Members were informed that all parties concerned, including the District Executive Director are regularly informed of the project activities in the Project area and he regularly helps in arrangement of grass root meetings at the village level.
- Compensation issues: It was noted by the Task Force members that Compensation issues are always complicated especially those that involve cash compensation and sighted polygamous culture of the Tanzanians. The task force members were informed that the RAP is prepared in such way that all issue are catered for including the issue of polygamy. They were informed about the resettlement committees, grievance management committees plus an accessible Project implementation unite (PIU) which will be on ground full time to facilitate project implementation and attend to grievances that may arise in a timely and effective manner.
- Transparency and involvement of local leaders in grievances management: The task force requested for transparency and involvement of local leaders to handle grievances at family level. Members were given elaborated explanation of the Compensation mechanisms as detailed in the Resettlement Action Pan. The Task force were also informed that Compensation and resettlement of project affected people (PAPs) will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan and Tanzanian legislation and with WB social safeguards requirements.

The task force were therefore informed that PAPs have a right to decide whether they prefer in kind or cash compensation. For those who will opt for in kind compensation resettlement sites for relocation will be identified in liaison

with district authorities. Also of concern was Compensation for timber tree species for which the task force members were given assurance that the compensation process will consider with all the care it deserves.

- Meeting schedules for Task force members: Members demanded to know how often they will be meeting to discuss Rusumo Project issues. They were informed that meetings will be scheduled as and when necessary to handle issues that requires their attention and/or involvement.
- People benefiting from trainings by Local Area Development Programme (LADP): It was also clarified that training as envisaged in the LADP will target all people within the Project area including PAPs and Ex- PAPs.
- Project Time frame: Members were also informed that the Project Time frame starting with the feasibility studies are on course although the deadlines are rather tight and it is envisaged that construction will start in December 2013 after the approval by the World Bank Board in June 2013.
- Need of District Officer to accompany NELSAP team: The Task Force members recommended that whenever NELSAP holds a meeting with local people in Tanzanai, they should always seek for company of one personnel from Ngara district.
- Change of messages due to changes in project schemes: It was also noted that local communities are finding it difficult to appreciate that the project has changed in scope from IDS to RoR and hence the PAPs have considerably reduced. However, NELSAP is committed to continuously engage the communities to ensure that all their concerns are addressed.
- Concerns for Burundi's benefiting from the project: There were concerns that

since Burundi is not affected by ROR scheme why would it benefit from the electricity. Members were informed that the tripartite agreement was signed by 3 member States including Burundi and they all agreed to share the power generated by the project equally even though there will be a reduction in power as a result of the adoption of the RoR Scheme.

- **Key Communication issues:**

The Communications Officer of NELSAP/Rusumo Project informed participants that the ongoing consultations are important to keep all stakeholders informed of the project progress and get their views. He also said that there will be workshops in the respective countries in the regional and at National level to disclose the project ESIA and RAP reports. He also urged the Taskforces to be Project Ambassadors and advocates as part of their support to the project success. He promised to continuously update district taskforces of all project progress so as to empower them to also update the local communities from time to time. He requested them to keep in touch with NELSAP-Rusumo staff for such updates. Taskforce members were also asked to provide feedback to NELSAP of any information from communities that requires attention.

- **AOB:**

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 12:25hrs.

- **Closing Remarks**

In his closing remarks the District Executive Director's Representative pledged District support to NELSAP in seeing the project come to its implementation and full operation saying that the Rusumo Hydropower project is their own and will foster economic development of member partner countries.

Signed on 20thDecember, 2012

Annexes:

Annex 1: List of participants

Annex 2: *Speech by the District Executive Director*

Annex 3: Agenda

Annex 4: Status of studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Annex 5: Status of studies on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Prepared by: Janinah Gasanah Mbabazi

Social Development and Resettlement Officer

Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI



Approved by : Anecto Kayitare

Lead Safeguards Specialist

Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI





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A detailed copy of the presentation is attached as **Annex 5**.

- **Reactions, Comments and recommendations from District Taskforce members**

Taskforce members made the following reactions and comments:

- Concerns for people cultivating the marshland on Ruvubu River; Ngara District Task Force expressed concerns and fear for the people cultivating around the Ruvubu River. The Task force was informed that according to the modelling done by the Artelia Consultants, the Ruvubu River would not be affected by the flooding and hence people will continue cultivating their marshland as they have always done.
- Consultative process for the ESIA preparation and review: The Task Force also expressed concern about the consultative process for the ESIA preparation and review. This is because, according to the laws of Tanzania, there are must be consultations from village level to the District level. The Task force was informed that the consultative process actually started with the villages and that also the districts was consulted. They were informed that evidence of consultations is contained in the ESIA Report.
- Project impacts on fishing activities: Task Force members were concerned about the impacts of the project on fishing activities by local fishermen. The members were informed that there will be minimal impact on the fishing activities. The area that may be affected is the immediate downstream of the dam site and this will be during project construction phase. During operation, there should not be any impacts on fishing.
- surveys on the flora and fauna within the project area: Members also wanted to

know if there were surveys carried out on the flora and fauna within the project area and if any mitigation measures had been put in place. Members were informed that surveys, including a comprehensive literature review had been undertaken and that mitigation measures had been identified to the project impacts on the biodiversity and footprint in the project area.

- Involvement of concerned people: The Task force members were also concerned that concerned people are not adequately involved in the project planning and that this may cause some problems during implementation. Task force Members were informed that all parties concerned, including the District Executive Director are regularly informed of the project activities in the Project area and he regularly helps in arrangement of grass root meetings at the village level.
- Compensation issues: It was noted by the Task Force members that Compensation issues are always complicated especially those that involve cash compensation and sighted polygamous culture of the Tanzanians. The task force members were informed that the RAP is prepared in such way that all issue are catered for including the issue of polygamy. They were informed about the resettlement committees, grievance management committees plus an accessible Project implementation unite (PIU) which will be on ground full time to facilitate project implementation and attend to grievances that may arise in a timely and effective manner.
- Transparency and involvement of local leaders in grievances management: The task force requested for transparency and involvement of local leaders to handle grievances at family level. Members were given elaborated explanation of the Compensation mechanisms as detailed in the Resettlement Action Pan. The Task force were also informed that Compensation and resettlement of project affected people (PAPs) will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan and Tanzanian legislation and with WB social safeguards requirements.

The task force were therefore informed that PAPs have a right to decide whether they prefer in kind or cash compensation. For those who will opt for in kind compensation resettlement sites for relocation will be identified in liaison

with district authorities. Also of concern was Compensation for timber tree species for which the task force members were given assurance that the compensation process will consider with all the care it deserves.

- Meeting schedules for Task force members: Members demanded to know how often they will be meeting to discuss Rusumo Project issues. They were informed that meetings will be scheduled as and when necessary to handle issues that requires their attention and/or involvement.
- People benefiting from trainings by Local Area Development Programme (LADP): It was also clarified that training as envisaged in the LADP will target all people within the Project area including PAPs and Ex- PAPs.
- Project Time frame: Members were also informed that the Project Time frame starting with the feasibility studies are on course although the deadlines are rather tight and it is envisaged that construction will start in December 2013 after the approval by the World Bank Board in June 2013.
- Need of District Officer to accompany NELSAP team: The Task Force members recommended that whenever NELSAP holds a meeting with local people in Tanzanai, they should always seek for company of one personnel from Ngara district.
- Change of messages due to changes in project schemes: It was also noted that local communities are finding it difficult to appreciate that the project has changed in scope from IDS to RoR and hence the PAPs have considerably reduced. However, NELSAP is committed to continuously engage the communities to ensure that all their concerns are addressed.
- Concerns for Burundi's benefiting from the project: There were concerns that

since Burundi is not affected by ROR scheme why would it benefit from the electricity. Members were informed that the tripartite agreement was signed by 3 member States including Burundi and they all agreed to share the power generated by the project equally even though there will be a reduction in power as a result of the adoption of the RoR Scheme.

- **Key Communication issues:**

The Communications Officer of NELSAP/Rusumo Project informed participants that the ongoing consultations are important to keep all stakeholders informed of the project progress and get their views. He also said that there will be workshops in the respective countries in the regional and at National level to disclose the project ESIA and RAP reports. He also urged the Taskforces to be Project Ambassadors and advocates as part of their support to the project success. He promised to continuously update district taskforces of all project progress so as to empower them to also update the local communities from time to time. He requested them to keep in touch with NELSAP-Rusumo staff for such updates. Taskforce members were also asked to provide feedback to NELSAP of any information from communities that requires attention.

- **AOB:**

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 12:25hrs.

- **Closing Remarks**

In his closing remarks the District Executive Director's Representative pledged District support to NELSAP in seeing the project come to its implementation and full operation saying that the Rusumo Hydropower project is their own and will foster economic development of member partner countries.

Signed on 20thDecember, 2012

Annexes:

Annex 1: List of participants

Annex 2: *Speech by the District Executive Director*

Annex 3: Agenda

Annex 4: Status of studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Annex 5: Status of studies on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Prepared by: Janinah Gasanah Mbabazi

Social Development and Resettlement Officer

Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI



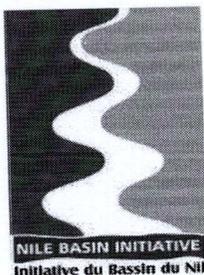
Approved by : Anecto Kayitare

Lead Safeguards Specialist

Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI





Minutes of the District Taskforce meeting held at Bridge Lines Hotel

Kirehe District, 18th December, 2012

Starting time : 10:00 hrs

- **Introduction**

The Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP), hosted the Kirehe district taskforce meeting at Bridge Lines Hotel on 18th December, 2012.

The meeting was also attended by Sector leaders, environmental, social and agricultural authorities from the district of Kirehe who also are members of the Task Force team.

The main objective of the meeting was to update the district taskforces of the Rusumo Project on the areas of environmental and Social impacts as highlighted by the consultant Artelia from the draft ESIA & Pre-RAP reports received.

- **Attendance**

The meeting was attended by district task forces. The list of participants is attached as **Annex 1**.

- **Opening session**

Welcome remarks by the NELSAP Lead Safeguard Specialist: On behalf of NELSAP Team, the Lead Safeguard Specialist thanked the Taskforce members for attending the meeting and encouraged them to be good ambassadors to convey the message to the local population.

He provided the historical background and evolution of the project with reference to

studies under FDS to IDS done by SNC Lavalin and to the current RoR scheme. ESIA studies are being undertaken by Artelia Consultants. He emphasized that under the RoR scheme, the impacts of the project to communities have significantly reduced.

He concluded by encouraging the Taskforce members to ask as many questions as possible to enable them get more clarity which will help them explain and answer questions from local communities.

- **Agenda**

The Agenda items which constituted the discussion were presented and adopted as. It is attached to these minutes as **Annex 2**.

- **Reporting session**

- **. Status of studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)**

A presentation was made by the NELSAP-Rusumo Environment Officer. The presentation gave highlights of the progress made in the ESIA studies, highlighting the various studies made to this far; all in the interest of reducing the project impacts on local communities. He indicated the studies so far made from FDS to IDS and to the current RoR scheme. The presentation indicated key potential environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Effort was made to highlight the environmental and social implications of the variations in water levels with and without the dam and the strategies to be put in place to mitigate the environmental and social impacts.

Full presentation is attached as **Annex 3**.

- **. Status of studies on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

The second presentation was made by the NELSAP-Rusumo Social Development and Resettlement Officer. The presentation highlighted key project impacts to local communities and how this may impact on their livelihoods and incomes especially for households whose incomes were dependant on cultivable marshlands. The presentation also highlighted measures for impact mitigation such as compensation procedures livelihood restoration and enhancement measures including the Local Area

Development Plan (LADP), resettlement committees and grievance management mechanisms.

A detailed copy of the presentation is attached as *Annex 4*.

- **Reactions, Comments and recommendations from District Taskforce members**

Taskforce members made the following reactions and comments:

- Impacts on power generation: The Taskforce asked whether there won't be reduced electricity generation under the RoR. The NELSAP staff explained that there will be a reduction of electricity generation from 90MW under IDS to about 80MW under the RoR scheme. Added that despite this reduction, the social and environmental impacts are significantly reduced.
- Water levels during rainy season: The taskforce requested for elaborate explanations on the water levels during rainy and dry seasons. NELSAP staff explained that about 9ha of intermediate land around the dam site will be permanently flooded during the operation phase of the project. It was also noted that there will be increased water residence up to 10km upstream during the dry period that will affect crop production during the operation phase of the project. It was further emphasized that the impact of water residence will become less severe as one moves upstream.
- Cumulative impacts on the Kagera river if Burundi puts up other similar power projects: The Taskforce wished to know the potential impacts on Rusumo project if say Burundi wanted to construct a similar power project in future. NELSAP staff explained that all projects on the Nile or its tributaries are agreed upon by the Nile countries. Therefore a project of this nature would have to be discussed by Riparian countries before such a project is embarked on so as to assess the implications of the project on the water resources programs of the other States upstream.
- RoR scheme impacts on the volume of water: The Taskforce wished to know whether the project will not impact on the water volume downstream. In response, it was explained that such a situation would not arise under the RoR scheme; it would be the case under the FDS or IDS, which studies have

been revised.

- Mechanisms in place to discourage speculations from the project yet not genuine: The Taskforce wished to know the mechanisms put in place to discourage people who are not genuine but claiming to be affected by the project and wishing to benefit from the RAP. In response, it was said that every activity of compensation is done in consultation with local authorities and residents to verify the authenticity of the information provided by the PAPs. As such, speculations will be minimized.
- Impacts of Rusumo Project on other ongoing projects in the same region and incase of negative impacts who would compensate for such impacts? Example sighted was rice cultivation activities in the Kagera marshland supported by KWAMP - a development partner in the area.
NELSAP staff explained that every activity of the project is done with full consideration of the ongoing projects from other partners to avoid any conflicts and that is one of the reasons why the Task force is composed of development partner's representatives.
- Will there be compensation for people who have cultivated beyond the intermediate land? If the marshland owner has a land title and is a legitimate owner, then compensation will consider total market value of the land together with the crops and other structures on the land for compensation. But if one has crops in the marshland compensation will consider those crops and the livelihood delivered from the marshland but not the plot in the marshland which belongs to government.
- Sharing of information by Taskforces of both districts (Ngara and Kirehe). It was recommended there be a mechanism and facilitation by NELSAP for district taskforces to meet, know each other and share information on a regular basis. NELSAP staff agreed to facilitate this meeting and which will be communicated in due course.

- **Key Communication issues:**

The Communications Officer of NELSAP/Rusumo Project informed participants that the ongoing consultations are important to keep all stakeholders informed of the project progress and get their views. He also said that there will be workshops in the respective countries in the regional and at National level to disclose the project ESIA and RAP reports. He also urged the Taskforces to be Project Ambassadors and advocates as part of their support to the project success. He promised to continuously update district taskforces of all project progress so as to empower them to also update the local

communities from time to time. He requested them to keep in touch with NELSAP-Rusumo staff for such updates. Taskforce members were also asked to provide feedback to NELSAP of any information from communities that requires attention.

- **AOB:**

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 12:25hrs.

- **Closing Remarks**

In his closing remarks the District Representative pledged District support to NELSAP in seeing the project come to its implementation and full operation saying that the Rusumo Hydropower project is their own and will benefit the country and Kirehe district in particular.

Annexes:

Annex 1: List of participants

Annex 2: Agenda

Annex 3: Status of studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Annex 4: Status of studies on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Signed on 18thDecember, 2012

Prepared by: Janinah Gasanah Mbabazi

Social Development and Resettlement Officer

Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI

Approved by : Anecto Kayitare

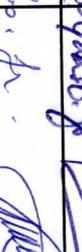
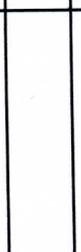
Lead Safeguards Specialist

Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI



TASKFORCE MEETING: NAMES OF TASK FORCE MEETING PARTICIPANTS WHO ENDORSED THE RAP AND ESIA FOR RUSUMO HYDRO POWER PROJECT
IN KIREHE DISTRICT ON 20.12.2012

No	NAMES	TITLE	CONTACTS		SIGNATURE
			Telephone	Email	
1	KAYIBANDA DEUS	Acting Engineer officer in charge	0783215654	deus@kirehe.gov.rw	
2	KAMUKAZI Gabriel	Representative of KUKUNYA	0788830902	kamukazigabriel@gmail.com	
3	MUNIBUKWANA Helwete	Academy of Youth Promotion	0783661077	munibukwana@yahoo.com	
4	NGEYIMUKWANA Amashwe	ILC Youth Sports & Culture	0788579007	ngenyumukwana@yahoo.com	
5	KALINDA T. Vital	Land Survey & GIS	0788454416	kalinda.t@gmail.com	
6	NIZEYIMANA Theogene	ELIS Kigarama sector	0783382205	nizeyimana@gmail.com	
7	MUNIBUKWANA Helwete	ELIS Kigarama sector	0783382205	munibukwana@yahoo.com	
8	NEKUBINDA Desiree	Method Cooperative	0788498388	nekubinda@gmail.com	
9	MUGABO Frank	Social affairs	0783382205	mugabo@gmail.com	
10	MUNIBUKWANA Helwete	Coordinator of National Union Council	0788498388	munibukwana@yahoo.com	
11	FRED BITIT	ILC Kigarama sector	0788473716	fredbitit@gmail.com	
12	MUGABO John	ILC Health	0788498388	mugabo@gmail.com	
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					



MRADI WA MAPOROMOKO YA BONDE LA RUSUMO
JINSI TAKWIMU ZITAKAYOKUSANYWA



Murunguza ku wabwaho
ni banyaga abanyaga jya
ya muryi na ubwaho abanyaga



Umurunguza umurunguza
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Umurunguza umurunguza
ya muryi ya muryi umurunguza



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ATHARI ZINAZOTARAJIWA



IBAZI YA KWAZA
Umurunguza umurunguza umurunguza umurunguza



IBAZI YA FIZI
Umurunguza umurunguza umurunguza umurunguza



IBAZI YA FIZI
Umurunguza umurunguza umurunguza umurunguza

MANUFAA YATAKAYOTOKANA NA MRADI
- NAFASI ZA AJIWA
- KUNGEEKWA LA KAZI KATIKA KILIMO
- KUFIKISHWA NISHATI YA UHWE

village name and village number (SNC ID)

date of village consultation

Interview on table with village chief completed

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

Duration of meeting

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the meeting or were they represented by male household members?

Name and signature of rapporteur:

**RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**



APPENDIX 2

**RESULTS OF CONSULTATIONS IN NOVEMBER
AND DECEMBER 2012**

village name and village number (SNC ID) **151 EAST RUSUMO**

date of village consultation: 14th November 2012

Interview on table with village chief completed YES

Village chief: **NDARUHUTSE Emmanuel**

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

15 participants were present in the meeting

Duration of meeting

2hours

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- The meeting went smoothly. The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project. They explained the scheme to be used which is Run of River Scheme and how the impact will be reduced by adopting this Run of River Scheme. This was the good news for the people who will lose the big part of their land.
- The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.
- Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?
- For those who possess only the marshland, their important concern is to get another land which is suitable for cultivation.
- Some people (old men) failed to estimate their land; they were helped by their neighbours.
- Number of participants:15
- Among 15 participants, 4 were women headed households.
- Number of households by SNC:3 Households
- New number of households: 15 Households
- The number increased from 3 to 15
- The Total area cultivated in (Ha): 8.56 ha
- Marshland area cultivated in (Ha):5.06 ha.

3/15 Household depends entirely on Marshland production.

village name and village number (SNC ID): **NYAKIZIBA Village/Sub-Village: KABUYE**

date of village consultation **20TH November 2012**

Interview on table with village chief completed YES

Sub-Village chief: **Charles KANANI**

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

24 participants were presents

Duration of meeting

3 hours

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- **The Tanzanian administration is different from Rwandan administration. The tanzanian villages correspond to Rwandan Sectors, Sub-villages correspond to the Rwandan Villages.**
- **The meeting was a bit different from the previous meeting in Rwanda.**
- **Note that, we elaborated the new village and sub-village, the village given by SNC were not true, and didn t correspond to the reality on the ground.**
- **Tanzanians misunderstood this project. Tanzania local leaders also didn t explain to their people about the project albeit they helped us elaborate the villages and sub-villages and sort out the persons who cultivate the Marshland.**
- **The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project, and why the scheme have been changed from the Intermediate development scheme to the Run Of River Scheme. The change of the scheme was in order to reduce the impact that will be caused by the project. The explanations to people were so clear. The explanation was the good news to some people and also bad news to others who were expecting to receive the compensation fees, the all people who were registered during the first study, they have been told to stop the cultivation and to wait for the compensation fees.**
- **We have met two different and extreme cases of people in Tanzania.one part of people were happy to receive the money for compensation. The other party of the population were saying that their lands in the Marshland are invaluable. They said they received an inheritance from their parents; they will inherit to their children too. We remarked that the Tanzanians don t consider this project as their own. They misunderstood the**

project. We were expecting all of them to like the project and to appreciate the change that the project will bring. They are the ones who own the very big uphill land comparing to the Rwandans

- The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.
- The population raised a point that NELSAP team have to go and explain to people who are still waiting for money, and are not cultivating and those same people are no longer concerned by the project.
- Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?

- Number of households: 24 Households.
- The Total area cultivated in (Ha): 37.75 ha
- Marshland area cultivated in (Ha): 18.25 ha.

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the meeting or were they represented by male household members?

8 Women heads of households were present.

Name and signature of rapporteur: **GATETE William(NELSAP)& NIRAGIRE Henriette(Artelia).**

village name and village number (SNC ID) Village: **NYAKIZIBA / Sub-village: KYENDA**

date of village consultation 20th November 2012

Interview on table with village chief completed YES

Sub-village chief: **LENATHUS RAPHAEL**

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

66 PARTICIPANTS

Duration of meeting

3 HOURS

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- **The Tanzanian administration is different from Rwandan administration. The Tanzanian villages correspond to Rwandan Sectors, Sub-villages correspond to the Rwandan Villages.**
- **The meeting was a bit different from the previous meeting in Rwanda.**
- **Note that, we elaborated the new village and sub-village, the village given by SNC were not true, and didn't correspond to the reality on the ground.**
- **Tanzanians misunderstood this project. Tanzania local leaders also didn't explain to their people about the project albeit they helped us elaborate the villages and sub-villages and sort out the persons who cultivate the Marshland.**
- **The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project, and why the scheme have been changed from the Intermediate development scheme to the Run Of River Scheme. The change of the scheme was in order to reduce the impact that will be caused by the project. The explanations to people were so clear. The explanation was the good news to some people and also bad news to others who were expecting to receive the compensation fees, the all people who were registered during the first study, they have been told to stop the cultivation and to wait for the compensation fees.**
- **We have met two different and extreme cases of people in Tanzania. One part of people were happy to receive the money for compensation. The other party of the population were saying that their lands in the Marshland are invaluable. They said they received an inheritance from their parents; they will inherit to their children too. We remarked that the Tanzanians don't consider this project as their own. They misunderstood the**

project. We were expecting all of them to like the project and to appreciate the change that the project will bring. They are the ones who own the very big uphill land comparing to the Rwandans

- The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.
- The population raised a point that NELSAP team have to go and explain to people who are still waiting for money, and are not cultivating and those same people are no longer concerned by the project.
- Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?

- Number of households: 66 Households.
- The Total area cultivated in (Ha): 258.463 ha
- Marshland area cultivated in (Ha): 61.373 ha.

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the meeting or were they represented by male household members?

3 Women heads of households were present.

Name and signature of rapporteur: MBABAZI Janinah(NELSAP)& ISHIMWE Armand(Artelia).

village name and village number (SNC ID) **155 NSHUNGERUZI**

date of village consultation : 14TH November 2012

Interview on table with village chief completed **YES**

Village chief: SEMURYANGO Raphael

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

57 participants were present in the meeting

Duration of meeting

3 hours

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- **The meeting went smoothly. The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project. They explained the scheme to be used which is Run of River Scheme and how the impact will be reduced by adopting this Run of River Scheme. This was the good news for the people who will lose the big part of their land.**
- **The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.**
- **Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?**
- **For those who possess only the marshland, their important concern is to get another land which is suitable for cultivation.**
- **Some people (old men) failed to estimate their land; they were helped by their neighbours.**
- **Number of participants:57**
- **Among 57 participants, 10 were women headed households.**
- **Number of households by SNC:4 Households**
- **New number of households: 57 Households**
- **The number increased from 4 to 57**
- **The Total area cultivated in (Ha): 65.77 Ha**
- **Marshland area cultivated in (Ha):26.52 ha.**

4/57 Households depend entirely on Marshland production.

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the

meeting or were they represented by male household members?

All female heads of households came to the meeting. Others are on the additional list

Name and signature of rapporteur: **MBABAZI Janinah,Paul SSEGAWA(NELSAP)& ISHIMWE Armand**

village name and village number (SNC ID) **154 NYAKABUNGO**

date of village consultation 14th November 2012

Interview on table with village chief completed YES

Village chief: SINIBAGIWE Jean Baptiste

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

28 Participants were presents in the meeting

Duration of meeting

2 Hours

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- **The meeting went smoothly. The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project. They explained the scheme to be used which is Run of River Scheme and how the impact will be reduced by adopting this Run of River Scheme. This was the good news for the people who will lose the big part of their land.**
- **The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.**
- **Few Households cultivate the Marshland.**
- **Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?**
- **For those who possess only the marshland, their important concern is to get another land which is suitable for cultivation.**
- **Number of participants:28**
- **Among 28 participants, 6 were women headed households.**
- **Number of households by SNC:5 Households**
- **New number of households: 28 Households**
- **The number increased from 5 to 28**
- **The Total area cultivated in (Ha): 22.71 Ha**
- **Marshland area cultivated in (Ha):4.33 ha.**

3/28 Households depend entirely on Marshland production

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the meeting or were they represented by male household members?

All female heads of households came to the meeting. Others are on the additional list.

Name and signature of rapporteur: **GATETE William (NELSAP)& Niragire Henriette(Artelia).**

village name and village number (SNC ID) **153 NYAKWISI**

date of village consultation : **14th November 2012**

Interview on table with village chief completed YES

Village chief: **MUHAYIMANA Pierre**

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

92 Participants

Duration of meeting

3hours

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- The meeting went smoothly. The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project. They explained the scheme to be used which is Run of River Scheme and how the impact will be reduced by adopting this Run of River Scheme. This was the good news for the people who will lose the big part of their land.
- The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.
- Good organization at village level.
- Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?
- For those who possess only the marshland, their important concern is to get another land which is suitable for cultivation.
- Some people (old men) failed to estimate their land; they were helped by their neighbours.
- Number of participants:92
- Among 92 participants, 30 were women headed households.
- Number of households by SNC:15 Households
- New number of households: 92 Households
- The number increased from 15 to 92
- The Total area cultivated in (Ha): 99.29 Ha
- Marshland area cultivated in (Ha):37.33 ha.

11/92 Households depend entirely on Marshland production.

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the meeting or were they represented by male household members?

All female heads of households came to the meeting. Others are on the additional list

Name and signature of rapporteur: **MBABAZI Janinah Paul SSEGAWA(NELSAP) &ISHIMWE Armand**

village name and village number (SNC ID) **156 RUHUHA**

date of village consultation **14th November 2012**

Interview on table with village chief completed **YES**

Village Chief :**RWISUMBURA Aliezere**

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

134 Participants were presents in the meeting

Duration of meeting

4 Hours

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- **The meeting went smoothly. The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project. They explained the scheme to be used which is Run of River Scheme and how the impact will be reduced by adopting this Run of River Scheme. This was the good news for the people who will lose the big part of their land.**
- **The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.**
- **Cultivated Marshland area is small comparing to the total cultivated area.**
- **Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?**
- **For those who possess only the marshland, their important concern is to get another land which is suitable for cultivation.**
- **Number of participants:134**
- **Among 134 participants, 42 were women headed households.**
- **Number of households by SNC:65 Households**
- **New number of households: 134 Households**
- **The number increased from 65 to 134**
- **The Total area cultivated in (Ha): 100.54 Ha**
- **Marshland area cultivated in (Ha):18.1 ha.**

2/134 Households depend entirely on Marshland production

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the meeting or were they represented by male household members?

All female heads of households came to the meeting. Others are on the additional list.

**Name and signature of rapporteur: GATETE William(NELSAP)&NIRAGIRE
Henriette(Artelia).**

village name and village number (SNC ID) **152 WEST RUSUMO**

date of village consultation **14th Nov.2012**

Interview on table with village chief completed YES

Village chief: **MUNYANTARAMA Alphonse**

Consultation meeting

Number of participants

64 participants were present in the meeting

Duration of meeting

3 hours

Observations

Please record your observations during the meeting.

Did the meeting go smoothly?

Were there any disputes amongst the participants? If yes, please explain.

Where there any concerns raised by the participants? If yes, please explain.

Any other observations.

- **The meeting went smoothly. The Team of NELSAP together with ARTELIA supervisors have given enough information about the project. They explained the scheme to be used which is Run of River Scheme and how the impact will be reduced by adopting this Run of River Scheme. This was the good news for the people who will lose the big part of their land.**
- **The People, who will be affected by the project, are those who cultivate in Marshland.**
- **Participants asked different questions: How much money they will be given? When and how the money will be given to them?**
- **For those who possess only the marshland, their important concern is to get another land which is suitable for cultivation.**
- **Some people (old men) failed to estimate their land; they were helped by their neighbours.**
- **Number of participants:64**
- **Among 64 participants, 12 were women headed households.**
- **Number of households by SNC:29 Households**
- **New number of households: 64 Households**
- **The number increased from 29 to 64**
- **The Total area cultivated in (Ha):42.68 ha**
- **Marshland area cultivated in (Ha):16.24 ha.**

8/64 Households depend entirely on Marshland production.

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the

meeting or were they represented by male household members?

All female heads of households came to the meeting. Others are on the additional list

Name and signature of rapporteur: **MBABAZI Janinah, Paul SSEGAWA & ISHIMWE Armand**

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village	EAST RUSUMO	No. of village (SNC ID)	151
Date of Interview	14th Nov.2012	Name of interviewer	ISHIMWE Armand Paul SSEGAWA
Participants	15		
(members of resettlement committee)			
Participants (members of the resettlement committee)	1	NDARUHUTSE Emmanuel(Village Chief)	
	2	YANKURIJE Adeline	
	3	NSENGIYUMVA Safari	
	4	MUKARUMANZI Marie Goretti	
	5	NTAGOZERA Eugene	
	6		
<i>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</i>			
About	50,600 m ²		
<i>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the</i>			
About	%		
<i><u>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</u></i>			
Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
About a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About half of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About three quarters of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
All the land we cultivate is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland? **Tomatoes, Maize, Beans, Irish Potatoes***

Could you also tell us about the yield per m2 of the most frequent crops for a normal year?

Most important season crops	yield per m2 in a good year (kg)
1.Tomatoes	0.8
2.Maize	0.2
3.Beans	0.1
4.Irish Potatoes	1.2

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption In our village

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between **200,000** and **3,000,000** RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users
A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users
Half of the users	Half of the users	Half of the users
Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users
Almost all users	Almost all users	Almost all users

*Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain: **For those who possess the Marshland only, they cultivate for those who have the big dry land and they share the harvest; They rent land to cultivate; some of them have to purchase in the market.***

*Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them : **For the households who have only the marshland cultivable and they don't possess the dry land, they are fully dependant on the production from the marshland.***

*Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production? **3 households over 12 households depend exclusively on the production from the marshland.***

*From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households? **1 widow is fully depending on the production from the marshland.***

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

- Once in 2 years
- Once in 5 years
- Once in 10 years
- very seldom

*is there still spare cultivatable marshland available in your community (area in m2). **there is the remaing part of marshaland which is not cultivated, but there is no specific dimension for that part of the marshland. Note that, it requires a lot of energy to prepare marshaland for cultivation.***

*What does the committee think is an adequate compensation for those farming households who lose access to marshland and who entirely rely on marshland : **they wish the compensation fees will allow them to invest in different sectors(buy other land, farming, credit and savings.***

*Can you think of any special assistance measures to be provided for those affected households who are part of a vulnerable group? (women headed households, child headed households or other vulnerable HH) **they need special assistance to get another land, Transfer the compensation fees through the microfinance institution for saving and access to credit (SACCO, Popular Bank of Rwanda, etc.), Provide trainings in small and big businesses generating profit.***

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants

NDARUHUTSE Emmanuel(Village Chief)

YANKURIJE Adeline

NSENGIYUMVA Safari

MUKARUMANZI Marie Goretti

NTAGOZERA Eugene

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village	WEST RUSUMO	No. of village (SNC ID)	152
Date of Interview	14th Nov. 2012	Name of interviewer	NIRAGIRE Henriette GATEETE William
Participants	64		
(members of resettlement committee)			
Participants (members of the resettlement committee)	1 MUNYANTARAMA Alphonse(Village Chief) 2 BYAMUNGU Innocent 3 NGENDA HAYO Jean Paul 4 MUKAGASANA Chantal 5 KAMAGANWA Josephine 6		
<i>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</i>			
About	162,400 m²		
<i>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the</i>			
About	%		
<i><u>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</u></i>			
Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
About a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About half of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About three quarters of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
All the land we cultivate is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland? **Tomatoes, Maize, beans, Irish Potatoes***

Could you also tell us about the yield per m2 of the most frequent crops for a normal year?

Most important season crops	yield per m2 in a good year (kg)
1. Tomatoes	0.8
2. Maize	0.2
3. Beans	0.1
4. Irish Potatoes	1.2

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption In our village

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between **200,000** and **3,000,000** RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

- Once in 2 years**
- Once in 5 years**
- Once in 10 years**
- very seldom**

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users
A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users
Half of the users	Half of the users	Half of the users
Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users
Almost all users	Almost all users	Almost all users

*Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain: **For those who possess the Marshland only, they cultivate for those who have the big dry land and they share the harvest; They rent land to cultivate; some of them have to purchase in the market.***

*Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them **For the households who have only the marshland cultivable and they don't possess the dry land, they are fully dependant on the production from the marshland.***

*Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production? **8 households over 77 households depend exclusively on the production from the marshland.***

*From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households? **3 widows are fully depending on the production from the marshland.***

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

*is there still spare cultivatable marshland available in your community (area in m²). **there is the remaing part of marshaland which is not cultivated, but there is no specific dimension for that part of the marshland. Note that, it requires a lot of energy to prepare marshaland for cultivation.***

*What tdoes the committee think is an adequate compensation for those farming households who lose access to marshland and who entirely rely on marshland : **they wish the compansation fees will allow them to invest in different sectors(buy other land, farming, credit and savings.***

*Can you think of any special assistance measures to be provided for those affected households who are part of a vulnerable group? (women headed households, child headed households or other vulnerable HH) **they need special assistance to get another land, Transfer the compensation fees through the microfinance institution for saving and access to credit (SACCO, Popular Bank of Rwanda, etc.), Provide trainings in small and big businesses generating profit.***

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants

MUNYANTARAMA Alphonse (Village Chief)

BYAMUNGU Innocent

NGENDAHAYO Jean Paul

MUKAGASANA Chantal

KAMAGANWA Josephine

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village	NSHUNGEREZI	No. of village (SNC ID)	155
Date of Interview	14th Nov. 2012	Name of interviewer	NIRAGIRE Henriette GATETE William
Participants	57		
(members of resettlement committee)			
Participants (members of the resettlement committee)	1	SEMURYANGO Raphael(Village chief)	
	2	MUKAMANA Jacqueline	
	3	GAHAMANYI Gaspard	
	4	UWIMANA Cecile	
	5	NYIRAHABIMANA Rose	
	6		
<i>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</i>			
About	265,200 m²		
<i>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the</i>			
About	%		
<i><u>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</u></i>			
Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
About a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About half of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About three quarters of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
All the land we cultivate is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland? **Tomatoes, Maize, Soja, Beans***

Could you also tell us about the yield per m2 of the most frequent crops for a normal year?

Most important season crops	yield per m2 in a good year (kg)
1. Tomatoes	<i>0.8</i>
2. Maize	<i>0.2</i>
3. Soja	<i>0.1</i>
4. Beans	<i>0.1</i>

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption In our village

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between **200,000** and **3,000,000** RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users
A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users
Half of the users	Half of the users	Half of the users
Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users
Almost all users	Almost all users	Almost all users

*Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain: **For those who possess the Marshland only, they cultivate for those who have the big dry land and they share the harvest; They rent land to cultivate; some of them have to purchase in the market.***

*Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them **For the households who have only the marshland cultivable and they don't possess the dry land, they are fully dependant on the production from the marshland***

*Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production? **4 households over 57 households depend exclusively on the production from the marshland.***

*From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households? **1 widow is fully depending on the production from the marshland.***

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

*is there still spare cultivatable marshland available in your community (area in m2). **there is the remaing part of marshaland which is not cultivated, but there is no specific dimension for that part of the marshland. Note that, it requires a lot of energy to prepare marshaland for cultivation.***

*What does the committee think is an adequate compensation for those farming households who lose access to marshland and who entirely rely on marshland **they wish the compensation fees will allow them to invest in different sectors (buy other land, farming, credit and savings).***

*Can you think of any special assistance measures to be provided for those affected households who are part of a vulnerable group? (women headed households, child headed households or other vulnerable HH) **they need special assistance to get another land, Transfer the compensation fees through the microfinance institution for saving and access to credit (SACCO, Popular Bank of Rwanda, etc.), Provide trainings in small and big businesses generating profit.***

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants

SEMURYANGO Raphael (Village chief)

MUKAMANA Jacqueline

GAHAMANYI Gaspard

UWIMANA Cecile

NYIRAHABIMANA Rose

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village	NYAKABUNGO	No. of village (SNC ID)	154
Date of Interview	14th Nov.2012	Name of interviewer	ISHIMWE Armand MBABAZI Janinah
Participants	28		
(members of resettlement committee)			
Participants (members of the resettlement committee)	1	SINIBAGIWE Jean Baptiste(Village Chief)	
	2	NTANKUMI Therese	
	3	NSHIMIYIMANA Gaspard	
	4	MUKANOHELI Violette	
	5	NYANGEZI Jean Pierre	
	6		
<i>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</i>			
About	43,300 m ²		
<i>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the</i>			
About	%		
<i><u>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</u></i>			
Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
About a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About half of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About three quarters of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
All the land we cultivate is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland? **Tomatoes, Irish Potatoes, Cabbages, Beans***

Could you also tell us about the yield per m2 of the most frequent crops for a normal year?

Most important season crops	yield per m2 in a good year (kg)
1. Tomatoes	<i>0.8</i>
2. Irish Potatoes	<i>1.2</i>
3. Cabbages	<i>1.2</i>
4. Beans	<i>0.1</i>

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption In our village

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between **200,000** and **3,000,000** RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users
A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users
Half of the users	Half of the users	Half of the users
Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users
Almost all users	Almost all users	Almost all users

*Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain: **For those who possess the Marshland only, they cultivate for those who have the big dry land and they share the harvest; They rent land to cultivate; some of them have to purchase in the market.***

*Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them : **For the households who have only the marshland cultivable and they don't possess the dry land, they are fully dependant on the production from the marshland***

*Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production? **3 households over 28 households depend exclusively on the production from the marshland.***

*From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households? **No women who is fully depending on the production from the marshland***

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

*is there still spare cultivatable marshland available in your community (area in m2). **there is the remaing part of marshaland which is not cultivated, but there is no specific dimension for that part of the marshland. Note that, it requires a lot of energy to prepare marshaland for cultivation.***

*What tdoes the committee think is an adequate compensation for those farming households who lose access to marshland and who entirely rely on marshland : **they wish the compansation fees will allow them to invest in different sectors(buy other land, farming, credit and savings.***

*Can you think of any special assistance measures to be provided for those affected households who are part of a vulnerable group? (women headed households, child headed households or other vulnerable HH) **they need special assistance to get another land, Transfer the compensation fees through the microfinance institution for saving and access to credit (SACCO, Popular Bank of Rwanda, etc.), Provide trainings in small and big businesses generating profit.***

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants

SINIBAGIWE Jean Baptiste(Village Chief)

NTANKUMI Therese

NSHIMIYIMANA Gaspard

MUKANOHELI Violette

NYANGEZI Jean Pierre

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village	NYAKIZIBA	No. of village (SNC ID)	
Date of Interview	20th	Name of interviewer	ISHIMWE Armand MBABAZI Janinah Paul SSEGAWA
Participants	355 Participants in the 4 sub-villages		
(members of resettlement committee)			
Participants (members of the resettlement committee)	1	MUKIZA Salomoni BYAMUNGU(Chief)	
	2	Charles KANANI(Village executif)	
	3	MANASE KABILIGI	
	4		
	5		
	6		
<i>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</i>			
About	2,819,000 m ²		
<i>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the</i>			
About	%		
<i><u>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</u></i>			
Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
About a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About half of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About three quarters of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
All the land we cultivate is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland? **Maize, Irish Potatoes, beans, sweet potatoes***

Could you also tell us about the yield per m2 of the most frequent crops for a normal year?

Most important season crops	yield per m2 in a good year (kg)
1.Maize	0.2
2.Irish Potatoes	1.2
3.Beans	0.1
4.Sweet potatoes	0.9

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption In our village

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between **200,000** and **3,000,000** RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users
A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users
Half of the users	Half of the users	Half of the users
Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users
Almost all users	Almost all users	Almost all users

*Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain: **They cultivate the uphill land,they have large land uphill side. We noticed that for those who possess the Marshland only, they are Young Boys and girls ,and they will receive heritage from their parents.***

*Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them : **The production from the Marshland has the same importance to the all users.***

*Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production? **Young Boys and Girls who have got their own Marshland 18/355in five Sub-Villages of NYAKIZIBA Village.***

*From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households`? **No woman***

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

*is there still spare cultivatable marshland available in your community (area in m2). **There is the remaing part of marshaland which is not cultivated,but there is no specific dimension for that part of the marshland.Note that, it requires a lot of energy to prepare marshaland for cultivation.***

*What does the committee think is an adequate compensation for those farming households who lose access to marshland and who entirely rely on marshland : **They want money to invest in different sectors, farming, small businesses, etc***

*Can you think of any special assistance measures to be provided for those affected households who are part of a vulnerable group? (women headed households, child headed households or other vulnerable HH) **Provide trainings in small and big businesses generating profit, Share capital to start the small businesses.***

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants

MUKIZA Salomoni BYAMUNGU(Chief)

Charles KANANI(Village executive)

MANASE KABILIGI

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village	NYAKWISI	No. of village (SNC ID)	153
Date of Interview	14 Nov.2012	Name of interviewer	
Participants	92		
(members of resettlement committee)			
Participants (members of the resettlement committee)	1 MUHAYIMANA Pierre(Village chief) 2 AHISHAKIYE Jeannette 3 KAMANZI Alphonse 4 RUTEBUKA Jean de Dieu 5 GASANA Paul 6		
<i>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</i>			
About	373,300 m²		
<i>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the</i>			
About	%		
<i><u>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</u></i>			
Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
About a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About half of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About three quarters of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
All the land we cultivate is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland? **Tomatoes,beans,Cabbages,Maize***

Could you also tell us about the yield per m2 of the most frequent crops for a normal year?

Most important season crops	yield per m2 in a good year (kg)
1.Tomatoes	<i>0.8</i>
2.Beans	<i>0.1</i>
3.Cabbages	<i>1.2</i>
4.Maize	<i>0.2</i>

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption In our village

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between **200,000** and **3,000,000** RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users
A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users
Half of the users	Half of the users	Half of the users
Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users
Almost all users	Almost all users	Almost all users

*Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain: **For those who possess the Marshland only,they cultivate for those who have the big dry land and they share the harvest; They rent land to cultivate; some of them have to purchase in the market.***

*Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them : **For the households who have only the marshland cultivable and they don't possess the dry land, they are fully dependant on the production from the marshland.***

*Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production? **11 households over 96 households depend exclusively on the production from the marshland.***

*From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households? **3 widows are fully depending on the production from the marshland.***

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

*is there still spare cultivatable marshland available in your community (area in m2). **there is the remaing part of marshaland which is not cultivated,but there is no specific dimension for that part of the marshland.Note that, it requires a lot of energy to prepare marshaland for cultivation.***

*What does the committee think is an adequate compensation for those farming households who lose access to marshland and who entirely rely on marshland : **they wish the compensation fees will allow them to invest in different sectors(buy other land, farming, credit and savings.***

*Can you think of any special assistance measures to be provided for those affected households who are part of a vulnerable group? (women headed households, child headed households or other vulnerable HH) : **they need special assistance to get another land, Transfer the compensation fees through the microfinance institution for saving and access to credit (SACCO, Popular Bank of Rwanda, etc.), Provide trainings in small and big businesses generating profit.***

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants

MUHAYIMANA Pierre(Village chief)

AHISHAKIYE Jeannette

KAMANZI Alphonse

RUTEBUKA Jean de Dieu

GASANA Paul

Interview with village resettlement committee			
Name of Village	RUHUHA	No. of village (SNC ID)	156
Date of Interview	14th Nov.2012	Name of interviewer	NIRAGIRE Henriette GATETE William
Participants	134		
(members of resettlement committee)			
Participants (members of the resettlement committee)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 RWISUMBURA Aliezere(Village chief) 2 UKIZEMWABO Papias 3 MUKANTABANA Regina 4 DUKUZEMUNGU Marie Claire 5 AKIMANA Venantia 6 		
<i>Would you please tell us about the total size of marshland which is cultivated by the people in your village?</i>			
About	181,000 m²		
<i>What is the portion of cultivated marshland in your village in the total of the</i>			
About	%		
<i><u>If it is difficult to tell the percentage:</u></i>			
Less than a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
About a quarter of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About half of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
About three quarters of the total land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
Almost all of the cultivated land is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	
All the land we cultivate is marshland		<input type="checkbox"/>	

*What are the most important annual crops that people in your village cultivate on the marshland? **Irish Potatoes, Tomatoes, Soja, Cabbages***

Could you also tell us about the yield per m2 of the most frequent crops for a normal year?

Most important season crops	yield per m2 in a good year (kg)
1.Irish Potatoes	1.2
2.Tomatoes	0.8
3.Soja	0.1
4.Cabbages	1.2

Could you please tell us, how the people in your village use the production from the marshland?

People use marshland production fully for household consumption In our village

Less than a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About a quarter of the marshland users sell products on the market

About half of the marshland users sell products on the market

About three quarters of the of the marshland users sell products on the market

Almost all of the marshland users sell products on the market

All the marshland users sell products on the market

For the people in your village, who sell marshland products on the market, what would be the usual range of cash income from the market sale in a good year?

Cash income from marshland product sale is between **200,000** and **3,000,000** RWF per year

Does it happen that the marshland cannot be cultivated, because it dries out too slow?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

Once in 2 years

Once in 5 years

Once in 10 years

very seldom

In a year where there is no harvest from marshland, how do people manage the situation?

Loss of harvest from marshland is not a serious problem for	People have to purchase more products in the market than in a normal year	People have to borrow cash to manage the loss of production
Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users	Less than a quarter of the users
A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users	A quarter of the users
Half of the users	Half of the users	Half of the users
Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users	Three quarters of the users
Almost all users	Almost all users	Almost all users

*Other statements on the management of loss of marshland production, please explain: **For those who possess the Marshland only, they cultivate for those who have the big dry land and they share the harvest; They rent land to cultivate; some of them have to purchase in the market.***

*Are there people in your village, for whom the production from marshland is of special importance? If yes, please explain, who these people are and why marshland production is so important for them : **For the households who have only the marshland cultivable and they don't possess the dry land, they are fully dependant on the production from the marshland***

*Are there people in your village, whose agricultural production depends entirely on marshland production? If yes, how many households fully depend on marshland production? **2 households over 132 households depend exclusively on the production from the marshland.***

*From the households in your village fully depending on marshland, how many are women headed households? **1 widow is fully depending on the production from the marshland.***

Does it ever happen that your permanent crops outside the marshland are flooded?

No, this does never happen

Yes, it happens

- Once in 2 years**
- Once in 5 years**
- Once in 10 years**
- very seldom**

*is there still spare cultivatable marshland available in your community (area in m2). **there is the remaining part of marshland which is not cultivated, but there is no specific dimension for that part of the marshland. Note that, it requires a lot of energy to prepare marshland for cultivation.***

*What does the committee think is an adequate compensation for those farming households who lose access to marshland and who entirely rely on marshland : **they wish the compensation fees will allow them to invest in different sectors(buy other land, farming, credit and savings.***

*Can you think of any special assistance measures to be provided for those affected households who are part of a vulnerable group? (women headed households, child headed households or other vulnerable HH): **they need special assistance to get another land, Transfer the compensation fees through the microfinance institution for saving and access to credit (SACCO, Popular Bank of Rwanda, etc.), Provide trainings in small and big businesses generating profit.***

Thank you very much for your support!

Signature of participants

RWISUMBURA Aliezere(Village chief)

UKIZEMWABO Papias

MUKANTABANA Regina

DUKUZEMUNGU Marie Claire

AKIMANA Venantia

For the female heads of households in the list of marshland users, did they all come to the meeting or were they represented by male household members?

female heads of households came to the meeting. Others are on the additional list.

Name and signature of rapporteur: **Paul SSEGAWA,MBABAZI Janinah(NELSAP)& ISHIMWE Armand(Artelia).**

**RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**



APPENDIX 3

**MARSHLAND USERS IN VILLAGES AFFECTED BY
OPERATION**

Table on
cultivated land
per village East Rusumo

HH No	Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual
	Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH
8			
17			
20			
001	0.21	0.21	Tomatoes
002	1.15	0.15	Tomatoes
003	1.00	1.00	Tomatoes
004	0.06	0.06	Tomatoes
005	1.12	1.00	Tomatoes
006	1.06	1.00	Tomatoes
007	1.32	0.32	Tomatoes
008	0.54	0.54	Maiz
009	0.02	0.02	Beans
010	0.46	0.14	Irish potatoes
011	0.71	0.21	Beans
012	0.91	0.41	Beans
Total	8.56	5.06	

Comments
Absent
Absent
Absent
No land up hill
No land up hill
No land up hill
No land up hill
No land up hill

**Table on
cultivate
d land**

KABUYE

HH No	Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
	<u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	<u>Cell</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	HH	
1	1	0.5	Maiz	
2	1.5	1	Sweet Potatoes	
3	1	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	
4	1	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	
5	2	1	Sweet Potatoes	
6	1.75	0.75	Sweet Potatoes	
7	0.5	1.5	Tomatoes	
8	1.5	1	Tomatoes	
9	1.5	1	Sweet Potatoes	
10	0.5	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	No land up hill
11	2	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	
12	2	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	
13	1.5	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	
14	1.5	1	Maiz	
15	1.5	0.5	Maiz	
16	1.5	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	
17	1.5	0.5	Maiz	
18	2	1	Sweet Potatoes	
19	2.5	1	Maiz	
20	2.5	1	Sweet Potatoes	
21	1.5	0.5	Sweet Potatoes	
22	2	1	Onions	
23	2	0.5	Tomatoes	
24	1.5	1	Sweet Potatoes	

TOTAL	37.75	18.25		
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Table on
cultivate
d land
per
village

KYENDA

HH No	Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
	<u>Chief</u>	<u>Cell</u>	HH	
	<u>HH</u>	<u>Chief</u>		
		<u>HH</u>		
1	2.02	0.02	Cabbages	
2	2.20	0.70	Onions	
3	1.00	0.50	Tomatoes	
4	2.00	0.50	Cabbages	
5	2.00	0.50	Tomatoes	
6	1.25	0.75	Cabbages	
7	1.50	0.50	Maiz	
8	4.00	1.00	Beans	
9	9.50	1.50	Irish Potatoes	
10	1.75	0.75	Tomatoes	
11	2.75	0.75	Beans	
12	9.00	2.00	Beans	
13	3.75	0.75	Beans	
14	2.49	0.49	Beans	
15	4.49	0.49	Tomatoes	
16	1.50	0.50	Irish Potatoes	
17	4.50	1.50	Tomatoes	
18	3.50	0.50	Cabbages	
19	4.21	0.21	Beans	
20	1.50	0.50	Beans	
21	2.75	0.21	Irish Potatoes	
22	4.98	0.98	Beans	

23	16.47	1.47	Rice	
24	1.25	0.25	Irish Potatoes	
25	3.74	0.74	Beans	
26	1.49	0.49	Tomatoes	
27	1.25	0.25	Tomatoes	
28	2.99	0.49	Beans	
29	14.40	3.40	Beans	
30	3.49	0.49	Maiz	
31	12.49	2.94	Onions	
32	1.50	0.50	Maiz	
33	4.50	0.50	Cabbages	
34	6.50	1.50	Beans	
35	1.50	0.50	Beans	
36	7.50	0.50	Beans	
37	4.50	0.50	Beans	
38	0.75	0.25	Irish Potatoes	
39	3.50	0.50	Irish Potatoes	
40	3.50	0.50	Irish Potatoes	
41	4.00	0.50	Irish Potatoes	
42	2.50	0.50	Tomatoes	
43	4.75	0.75	Sweet potatoes	
44	6.00	1.00	Tomatoes	
45	7.00	2.00	Tomatoes	
46	2.00	2.00	Cabbages	No land uphill
47	3.50	1.00	Beans	
48	4.00	1.50	Beans	
49	2.50	2.50	Tomatoes	No land uphill
50	6.00	1.00	Beans	
51	2.50	1.00	Beans	
52	5.00	1.00	Beans	
53	2.75	0.75	Tomatoes	
54	2.25	0.75	Irish Potatoes	
55	5.00	1.00	Sweet potatoes	
56	6.00	1.00	Tomatoes	

57	4.00	1.00	Irish Potatoes	
58	5.50	1.50	Beans	
59	5.00	1.00	Beans	
60	1.50	0.50	Beans	
61	3.00	1.50	Irish Potatoes	
62	0.50	0.50	Beans	No land uphill
63	2.25	0.75	Irish Potatoes	
64	2.00	0.50	Irish Potatoes	
65	2.00	0.50	Beans	
66	3.00	4.00	Tomatoes	
TOTAL	258.46	61.37		

Table on cultivated
land per village

Nshungeruzi

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
6	0.45	55	0.99	0.54	Tomatoes	
7	0.68	18	0.83	0.15	Tomatoes	
11	1.00	21	1.26	0.26	Tomatoes	
59	0.63	59	1.55	0.92	Tomatoes	
001	0.90	20	1.13	0.23	Tomatoes	
002	0.80	17	0.96	0.16	Maiz	
003	0.90	7	0.97	0.07	Maiz	
004	0.90	30	1.28	0.38	Soja	
005	0.50	60	1.25	0.75	Tomatoes	
006	0.90	46	1.66	0.76	Soja	
007	0.90	37	1.42	0.52	Maiz	
008	0.90	45	1.63	0.73	Soja	
009	0.70	54	1.51	0.81	Maiz	
010	0.90	44	1.62	0.72	Soja	
011	1.00	19	1.23	0.23	Maiz	
012	1.00	46	1.85	0.85	Tomatoes	
013	0.50	62	1.33	0.83	Maiz	
014	0.00	100	0.05	0.05	Tomatoes	No land up hill
015	0.90	8	0.98	0.08	Irish potatoes	
016	0.90	20	1.13	0.23	Maiz	
017	0.45	34	0.68	0.23	Tomatoes	
018	0.90	20	1.13	0.23	Maiz	

Table on cultivated
land per village

Nshungeruzi

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
O19	0.50	43	0.87	0.37	Tomatoes	
O20	0.90	54	1.94	1.04	Maiz	
O21	0.75	19	0.93	0.18	Tomatoes	
O22	0.90	38	1.44	0.54	Tomatoes	
O23	0.90	30	1.29	0.39	Tomatoes	
O24	0.90	25	1.20	0.30	Tomatoes	
O25	0.46	39	0.76	0.30	Tomatoes	
O26	0.90	28	1.25	0.35	Tomatoes	
O27	0.90	41	1.52	0.62	Tomatoes	
O28	0.90	26	1.22	0.32	Tomatoes	
O29	0.90	28	1.25	0.35	Maiz	
O30	0.90	19	1.11	0.21	Beans	
O31	1.00	8	1.09	0.09	Tomatoes	
O32	0.90	43	1.58	0.68	Tomatoes	
O33	0.90	31	1.30	0.40	Tomatoes	
O34	0.30	72	1.07	0.78	Soja	
O35	0.60	30	0.86	0.26	Maiz	
O36	0.90	63	2.44	1.54	Tomatoes	
O37	1.00	73	3.77	2.77	Tomatoes	
O38	1.00	45	1.83	0.83	Irish potatoes	
O39	0.00	100	0.60	0.60	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O40	0.00	100	0.30	0.30	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O41	0.90	31	1.31	0.41	Maiz	
O42	0.90	35	1.38	0.48	Maiz	

Table on cultivated
land per village

Nshungeruzi

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			<u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	<u>Cell</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	HH	
O43	0.65	24	0.86	0.21	Soja	
O44	0.00	99	0.23	0.23	Soja	
O45	0.32	26	0.43	0.11	Soja	
O46	0.00	100	0.10	0.10	Soja	No land up hill
O47	0.00	100	0.18	0.18	Soja	No land up hill
O48	0.60	25	0.80	0.20	Tomatoes	
O49	0.12	63	0.32	0.20	Tomatoes	
O50	0.45	38	0.73	0.28	Beans	
O51	0.40	56	0.90	0.50	Beans	
O52	0.90	27	1.23	0.33	Tomatoes	
O53	0.90	29	1.26	0.36	Maiz	
Total			65.77	26.52		

Table on cultivated land per village

Nyakabungo

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
3	0.00	100	0.06	0.06	Soja	No Land Uphill
14	1.13	31	1.63	0.50	Cabbages	
17	0.89	10	0.99	0.10	Irish Potatoes	
20	1.00	15	1.18	0.18	Tomatoes	
30	1.00	11	1.12	0.12	Tomatoes	
001	0.90	3	0.92	0.02	Cabbages	
002	0.38	18	0.46	0.08	Sugarcane	
003	0.90	4	0.94	0.04	Cabbages	
004	0.12	50	0.24	0.12	Irish Potatoes	
005	0.90	29	1.26	0.36	Irish Potatoes	
006	0.90	2	0.92	0.02	Cabbages	
007	0.88	1	0.89	0.01	Irish Potatoes	
008	0.25	58	0.60	0.35	Potatoes	
009	0.90	31	1.30	0.40	Irish Potatoes	
010	0.80	23	1.04	0.24	Irish Potatoes	
011	0.43	36	0.67	0.24	Irish Potatoes	
012	1.00	4	1.04	0.04	Irish Potatoes	
013	0.00	100	0.03	0.03	Irish Potatoes	No Land Uphill
014	1.03	41	1.74	0.71	Cabbages	
015	1.00	12	1.14	0.14	Tomatoes	
016	0.40	13	0.46	0.06	Tomatoes	
017	0.54	13	0.62	0.08	Tomatoes	

Table on cultivated land per village Nyakabungo

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			<u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	<u>Cell</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	HH	
O18	0.00	100	0.15	0.15	Tomatoes	No land Uphill
O19	0.15	44	0.27	0.12	Potatoes	
O20	0.59	3	0.60	0.02	Tomatoes	
O21	0.30	9	0.33	0.03	Beans	
O22	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Potatoes	
O23	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Potatoes	
Total			22.71	4.33		

Table on Nyakwisi
cultivated land
per village

HH No		Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
		Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
10	1.00	2.00	1.00	Tomatoes	
19	0.00				Absent
26	0.00				Absent
30	0.00				Absent
37	1.00	1.50	0.50	Tomatoes	
45	1.00	2.60	1.60	Tomatoes	
46	0.00				Absent
47	1.00	1.67	0.67	Maiz	
49	0.00	0.60	0.60	Tomatoes	No land up hill
50	0.00				Absent
52	0.00				Absent
53	0.00				Absent
54	0.00	0.06	0.06	Tomatoes	No land up hill
57	0.00				Absent
92	1.00	1.14	0.14	Beans	
001	1.00	1.45	0.45	Tomatoes	
002	0.94	2.74	1.80	Tomatoes	
003	0.50	1.19	0.69	Tomatoes	

Table on
cultivated land
per village

Nyakwisi

HH No		Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, HH	Comments
		Chief HH	Cell Chief HH		
004	1.00	1.14	0.14	Tomatoes	
005	1.00	1.14	0.14	Tomatoes	
006	1.00	1.65	0.65	Tomatoes	
007	1.00	1.14	0.14	Tomatoes	
008	1.00	1.10	0.10	Tomatoes	
009	0.05	0.28	0.23	Tomatoes	
010	0.00	0.50	0.50	Tomatoes	No land up hill
011	1.00	3.00	2.00	Tomatoes	
012	1.00	1.20	0.20	Tomatoes	
013	2.00	2.60	0.60	Tomatoes	
014	1.22	1.70	0.48	Maiz	
015	0.90	1.08	0.18	Maiz	
016	1.00	1.60	0.60	Sugar cane	
017	0.30	1.00	0.70	Tomatoes	
018	1.00	1.77	0.77	Tomatoes	
019	0.84	1.49	0.65	Sugar cane	
020	1.00	1.45	0.45	Sugar cane	
021	0.00	0.80	0.80	Beans	No land up hill
022	0.67	2.41	1.74	Tomatoes	
023	0.15	0.95	0.80	Tomatoes	

Table on
cultivated land
per village

Nyakwisi

HH No		Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, current	Comments
		Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
O24	1.00	1.28	0.28	Maiz	
O25	1.00	1.28	0.28	Maiz	
O26	1.00	2.32	1.32	Maiz	
O27	1.00	1.28	0.28	Sugar cane	
O28	1.00	2.65	1.65	Sugar cane	
O29	1.00	1.25	0.25	Cabbages	
O30	1.00	1.60	0.60	Sugar cane	
O31	1.00	1.60	0.60	Sugar cane	
O32	0.00	0.18	0.18	Beans	No land up hill
O33	1.00	1.25	0.25	Tomatoes	
O34	1.00	1.93	0.93	Tomatoes	
O35	1.00	2.35	1.35	Tomatoes	
O36	1.00	1.10	0.10	Maiz	
O37	0.90	1.61	0.71	Sugar cane	
O38	0.00	0.20	0.20	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O39	1.00	2.08	1.08	Tomatoes	
O40	0.10	0.19	0.09	Sugar cane	
O41	1.00	1.08	0.08	Maiz	
O42	1.00	1.27	0.27	Tomatoes	
O43	1.00	1.21	0.21	Tomatoes	

Table on Nyakwisi
cultivated land
per village

HH No		Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, HH	Comments
		Chief HH	Cell Chief HH		
O44	1.00	1.27	0.27	Sugar cane	
O45	0.40	0.51	0.11	Tomatoes	
O46	0.50	1.12	0.62	Tomatoes	
O47	1.00	1.20	0.20	Tomatoes	
O48	0.00	0.50	0.50	Maiz	No land up hill
O49	0.50	0.90	0.40	Tomatoes	
O50	0.27	0.45	0.18	Tomatoes	
O51	1.00	1.38	0.38	Tomatoes	
O52	1.00	1.15	0.15	Tomatoes	
O53	0.00	0.10	0.10	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O54	1.00	1.13	0.13	Tomatoes	
O55	1.00	1.24	0.24	Tomatoes	
O56	0.99	1.15	0.16	Tomatoes	
O57	1.00	1.08	0.08	Tomatoes	
O58	1.00	1.18	0.18	Tomatoes	
O59	0.00	0.08	0.08	Irish potatoes	No land up hill
O60	1.00	1.45	0.45	Tomatoes	
O61	0.23	0.38	0.15	Tomatoes	
O62	0.23	0.38	0.15	Tomatoes	
O63	0.23	0.38	0.15	Tomatoes	

Table on
cultivated land
per village

Nyakwisi

HH No		Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, current	Comments
		Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
O64	0.00	0.06	0.06	Maiz	No land up hill
O65	1.00	1.09	0.09	Maiz	
O66	0.00	0.15	0.15	Maiz	No land up hill
O67	1.00	1.14	0.14	Tomatoes	
O68	0.90	1.05	0.15	Tomatoes	
O69	0.90	1.40	0.50	Beans	
O70	0.00	0.32	0.32	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O71	1.26	1.42	0.16	Beans	
O72	1.00	1.30	0.30	Maiz	
O73	0.00	0.21	0.21	Maiz	No land up hill
O74	0.00	0.18	0.18	Irish potatoes	No land up hill
O75	1.00	1.15	0.15	Tomatoes	
O76	1.00	1.11	0.11	Tomatoes	
O77	1.00	1.10	0.10	Beans	
Total		99.29	37.33		

Table on cultivated
land per village

Ruhuha

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
2	1.30	4	1.35	0.06	Tomatoes	
3	1.00	13	1.15	0.15	Soja	
6	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
11	0.90	10	1.00	0.10	Cabbages	
14	1.00	0	1.01	0.01	Soja	
15	0.90	33	1.35	0.45	Irish potatoes	
16	1.00	1	1.01	0.01	Irish potatoes	
18	1.00	7	1.08	0.08	Tomatoes	
20	0.35	19	0.43	0.08	Tomatoes	
23	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
24	1.00	7	1.08	0.08	Soja	
25	0.18	41	0.30	0.12	Cabbages	
30	0.00	#DIV/0!				Has marshland in Nyakabungo
31	0.25	38	0.40	0.15	Tomatoes	
33	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
43	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
44	1.00	13	1.15	0.15	Irish potatoes	
45	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
47	1.00	3	1.04	0.04	Irish potatoes	
48	1.00	8	1.08	0.08	Irish potatoes	
49	0.68	8	0.74	0.06	Tomatoes	
55	0.50	11	0.56	0.06	Irish potatoes	
57	0.12	53	0.26	0.14	Irish potatoes	
58	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Irish potatoes	

Table on cultivated
land per village

Ruhuha

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
59	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Irish potatoes	
64	0.15	50	0.30	0.15	Tomatoes	
68	1.00	4	1.04	0.04	Tomatoes	
69	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Cabbages	
70	0.12	45	0.22	0.10	Tomatoes	
71	0.50	11	0.56	0.06	Irish potatoes	
72	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
73	1.00	13	1.15	0.15	Soja	
74	0.38	38	0.60	0.23	Tomatoes	
75	1.00	41	1.71	0.71	Tomatoes	
76	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Tomatoes	
77	0.50	11	0.56	0.06	Tomatoes	
79	1.00	23	1.30	0.30	Tomatoes	
80	1.00	23	1.30	0.30	Tomatoes	
82	0.30	29	0.42	0.12	Cabbages	
85	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
92	1.00	21	1.26	0.26	Sugar cane	
95	1.00	26	1.36	0.36	Beans	
96	0.15	23	0.20	0.05	Tomatoes	
102	0.35	15	0.41	0.06	Tomatoes	
112	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
113	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
117	1.00	12	1.14	0.14	Soja	
122	1.00	7	1.08	0.08	Irish potatoes	
125	1.00	18	1.23	0.23	Tomatoes	
135	0.80	23	1.04	0.24	Tomatoes	

Table on cultivated
land per village

Ruhuha

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
136	0.57	12	0.65	0.08	Irish potatoes	
140	1.00	7	1.08	0.08	Irish potatoes	
141	0.50	9	0.55	0.05	Irish potatoes	
142	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
145	1.00	26	1.35	0.35	Irish potatoes	
147	1.00	7	1.07	0.07	Irish potatoes	
148	1.00	13	1.15	0.15	Irish potatoes	
151	0.50	6	0.53	0.03	Cabbages	Marshland shared by onother family
156	1.00	3	1.03	0.03	Irish potatoes	
158	0.60	3	0.62	0.02	Tomatoes	
163	0.20	43	0.35	0.15	Tomatoes	
164	0.27	33	0.41	0.14	Tomatoes	
166	1.00	4	1.05	0.05	Irish potatoes	
167	0.15	20	0.19	0.04	Irish potatoes	
170	0.00	#DIV/0!				Absent
OO1	1.00	20	1.25	0.25	Tomatoes	
OO2	0.70	10	0.78	0.08	Tomatoes	
OO3	0.15	14	0.17	0.02	Soja	
OO4	0.50	23	0.65	0.15	Tomatoes	
OO5	0.80	28	1.12	0.32	Tomatoes	
OO6	1.00	13	1.15	0.15	Tomatoes	
OO7	1.00	21	1.27	0.27	Soja	
OO8	0.61	2	0.62	0.02	Tomatoes	
OO9	0.25	19	0.31	0.06	Tomatoes	
O10	0.50	7	0.54	0.04	Tomatoes	
O11	1.00	26	1.35	0.35	Tomatoes	

Table on cultivated
land per village

Ruhuha

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
O12	0.50	6	0.53	0.03	Soja	
O13	-0.50	433	0.15	0.65	Tomatoes	
O14	0.16	16	0.19	0.03	Tomatoes	
O15	0.15	12	0.17	0.02	Irish potatoes	
O16	1.00	7	1.08	0.08	Soja	
O17	0.50	23	0.65	0.15	Irish potatoes	
O18	1.00	29	1.41	0.41	Tomatoes	
O19	0.10	71	0.35	0.25	Tomatoes	
O20	1.00	26	1.36	0.36	Irish potatoes	
O21	1.00	7	1.07	0.07	Irish potatoes	
O22	1.00	15	1.18	0.18	Irish potatoes	
O23	0.16	23	0.21	0.05	Tomatoes	
O24	0.58	8	0.63	0.05	Irish potatoes	
O25	0.00	100	1.16	1.16	Irish potatoes	No land up hill
O26	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Irish potatoes	
O27	1.00	19	1.24	0.24	Tomatoes	
O28	0.37	27	0.50	0.14	Tomatoes	
O29	0.50	9	0.55	0.05	Cabbages	
O30	0.50	31	0.73	0.23	Tomatoes	
O31	0.90	20	1.13	0.23	Tomatoes	
O32	0.70	19	0.87	0.17	Soja	
O33	1.00	3	1.03	0.03	Irish potatoes	
O34	1.00	18	1.23	0.23	Tomatoes	
O35	1.00	7	1.08	0.08	Irish potatoes	
O36	0.74	24	0.98	0.23	Soja	
O37	1.00	9	1.10	0.10	Tomatoes	

Table on cultivated
land per village

Ruhuha

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
O38	0.08	67	0.23	0.15	Tomatoes	
O39	0.50	22	0.64	0.14	Tomatoes	
O40	0.00	100	0.03	0.03	Irish potatoes	No land up hill
O41	1.00	7	1.08	0.08	Tomatoes	
O42	1.00	18	1.23	0.23	Tomatoes	
O43	1.00	14	1.16	0.16	Tomatoes	
O44	1.00	11	1.12	0.12	Irish potatoes	
O45	0.20	33	0.30	0.10	Tomatoes	
O46	1.00	33	1.50	0.50	Tomatoes	
O47	0.90	20	1.13	0.23	Tomatoes	
O48	0.90	2	0.92	0.02	Irish potatoes	
O49	0.90	8	0.98	0.08	Tomatoes	
O50	0.04	44	0.07	0.03	Tomatoes	
O51	0.50	38	0.80	0.30	Tomatoes	
O52	0.90	20	1.13	0.23	Tomatoes	
O53	0.00	100	0.01	0.01	Soja	No land up hill
O54	0.50	17	0.60	0.10	Irish potatoes	
O55	0.90	32	1.32	0.42	Irish potatoes	
O56	0.90	8	0.98	0.08	Irish potatoes	
O60	0.15	29	0.21	0.06	Tomatoes	
O61	1.00	18	1.23	0.23	Tomatoes	
O62	0.00	100	0.13	0.13	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O63	1.00	20	1.25	0.25	Tomatoes	
O64	1.00	6	1.06	0.06	Cabbages	
O65	1.00	3	1.03	0.03	Tomatoes	
O66	0.00	100	0.06	0.06	Cabbages	No land up hill

Table on cultivated
land per village

Ruhuha

HH No			Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
			Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
O67	1.00	13	1.15	0.15	Cabbages	
O68	1.00	20	1.25	0.25	Tomatoes	
O69	1.00	10	1.11	0.11	Tomatoes	
Total			100.54	18.10		

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36 of 122

Table on _____
cultivated _____
land per _____
West Rusumo

HH No	Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
	<u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	<u>Cell</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	HH	
3	1.33	0.43	Tomatoes	
5				Absent
11				Absent
14				Absent
32				Absent
34				Absent
36				Absent
39				Absent
41	1.35	0.45	Tomatoes	
42	0.30	0.15	Tomatoes	
43	1.07	0.07	Tomatoes	
44	2.42	2.00	Tomatoes	
45				Absent
46	0.33	0.07	Onions	
48				Absent
51	0.15	0.15	Tomatoes	No land up hill
53	1.03	0.03	Maiz	
55				Absent

Table on _____
cultivated land per _____
West Rusumo

HH No	Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
	Chief HH	Cell Chief HH	HH	
56	1.75	1.50	Tomatoes	
69				Absent
92				Absent
95	0.06	0.06	Alphalpha grasse	No land up hill
98				Absent
101				Absent
103				Absent
105				Absent
106	0.54	0.54	Tomatoes	No land up hill
107	0.58	0.58	Tomatoes	No land up hill
108	1.10	0.10	Tomatoes	
001	0.70	0.30	Tomatoes	
002	0.74	0.24	Tomatoes	
003	0.70	0.20	Tomatoes	
004	1.10	0.32	Tomatoes	
005	2.37	0.72	Tomatoes	
006	0.12	0.12	Tomatoes	No land up hill
007	1.38	0.48	Tomatoes	
008	1.27	0.27	Tomatoes	
009	0.92	0.42	Tomatoes	

Table on _____
cultivated land per _____
West Rusumo

HH No	Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
	<u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	<u>Cell</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	HH	
O10	0.60	0.15	Maiz	
O11	0.36	0.08	Tomatoes	
O12	1.71	1.26	Tomatoes	
O13	1.23	0.23	Maiz	
O14	0.30	0.02	Tomatoes	
O15	1.36	0.36	Tomatoes	
O16	0.21	0.15	Onions	
O17	0.32	0.32	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O18	1.25	0.25	Tomatoes	
O19	0.08	0.08	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O20	1.21	0.21	Maiz	
O21	0.15	0.15	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O22	0.65	0.15	Tomatoes	
O23	1.00	0.10	Tomatoes	
O24	1.45	0.45	Tomatoes	
O25	1.13	0.23	Tomatoes	
O26	0.99	0.09	Maiz	
O27	0.95	0.05	Irish potatoes	
O28	0.96	0.28	Irish potatoes	
O29	1.11	0.11	Tomatoes	

Table on _____
 cultivated land per _____
 West Rusumo

HH No	Total area cultivated (ha)	Marshland area cultivated (ha)	Crops on marshland, annual	Comments
	<u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	<u>Cell</u> <u>Chief</u> <u>HH</u>	HH	
O30	0.28	0.28	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O31	0.80	0.80	Beans	No land up hill
O32	1.28	0.60	Tomatoes	
O33	0.48	0.03	Maiz	
O34	0.52	0.52	Tomatoes	No land up hill
O35	1.00	0.10	Beans	
Total	42.68	16.24		

**RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**



APPENDIX 4

**COMPENSATION RATES FOR ANNUAL AND
PERENNIAL CROPS**

Compensation Rates – Annual Crops

Compensation of annual crops is according to the market value of the crop. Market values were established under consideration of the following sources:

Information Sources – Market Price of Annual Crops

Level of Information	Details
International Level	FAO Statistics (http://faostat.fao.org/site/703/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=703#ancor) Producer prices 2009 and 2010 for Rwanda Figures for Tanzania are not available
National level	National agricultural statistics Rwanda: Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Annual Reports http://www.minagri.gov.rw/ Tanzania: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security http://www.tanzania.go.tz/agriculture.htm
Regional level	Consultation with national agronomists (2011/2012)
District level	Market research in Kirehe and Ngara Districts (2011/2012)
Local level	Information from resettlement committees of affected villages (2012) = yields of 4 most important crops/ha in a good year

Compensation Rates Annual Crops* - Tanzania

Type of Crop	Reference Price for Compensation (TZS/t)	Reference Yield for Compensation (t/ha)	Compensation Rate/ha (TZS)	Compensation Rate/ha (USD)
Tomato	695,881.87	9.00	6,262,936.80	3,946.40
Soya	888,720.00	2.00	1,777,440.00	1,120.00
Irish Potatoes	435,631.50	12.00	5,227,578.00	3,294.00
Sweet Potatoes	522,652.00	9.00	4,703,868.00	2,964.00
Beans	871,263.00	5.00	4,356,315.00	2,745.00
Maize	726,052.50	4.00	2,904,210.00	1,830.00
Onions	3,047,040.00	12.00	36,564,480.00	23,040.00
Yam	1,258,491.00	7.00	8,809,437.00	5,551.00

*most important marshland crops as per self-validation of affected villages, 2012

Compensation Rates Annual Crops* - Rwanda

Type of Crop	Reference Price for Compensation (RWF/t)	Reference Yield for Compensation (t/ha)	Compensation Rate/ha (RWF)	Compensation Rate/ha (USD)
Tomato	268,389.88	9	2,415,508.92	3,964.40
Soya	341,208.00	2	682,416.00	1,120.00
Irish Potatoes	167,252.85	12	2,007,034.20	3,294.00
Sweet Potatoes	200,662.80	9	1,805,965.20	2,964.00
Beans	334,505.70	5	1,672,528.50	2,745.00
Maize	278,754.75	4	1,115,019.00	1,830.00
Onions	1,169,856.00	12	14,038,272.00	23,040.00
Yam	483,174.90	7	3,382,224.30	5,551.00

*most important marshland crops as per self-validation of affected villages, 2012

Reference figures for harmonization as per market price research

Type of Crop	Rwanda	Tanzania
	USD/ha	USD/ha
Tomato	3,946.40	3,776.00
Soya	1,120.00	170.12
Irish Potatoes	2,718.00	3,294.00
Sweet Potatoes	2,880.00	2,964.00
Beans	1,600.00	2,745.00
Maize	1,280.00	1,830.00
Onions	23,040.00	12,444.00
Yam	n.a	5,551.00
Cabbage	n.a	n.a

*the respective higher rates were considered for the final calculation

Kirehe District- Yields from Market Research (2012)						
Type of crops	Average market price (RWF/kg)	Average market price (RWF/t)	Yield in normal agricultural conditions (t/ha)	Max observed yield (t/ha)	Min observed yield (t/ha)	Yield observed in 2011/2012 agricultural campaign (t/ha)
Maize	200	200000	3	4	1.5	3
Sorghum	350	350000	1.5	3	1	2
Rice	550	550000	7	9	4	7
Banana (cooking variety)	50	50000				
Irish Potato	100	100000	4	5	3	4
Sweet Potato	100	100000	3.5	5	2	3
Cassava	150	150000	10	12	8	11
Cassava (flour)	130	130000				
Taro	150	150000				
Green beans	400	400000				
Beans(highvariety)	200	200000	3	3	2	2.5
Beans (low variety)	200	200000	1	1	0.7	1
Green Peas	1000	1000000				
Soya	300	300000				2
Groundnuts	650	650000				3
Sunflower	-	-				
Tobacco	-	-				
Tomato	250	250000				
Pineapple	65	65000	13	10	7	10
Eggplants (big variety)	150	150000				
Eggplants (small variety)	125	125000				
Cabbage	100	100000				
Carrot	400	400000				
Green Pepper	-	-				
Onions	600	600000				
Red Pepper	600	600000				
Pumpkins	150	150000				
Amaranth	-	-				

Source: SNII RAP Phase 3

Type of Crops	Ngara											
	Average Market Price (TZS/kg)	Average Market Price (TZS/t)	Yield in normal agricultural conditions (bags/acre)	Yield in normal agricultural conditions (t/Ha)	Max observed yield (bags/acre)	Max observed yield (t/Ha)	Min observed yield (bags/acre)	Min observed yield (t/Ha)	Yield observed during the 2011/2012 agricultural campaign (bags/acre)	Yield observed during the 2011/2012 agricultural campaign (t/ha)	Compensation price (TZS/ha)	Compensation price (USD/ha)
Maize	750	750000	8	2	15	3.5	6	2			2625000	1649
Sorghum	500	500000	7	1.5	10	2.3	5	1			1150000	722
Rice	1000	1000000	35	8				-			8000000	5025
Banana(cookingvariety)	350	350000		5		7		5		7	2450000	1539
IrishPotato	450	450000		6		7		5			3150000	1979
SweetPotato	540	540000		5		8		5			4320000	2714
Cassava	350	350000		7		7		5			2450000	1539
GreenPeas	1800	1800000	6	1.5							2700000	1696
Beans	900	900000		4		5		3			4500000	2827
Tomato	1000	1000000		5		6					6000000	3769
Eggplant	740	740000		7							5180000	3254
Cabbage	600	600000				7					4200000	2638
Onion	1700	1700000		5		5		5			8500000	5339
Carrot	1200	1200000		3.5							4200000	2638
Groundnut	2000	2000000		1.5							3000000	1884
Yam	1300	1300000		6		3		3			7800000	4899

*source:SNII, RAP Phase III, Tanzania

Annual Crop Market Prizes-Market Reseachth 2012, Ngara District

Species	Average Yield per Plant (kg/plant)	Period between seedlings and first harvest (years)	Period from the first harvest to full Crop maturity (years)	Market Crop Price (RWF/kg)	Lost Income during the period with no production - RWF	Lost Income from the beginning of the production to full crop maturity - RWF	Lost Income for a matured crop tree - RWF	Price for a seedling (RWF/seedling)
Grafted Mango Tree	40	5	1	85	17,000	1,700	18,700	100
Orange Tree	22	3	2	200	13,200	4,400	17,600	250
Citrus Tree	22	3	2	450	29,700	9,900	39,600	250
Pineapple Tree	20	1	2	95	1,900	1,900	3,800	250
Banana Tree	35	1.0	1	70	2,450	1,225	3,675	500
Avocado Tree	35	5.0	2	150	26,250	5,250	31,500	250
Papaya Tree	30	1	2	70	2,100	2,100	4,200	100
Goyava Tree	40	1.5	1	80	4,800	1,600	6,400	100
Passion Fruit Tree	20	1	2	300	6,000	6,000	12,000	300
Tree Tomato Tree	20	1	2	400	8,000	8,000	16,000	250

Labour required to restore a tree to full crop maturity (daily wage * days of work)	Age of a tree at full crop maturity (years)	Compensation Rate for a young nonproductive tree - RWF	Compensation Rate for a Young Productive Tree - RWF	Compensation Rate for a Mature Tree - RWF
17,500	7	14,850	31,700	36,300
17,500	15	8,600	20,317	35,350
17,500	15	16,850	39,567	57,350
5,000	5	1,700	5,100	9,050
3,500	10	1,900	4,088	7,675
10,000	15	15,042	33,125	41,750
17,500	7	2,400	8,250	21,800
17,500	4.0	5,781	14,450	24,000
17,500	9	4,272	13,189	29,800
17,500	9	5,222	16,139	33,750

Compensation Rates Permanent Crops Rwanda

Species	Average Yield per Plant (kg/plant)	Period between seedlings and first harvest (years)	Period from the first harvest to full Crop maturity (years)	Market Crop Price (RWF/kg)	Lost Income during the period with no production - RWF	Lost Income from the beginning of the production to full crop maturity - RWF	Lost Income for a matured crop tree - RWF	Price for a seedling (RWF/seedling)	Labour required to restore a tree to full crop maturity (daily wage * days of work)	Age of a tree at full crop maturity (years)	Compensation Rate for a young nonproductive tree - RWF	Compensation Rate for a Young Productive Tree - RWF	Compensation Rate for a Mature Tree - RWF
Grafted Mango Tree	40	5	1	85	17,000	1,700	18,700	100	17,500	7	14,850	31,700	36,300
Orange Tree	22	3	2	200	13,200	4,400	17,600	250	17,500	15	8,600	20,317	35,350
Citrus Tree	22	3	2	450	29,700	9,900	39,600	250	17,500	15	16,850	39,567	57,350
Pineapple Tree	20	1	2	95	1,900	1,900	3,800	250	5,000	5	1,700	5,100	9,050
Banana Tree	35	1.0	1	70	2,450	1,225	3,675	500	3,500	10	1,900	4,088	7,675
Avocado Tree	35	5.0	2	150	26,250	5,250	31,500	250	10,000	15	15,042	33,125	41,750
Papaya Tree	30	1	2	70	2,100	2,100	4,200	100	17,500	7	2,400	8,250	21,800
Goyava Tree	40	1.5	1	80	4,800	1,600	6,400	100	17,500	4.0	5,781	14,450	24,000
Passion Fruit Tree	20	1	2	300	6,000	6,000	12,000	300	17,500	9	4,272	13,189	29,800
Tree Tomato Tree	20	1	2	400	8,000	8,000	16,000	250	17,500	9	5,222	16,139	33,750

Compensation Rates Perennial Crops, Tanzania

Species	Average Yield per Plant (kg/plant)	Period between seedlings and first harvest (years)	Period from the first harvest to full Crop maturity (years)	Market Crop Price (TZS/kg)	Lost Income during the period with no production - TZS	Lost Income from the beginning of the production to full crop maturity - TZS	Lost Income for a matured crop tree - TZS	Price for a plant (TZS/plant)	Labour required to restore a tree to full crop maturity (daily wage * days of work)	Age of a tree at full crop maturity (years)	Taux de compensation - Plant - FG	Compensation Rate for a young nonproductive tree - TZS	Compensation Rate for a Young Productive Tree - TZS	Compensation Rate for a Mature Tree - TZS	Compensation Rate for a young nonproductive tree - USD	Compensation Rate for a Young Productive Tree - USD	Compensation Rate for a Mature Tree - USD
Grafted Mango Tree	45	3	1	350	47,250	7,875	55,125	3,000	25,000	8	5,000	31,313	65,125	83,125	20	41	52
Non Grafted Mango Tree	30	5	2	200	30,000	6,000	36,000	1,000	12,500	6	-	21,208	46,500	49,500	13	29	31
Grafted Citrus Tree (grafted)	20	3	2	800	48,000	12,000	60,000	5,000	25,000	10	5,000	32,750	68,375	90,000	21	43	57
Non Grafted Citrus Tree	15	5	1	500	37,500	3,750	41,250	2,500	12,500	7	5,000	25,714	51,696	56,250	16	32	35
Pineapple Tree	20	2	3	1,000	30,000	30,000	60,000	700	7,500	7	5,000	16,504	48,914	68,200	10	31	43
Banana Tree	70	1.5	1	350	36,750	12,250	49,000	300	6,000	6	500	19,425	45,175	55,300	12	28	35
Avocado Tree	45	5	2	200	45,000	9,000	54,000	1,000	25,000	20	5,000	26,625	58,000	80,000	17	36	50
Papaya Tree	30	2.5	3	250	18,750	11,250	30,000	700	25,000	5	5,000	16,325	45,075	55,700	10	28	35
Coffee Tree (Arabica Quality)	2	2	2	1,600	3,600	2,400	6,000	500	20,000	7	5,000	4,443	12,443	26,500	3	8	17
Coffee Tree (Robusta Quality)	10	3	2	1,900	57,000	19,000	76,000	700	17,500	7	-	32,950	77,200	94,200	21	48	59

*source: SNII, RAP, Phase III, Tanzania

**RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**



APPENDIX 5

**CALCULATION APPROACH FOR COMPENSATION
RATES FOR RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES**

Unit Prizes Residential Structures Rwanda

I.	House Replacement Value - Size 40 sqmt, 2 rooms, raw clay bricks, metal sheet roof, cement outside finish	Unit	Unit Price	Quantity	Total Price in RWF	Total Price in USD
1	Foundation / Gravel and blocks	cubic meters	10,000	12	120,000	198
2	Cement for foundation ,joints and finish	50 kg bag	10,000	30	300,000	495
3	Sand for foundation	cubic meter	15,000	8	120,000	198
4	Claybricks (raw)	brick	50	2,000	100,000	165
5	Scaffolding and carpentry	piece	2,500	40	100,000	165
6	Corrugated iron sheet for roof	piece	5,400	48	259,200	428
7	Doors	piece	25000	5	125,000	206
8	Windows	piece	10000	4	40,000	66
9	Nails	kg	1500	10	15,000	25
10	Nails for metal sheets	kg	1500	5	7,500	12
13	Labour	-				
-	Skilled	10	3000	30	900,000	1,485
-	Unskilled	10	1500	30	450,000	743
14	Water for construction operations				150000	248
					2,686,700	4,433
	Contingency Costs 15%				403,005	665
	TOTAL				3,089,705	5,098

Source: SNII, RAP Pgase III, Rwanda

Unit Prizes Residential Structures Rwanda

I.	House average size of 40 sqmt, 2 rooms, baked clay bricks, metal sheet roof, cement finish	Unit	Unit Price	Quantity	Total Price in RWF	Total Price in USD
1	Foundation / Gravel and blocks	cubic meters	10,000	12	120,000	198
2	Cement for foundation ,joints and finish	50 kg bag	10,000	30	300,000	495
3	Sand for foundation	cubic meter	15,000	8	120,000	198
4	Baked bricks	brick	35	20,000	700,000	1,155
5	Scaffolding and carpentry	piece	2,500	40	100,000	165
6	Corrugated iron sheet for roof	piece	5,400	48	259,200	428
7	Metal Doors	piece	65000	2	130,000	215
8	Wood Doors	piece	35000	3	105,000	173
9	Windows	piece	40000	4	160,000	264
10	Nails	kg	1500	10	15,000	25
13	Nails for metal sheets	kg	1500	5	7,500	12
14	Iron rods 12 mm ϕ	piece	7000	16	112,000	185
15	Iron rods 6 mm ϕ et 12 m	piece	2000	10	20,000	33
16	Gravel	cubic meter	65000	9	585,000	965
	Labour	-				
	Skilled	10	3000	60	1,800,000	2,970
	Unskilled	10	1500	60	900,000	1,485
	Water for construction operations				200000	330
					5,633,700	9,296
	Contingency Costs 15%				845,055	1,394
	TOTAL				6,478,755	10,690

Unit Prizes Residential Structures Rwanda

I.	House average size of 70 sqmt, 3-4 rooms, concrete blocks, metal sheet roof, cement plaster	Unit	Unit Price	Quantity	Total Price in RWF	Total Price in USD
1	Foundation / Gravel and blocks	cubic meters	10,000	24	240,000	396
2	Cement for foundation ,joints and finish	50 kg bag	10,000	60	600,000	990
3	Sand for foundation	cubic meter	15,000	16	240,000	396
4	Cement blocks	brick	450	2,000	900,000	1,485
5	Sticks / Planks for Scaffolding and carpentry	piece	2,500	100	250,000	413
6	Metal sheet for roof	piece	5,400	96	518,400	855
7	Metal Doors	piece	65000	2	130,000	215
8	Wood Doors	piece	35000	4	140,000	231
9	Windows	piece	40000	6	240,000	396
10	Nails (ordinary)	kg	1500	20	30,000	50
13	Nails for metal sheets	kg	1500	10	15,000	25
14	Iron rods 12 mm ϕ	piece	7000	32	224,000	370
15	Iron rods 6 mm ϕ et 12 m	piece	2000	20	40,000	66
16	Gravel for pavement and gutter	cubic meter	65000	15	975,000	1,609
	Labour	-				
	Skilled	10	3000	80	2,400,000	3,960
	Unskilled	10	1500	80	1,200,000	1,980
	Water for construction operations				300000	495
	Total with no contingency				8,442,400	13,930
	Contingency Costs 15%				1,266,360	2,089
	TOTAL				9,708,760	16,019

**RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**



APPENDIX 6

BUDGET TABLES

Table A6 – 1 Compensation Calculation for Loss of Production from Marshland, Rwanda

<i>Villages in Rwanda</i>	Area to be compensated (ha)	Compensation USD per year	Compensation for factor 1.5 (USD)	Amount Compensation by factor 1.5 (USD)	Compensation for factor 2.5 (USD)	Amount Compensation by factor 2.5 (USD)	Amount compensation for loss of production from marshland (USD)	Labour costs (500 USD per ha)	Total amount of compensation (USD)
Rusumo East	5.06	18,033	10,459	15,689	7,574	18,935	34,623	2530	37,153
West Rusumo	16.18	65,464	50,407	75,611	15,057	37,642	113,252	8090	121,342
Nyakwisi	31.44	111,151	92,255	138,383	18,896	47,239	185,622	15720	201,342
Nyakabungo	4.25	9,911	8,821	13,232	1,090	2,726	15,957	2125	18,082
Nshungeruzi	26.53	78,648	71,570	107,355	7,078	17,696	125,050	13265	138,315
Ruhuha	17.85	60,224	57,815	86,722	2,409	6,022	92,745	8925	101,670
<i>Total</i>	<i>101.31</i>						<i>567,251</i>	<i>50,655</i>	<i>617,906</i>

Table A6 – 2 Compensation Calculation for Loss of Production from Marshland, Tanzania

<i>Villages in Tanzania</i>	Area to be compensated (ha)	Compensation USD per year	Compensation for factor 1.5 (USD)	Amount Compensation by factor 1.5 (USD)	Compensation for factor 2.5 (USD)	Amount Compensation by factor 2.5 (USD)	Amount compensation for loss of production from marshland (USD)	Labour costs (base 500 USD per ha)	Total amount of compensation (USD)
Nyakiziba, Kabuye	18.25	73,201	70,273	105,409	2,928	7,320	112,730	9125	121,855
Nyakiziba, Kyenda	61.37	250,171	240,164	360,246	10,007	25,017	385,263	30685	415,948
Total	79.62						497,993	39,810	537,803

Table A6-3 Compensation Construction Impacts

Compensation Construction				
ITEM	Unit	no. of Units	unit costs (USD)	total costs (USD)
Residential Structure, Rwanda	unit	3	10700	32100
Large business building, Rwanda	Unit	17	16000	272000
Residential Structure, Tanzania	Unit	62	8020	497240
Residential Land, Rwanda	ha	1.03	83921	86438.63
Residential Land, Tanzania	ha	0.88	7000	6160
Business Structure, Permanent	Unit	17	10000	170000
Business Structure, Simple	Unit	13	5000	65000
Agricultural Land, Rwanda	ha	5	5000	25000
Agricultural Land, Tanzania	ha	15.75	2500	39375
Compensation Lost Income, business owners	Unit	30	3000	90000
Compensation lost Income plus moving allowance, marshland businesses	business	81	1200	97200
Allowances for Moving of tenants	Unit	36	1500	54000
compensation lost incomes, business tenants	unit	36	800	28800
Compensation permanent crops	Unit	30,000	12	360000
	Unit	20,000	10	200000
	Unit	5,000	50	250000
				2273313.63
Contingency 10%				227331.363
Total				2500644.993

Table A6 – 5 PIU Operation Costs

PIU Operation Costs												
		Cost /yr					Cost/yr					
	USD/Month	Yr0	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	
The Lead Safeguard Specialist	3000	18000	18000	18000	18000	18000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	
Communication officer	2000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	
Social and resettlement officer	2000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	24000	12000	12000	
Project database manager	2000	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	
Monitoring officer	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	
Grievance management officer	1500	12000	15000	15000	15000	15000	15000	9000	4500	3000	3000	
Grievance management assistant	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	0	0	0	0	
Grievance management assistant	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	0	0	0	0	
Project database manager	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	
Monitoring assistance	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	
Monitoring assistance	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	
Support staff (driver, secretary, office maintenance)	1000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	
Subtotal		124000	127000	127000	127000	127000	99000	81000	76500	63000	63000	
Expenses		100000	200000	75000	75000	75000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	
Contingencies		12400	12700	12700	12700	12700	9900	8100	7650	6300	6300	
TOTAL		236400	339700	214700	214700	214700	158900	139100	134150	119300	119300	

Table A-6 -6 Costs for External Coordination and Monitoring

International Experts	Costs/Year (USD)									
	Yr0	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9
International Expert for RAP Coordination	90000	45000	20000	20000	20000					
Monitoring Expert (Outcome Evaluation)	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	60000	40000	40000	40000	70000
Compliance/Completion Audit										100000
Monitoring /Compensation Disbursement	20000			20000	20000			40000		
Totals	170000	105000	80000	100000	100000	60000	40000		40000	170000

RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
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RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)



APPENDIX 7

**DOCUMENTATION (MINUTES OF MEETINGS,
FIELD REPORTS)**

TASKFORCE MEETING: NAMES OF TASK FORCE MEETING PARTICIPANTS WHO ENDORSED THE RAP AND ESIA FOR RUSUMO HYDRO POWER PROJECT
IN NGARA DISTRICT TANZANIA ON 20.12.2012

No	NAMES	TITLE	CONTACTS		SIGNATURE
			Telephone	Email	
1	ADV. SAUL W. MAMUNDA	FOR DED	0784 515459	nyamunda2005@yahoo.com	
2	ENOCK K MUPONZI	DISTRICT LAND OFF.	0784501654	enock.mponzi@yahoo.com	
3	JOSEPH NDINGWANIKO	FOR DMO - NGARA	0687476000	indimugwanko@yahoo.com	
4	STEVEN RWEYEMAMU	REDO NGARA	0784 946633	redangara@yahoo.com	
5	MICHAEL WALUSE	DISTRICT ADMIN. DEPT	0784 530737	jmwabusi@yahoo.com	
6	CHARLES KANANI	VEDO - NYAKIZIBA	0754039313		
7	PHILIP KETA	DFO / NATURAL RESOURCES	0783-850990	ileta.philip@yahoo.com	
8	PAUL BILEMBUSIKE	KE- WETA MURUKWATA	0755-939438 0784-692456		
9	CYRILAN SENYAMBO	VEDO NILOBETE	0784439365 0753831695		
10	SHARABAN STEPHEN NIABINDI	VEDO - NILOBETE	0756389752		
11	METHUSELA JOSEPH	VIC NILOBETE	0768531595		
12	TOBA A. MITHINA	ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER	0755 98655	tobamithina@yahoo.com	
13	MUKIZA S. BRIAMUNGU	W.C. MURUKULATA	0784493116		
14	MARTIN C. KANYEMBO	District Planning Off.	0784-217409	martinkanyembo@yahoo.com	
15	MUMUNDA K. GHALIB	Community Dev't Officer	0787-134404	gambumbura2004@gmail.com	
16					
17					
18					

Mission in Ngara 13th and 14th February 2013

Meeting with Ngara District Officers - 13th February 2013

The following are the district officers with whom the Social Development and Resettlement Officer consulted;

1. Helman Hume District community Development Officer
2. Saul Wilson Nyamunda Legal Officer
3. Enoch Mponzi land and natural resources officer
4. Mhina Toba Ally Environment Officer

Issues discussed were the following;

- Compensation rates for businesses, houses, land
- Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures
- Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs
- Training of district Officers as TOTs for financial management training of PAPs

Compensation rates for businesses, houses and land for Ngara district

The Officers revealed that there are no updated compensation rates for businesses, houses and land they also noted that Compensation rates depend on the property being compensated, its value, location and market value and there are no current rates at the district for Rusumo area.

Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures

The officers supported the idea of implementing the LADP through the district and indicated that they have a similar program with Kabanga Kenel - a mining project which will resettle more people than the Rusumo project. The officers said that the Land Officer will always be available and will provide support needed on behalf of the district.

Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs

- After a long discussion considering a number of factors such as accessibility, charging of interest rates, knowledge and rights of PAPs to compensation, use and owning of a bank accounts the officers recommended National Micro Finance Bank (NMB) which is the only financial institution available in the district. It was noted that cooperatives in Tanzania similar to SACO of Rwanda are not strong and cannot be trusted with handling cash that belong to individuals.
- They also recommended that there should be a contract between NMB and Rusumo Project / NELSAP to carry out the role of paying compensation funds to PAPs. The Officers also proposed that the district Community Development Officer should be a signatory to the contract as the district representative and also as RAP implementation focal point person.
- The contract with the Bank should indicate the names of the PAPs, location and how much should be given to each PAP.

Training of district Officers in financial management as TOTs who will take up the responsibility to train PAPs in the same.

After a long discussion the following were resolved;

- Financial management training should proceed the reception of the compensation funds by all PAPs.
- Community development officer noted that women are vulnerable in such conditions and recommended that joint accounts should be opened for people who are married and that the financial training should be attended by both spouses.
- No conditions for people to receive their money should be put in place especially for Rusumo people who are already involved in business. People have the right to access their funds compensation once they need it.
- The list of PAPs should be given to the District Commissioner (DC) with amount due to each PAP
- The bank should be consulted for advice concerning the modalities of payment and other financial issues.

The following district officers were proposed for the Finance management training as TOTs;

1. Community development officer
2. Cooperative officer
3. Trade officer
4. Land officer
5. Agriculture officer

They also Proposed that the training should be combined with that of the district officers in Kirehe district which will carry out the same responsibilities in their district. They in particular requested that the Tanzanian Officers be transported to Rwanda for the training.

Proposed facilitation of the TOTs for field work to train the PAPs

The officers requested to know what their Rwanda counterparts had proposed and after they were informed they proposed a copy and pest of the same which are the following;

- ❖ Fuel, lunch and communication,
- ❖ Training materials (note book, a pens, pencils and plastic file folds for PAPs. For Trainers markers, flipcharts and flipchart holder plus the flipchart bag).
- ❖ Requested for a lap top for the focal point person to enable him keep records of PAPs and provide monthly reports to NELSAP.
- ❖ Proposed transport and lunch facilitation for the PAPs who will come for the training.

Meeting with the District Commissioner

After the above meeting the officers proposed another meeting with the with District commissioner Mr. David Peter Mafipa, to update him on the resolutions of the meeting with district officers and seek his support. In company of the Community development officer who was representing the District Executive Director a meeting with the DC was convened.

After introductions the DC was given full update of Rusumo Project and also on the resolutions by the concluded meeting with district officers.

He however expressed concerns with cash compensation basing on the ongoing mining project of Kabanga Kenel in Ngara District. He also appreciated the fact that people affected by Rusumo project are few in number compared to those affected by Kambanga Kenel mining project and that majority of those who will be resettled are business people who are used to handling cash.

The DC was also in agreement with the resolutions of the district officers and he also promised his support to the implementation of the RAP and the project in general.

Meeting with the NMB, Bank Manager; Joseph Mwita

The Social Development and Resettlement Officer / NELSAP decided to have a meeting with NMB manager to assess issues and modalities of using their bank to pay compensation fees to the PAPs. In company of the community development officer of Ngara District a meeting with the Bank Manager was held and the following were noted;

1. The project will not be charged fees for paying compensation money as long as the PAPs own accounts with the Bank. The following are the requirements for opening an account with the Bank;

Requirements;

1. Full names, date of birth, residential address , telephone no if any and email address if any.
2. Tax identification number.
3. Introductory letter from relevant authority such as government officials e.g. one from the village chief of their residence.
4. The location / village name
5. ID especially election cards, driving license can be used or medical insurance cards.
6. The amount to open the account which should not be less than 15000 TZ shs.
7. Nature of business e.g. peasants, farmer or business person should be indicated.
8. Three passport photographs with blue background
9. Signature or thumb print

Note1:

- ✓ The manger promised that if all the requirements are in place the bank will transport their officers to Rusumo and open accounts for the PAPs with their Bank.
- ✓ He also suggested that the project should open an account with NMB Ngara deposit the amount which will be transferred to the individual accounts of the PAPs.
- ✓ If PAPs hold an account with NMB there will be no charges for transferring the amounts due to them to their individual accounts, but if they operate accounts with other financial institutions they will be charged for the transfer process.
- ✓ The monthly charge for managing a bank account with NMB is 1000 TZ shs which will be charged to the PAPs as well.
- ✓ The amount one is allowed to withdraw from the bank at once is one shillings to two million shillings.
- ✓ The ITM machine can be used to with draw from one to one million shillings.

Note2:

The Bank manager suggested that if the project requires special treatment, a letter requesting and naming the special treatment should be written to head office of NMB through Ngara branch.

The account should be a company account and the letter should spell put the currency and terms and conditions for its operations.

The Bank manager also provided a number of flyers which can be used to sensitize the PAPs about the operations of the bank.

**Meeting with village Rusumo village chief - Mr. Keneth Kefa of Rusumo village TZ side
14th Feburary 2013**

The above consultation aimed at identification of the project construction sites. Together with the village chief we toured construction sites for water diversion and the dam site. The following are the explanations given by the village chief;

Water diversion proposed site;

- This occupies about 6 hectors and the residents are awaiting to be resettled.
- This is the place said to contain the diversion of the water.
- According to the local chief there are about 40 - 60 hh

The power house;

The local chief also took us through to the proposed site for the power house on the Tanzanian side. It is down at the slope side of the river with about 10 hh and banana plantation gardens.

The following are the explanations given by the local chief;

- About two hectares are the ones proposed for the construction of the power house.
- About ten households are located there.

Constructors' place proposed site;

The village chief said that about 10 households were marked for the construction of contractors' site but added the proposed site was never surveyed.

Fishing activities on the Tanzanian side.

A meeting was held with the fishermen and the local chief who shared the following information;

- Only one association does fishing on the Kagera and Ruvubu river. This association is not formal and is not yet organized into a cooperative. The name of the association was not known. According to the fishermen farming is more profitable than fishing and fishing is a par time activity.

- Since fishing is done on an individual basis and not regular it was not possible to assess how much income is earned from fishing within a certain period of time per house hold.

Kirehe Mission 12th and 14th February 2013

On 12th February 2013 most of Kirehe district officials were attending a training in Kayonza however a discussion was held with Madam Niyonagira Natalie in charge of Agriculture Tel: 0788630500 and Innocent Nshimiyimana who is the Proximity Business advisor for Kirehe district.

Issues discussed;

- Compensation rates for businesses, houses, land
- Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures
- Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs
- Training of district Officers as TOTs for financial management training of PAPs

Compensation rates for businesses, houses, land in Kirehe district;

The officers said that Kirehe district does not have their own rates. They referred to the National Bank as the one which determines compensation rates for property. The officer in charge of lands and compensation was consulted on the telephone with no response. Further consultation with that National Bank are planned.

Implementation of the livelihood programme and LADP through district structures

The officer proposed the following;

- Proposed implementing the livelihood programme as "Ingoboka" programme - where needy people are identified and given affordable and appropriate assistance where the money is sent to the bank accounts of beneficiaries or,
- Implementing it through Direct support for Vision Umurenge Programme (VUP) at the sector level.

This discussion was not conclusive however it was suggested that as particular activities for the programmes will be named for each district in partnership with the district then appropriate implementation methodology will be determined.

Financial institution to pay compensation funds to PAPs

After discussion of the RAP and the compensation process the officials proposed Umurenge SACCO as the appropriate channel for compensating the PAPs and gave the following reasons;

- SACCO is a commercial institute accessible in most villages and can offer credit to their clients.
- Both spouses should be signatories to the account.

- SACCO does not have monthly charges.
- SACCO is owned by farmers in the area to which most of the PAPs may belong.
- No disbursement charges will be charged by SACCO.

Training of district Officers as TOTs for financial management training of PAPs

The following officers were Proposed people for financial management training at the district level as TOTs to PAPs;

1. Land Officer urbanization and resettlement
2. Agriculture officer
3. Officer in charge of Cooperatives
4. In charge of social affairs and protection
5. Proximity Business advisor

Modalities of financial management training

The officers proposed the following based on similar passed experiences at the district;

- Suggested training of TOTs which can take one week
- The module should include Project management (capital, interest, profit and proposal development), diversification of agriculture and livelihood based on accessible resources and market, "icunga mutungo", Bank account opening, account management, when to withdraw and saving)
- Suggested that payment of the consultant should be based on the module and based on previous experience approximately 5000 USD may suffice.

Note: Suggested that the training should not be done at the district level where district officials can be called out of the training at any time by their leaders.

Facilitation for TOTs for a period of one year;

The officers proposed the following to facilitation to the TOTs in training of the PAPs into financial management;

- Fuel, communication and lunch (the amount to be discussed with the team)
- Training material for PAPs and the trainers e.g. note books, a pens, pencils and plastic file folders for PAPs. For Trainers markers, flipcharts and flipchart holder and their bags.
- Trainers should make monthly reports to NELSAP
- The consultant should design the training programme / plan

Note: NELSAP should write a letter requesting for the participants through the ministry of Local Government. The letter must be approved by the same ministry to enable full participation of all officers.

Fishing activities in Kirehe district;

The following is the information provided by the district officer on fishing activities in Kirehe district;

Aquaculture in Kirere district is only based in Kigarama sector;

- It is organized under a cooperative.
- It is hoped to be a profitable business
- Proposed aquaculture in the marshland which will be permanently flooded.

Further information collected on Fishing activities by visiting the fishing sites;

Discussion was held with the vice president of the cooperative - Madam Mukabisangwa Jacqline. The following is the information she provided;

- ✓ The fishing ponds belong to KUAKI
- ✓ For one to become a member she /he pays shares equivalent to 45,000Rwf
- ✓ Those who do not have money can provide their labor for the cooperative.
- ✓ New members are still allowed to come in but admission awaits the start of the project.
- ✓ However if the number gets to fifty gets admission will close. So far 14 people are on the waiting list.
- ✓ Current membership is 12 men and 18 women.
- ✓ They currently own 5 pigs which will provide feeds for the fish.
- ✓ Currently there is no fish. This was stopped when development of a water body which will supply water for irrigation started.
- ✓ It is now one year and some months and since then fishing activities stopped.
- ✓ However even before the water body was constructed they had not been able to harvest any fish because of the poor quality of fish fries which had been planted.
- ✓ They received support from RDB which stopped and have been promised support by KWAMP.
- ✓ Support received from RDB was for construction of water ponds and also provided the fish fries.
- ✓ KWAMP provided pigs.
- ✓ Part of the Shares was used to put up the current structure for the pigs.
- ✓ Shareholders provide food for the pigs and one of them does cleaning on a daily basis.
- ✓ The security guard who is also a member is paid for the service. He is paid 17,000 RWF on a monthly basis.

The vice president to the cooperative was not able to provide expected output and profit for the cooperative.

Visit to SACCO in Kigarama Sector

Discussion was held with Kunda Joel an Account of IMIRASSIREYITERAMBERE SACCO - Tel: 078763507 14th February 2013.

The branch Manager was on the field but the was in position to provide all needed information.

After explanation of the reason for the visit by the Social Development and resettlement Officer / NELSAP, SACCO account shared a list of people who were resettled by the district and where SACCO carried out the duties of paying compensation fees on behalf of the district. Examples of these are the ones who were affected by the activities of KWAMP.

He indicated that based on such experiences SACCO of Kigarama would be in position to carry out compensation roles for the Rusumo project affected people.

He also revealed that SACCO is an autonomous organistaion and therefore it can have a contract with Rusumo project to carry out payment of compensation funds to the PAPs.

Requirements or procedures for SACCO to carry out the compensation payment to PAPs;

- ✚ The PAP must own an account with SACCO. This requires an initial deposit of 1100 RWF for the account card and book.
- ✚ The client / PAP in this case must have an ID with 2 passport photographs to facilitate account opening.
- ✚ The contract between SACCO and Rusumo Project must indicate how much money will be given to SACCO and a list of PAPs who will benefit from the mentioned amount indicating how much will be given to an individual PAP.
- ✚ The compensation money is deposited on SACCO account in BK which is 068-0319396-02. This is a RWF account and important to note that SACCO does not operate a dollar account.
- ✚ There is no limit on the membership they can always receive any number.
- ✚ In the process of transferring amounts to the individual accounts it is a policy by SACCO that each individual is charged 300 RWF.
- ✚ Even Tanzanians can be received as long as they adhere to rules and regulations of SACCO.
- ✚ No limit for on withdraws, however if one needs to withdraw more than 500,000 RWF he or she has to communicate it to SACCO in advance of one day.
- ✚ However, whoever owns an account with SACCO is obliged to save at least 1000 RWF on his account. In other words he cannot withdraw all the money from the account there must be a balance of 1,000 RWF.
- ✚ Another obligation for someone who owns an account with SACCO is that he /she must pay for shares equivalent to 5,000 RWF which can be paid at different times in a year. This amount for shares is paid once one decides to leave SACCO.
- ✚ After one has paid for the shares, he / she then gets access to all services offered by SACCO such as access to credit.

- ✚ Accessibility to credit considers that the clients' account has be active within a period of the last 3 months from the time of credit seeking.
- ✚ The amount of credit offered does not exceed 2,000,000 RWF paid within 2 years but one can even pay in a less period depending on his / her affordability.
- ✚ If one wants to close the account he /she writes a letter requesting for the same and he is then allowed to close. In so doing he is paid all the money on his account and he is also paid his / her 5,000 RWF for the shares since he /she is no longer considered as a member.

Conclusion and recommendations

1. The project shouldn't hire finance institutions to carry out the compensation of PAPs. Instead the project should make use of existing which is less costly and empowering the PAPs in issues of finance management.
2. It is recommended that all PAPs should undergo finance management training before reception of compensation funds. This call for a quick action in finance management training such that it does not become a load block to compensation process.
3. All spouses should undertake finance management training to as a mitigation measure for conflicts that may arise from the use of compensation funds.
4. Use of district officers as TOTs for finance management training is less costly, manageable and sustainable as opposed to hiring and individual or consultant firm to do it. It will ease monitoring of the same.
5. Training of the TOTs for Ngara district should be combined with training of Kirehe district officers. This will enable harmonized finance training for the PAPs, delivery of same messages, less costly and it will also ease monitoring process.
6. NELSAP should hold workshops with district officers to discuss and decide on the live hood restoration program and LADP plan activities based on the needs and recourses area and people. This will ensure ownership and incorporation of the programs in the existing plans and activities of the districts.
7. A study to inform diversification of livelihood from agriculture to improved aquaculture, apiculture etc in the project area is necessary if the same activities are to be considered in the LADP.



Minutes of the District Taskforce meeting held at Ngara Jatropha Foundation

Ngara District, 20th December, 2012

Starting time : 10:00 hrs

- **Introduction**

The Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP), hosted the Ngara district taskforce meeting at Ngara Jatropha Foundation on 20th December, 2012.

The main objective of the meeting was to update the district taskforces of the Rusumo Project on the areas of environmental and Social impacts as highlighted by the consultant Artelia from the draft ESIA & Pre-RAP reports received.

- **Attendance**

The meeting was attended by district task forces. The list of participants is attached as **Annex 1**.

- **Opening session**

The meeting was officially opened by the representative of Ngara District Executive Director with a speech attached as **annex 2**

On behalf of NELSAP Team, the Lead Safeguard Specialist thanked the Taskforce members for attending the meeting and encouraged them to be good ambassadors and convey the information concerning the project to the local population.

He provided the historical background and evolution of the project with reference to

studies under FDS to IDS done by SNC Lavalin and to the current RoR scheme. ESIA studies are being undertaken by Artelia Consultants. He emphasized that under the RoR scheme, the impacts of the project to communities have significantly reduced.

He concluded by encouraging the Taskforce members to ask as many questions as possible to enable them get more clarity which will help them explain and answer questions from local communities.

- **Agenda**

The Agenda items which constituted the discussion were presented and adopted. It is attached to these minutes as **Annex 3**.

- **Reporting session**

- **. Status of studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)**

A presentation was made by the NELSAP-Rusumo Environment Officer. The presentation gave highlights of the progress made in the ESIA studies, highlighting the various studies made to this far; all in the interest of reducing the project impacts on local communities. He indicated the studies so far made from FDS to IDS and to the current RoR scheme. The presentation indicated key potential environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Effort was made to highlight the environmental and social implications of the variations in water levels with and without the dam and the strategies to be put in place to mitigate the environmental and social impacts.

Full presentation is attached as **Annex 4**.

- **. Status of studies on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**

The second presentation was made by the NELSAP-Rusumo Social Development and Resettlement Officer. The presentation highlighted key project impacts to local communities and how this may impact on their livelihoods and incomes especially for households whose incomes were dependant on cultivable marshlands. The presentation also highlighted measures for impact mitigation such as compensation procedures livelihood restoration and enhancement measures including the Local Area

Development Plan (LADP), resettlement committees and grievance management mechanisms.

A detailed copy of the presentation is attached as **Annex 5**.

- **Reactions, Comments and recommendations from District Taskforce members**

Taskforce members made the following reactions and comments:

- Concerns for people cultivating the marshland on Ruvubu River; Ngara District Task Force expressed concerns and fear for the people cultivating around the Ruvubu River. The Task force was informed that according to the modelling done by the Artelia Consultants, the Ruvubu River would not be affected by the flooding and hence people will continue cultivating their marshland as they have always done.
- Consultative process for the ESIA preparation and review: The Task Force also expressed concern about the consultative process for the ESIA preparation and review. This is because, according to the laws of Tanzania, there are must be consultations from village level to the District level. The Task force was informed that the consultative process actually started with the villages and that also the districts was consulted. They were informed that evidence of consultations is contained in the ESIA Report.
- Project impacts on fishing activities: Task Force members were concerned about the impacts of the project on fishing activities by local fishermen. The members were informed that there will be minimal impact on the fishing activities. The area that may be affected is the immediate downstream of the dam site and this will be during project construction phase. During operation, there should not be any impacts on fishing.
- surveys on the flora and fauna within the project area: Members also wanted to

know if there were surveys carried out on the flora and fauna within the project area and if any mitigation measures had been put in place. Members were informed that surveys, including a comprehensive literature review had been undertaken and that mitigation measures had been identified to the project impacts on the biodiversity and footprint in the project area.

- Involvement of concerned people: The Task force members were also concerned that concerned people are not adequately involved in the project planning and that this may cause some problems during implementation. Task force Members were informed that all parties concerned, including the District Executive Director are regularly informed of the project activities in the Project area and he regularly helps in arrangement of grass root meetings at the village level.
- Compensation issues: It was noted by the Task Force members that Compensation issues are always complicated especially those that involve cash compensation and sighted polygamous culture of the Tanzanians. The task force members were informed that the RAP is prepared in such way that all issue are catered for including the issue of polygamy. They were informed about the resettlement committees, grievance management committees plus an accessible Project implementation unite (PIU) which will be on ground full time to facilitate project implementation and attend to grievances that may arise in a timely and effective manner.
- Transparency and involvement of local leaders in grievances management: The task force requested for transparency and involvement of local leaders to handle grievances at family level. Members were given elaborated explanation of the Compensation mechanisms as detailed in the Resettlement Action Pan. The Task force were also informed that Compensation and resettlement of project affected people (PAPs) will be carried out in compliance with Rwandan and Tanzanian legislation and with WB social safeguards requirements.

The task force were therefore informed that PAPs have a right to decide whether they prefer in kind or cash compensation. For those who will opt for in kind compensation resettlement sites for relocation will be identified in liaison

with district authorities. Also of concern was Compensation for timber tree species for which the task force members were given assurance that the compensation process will consider with all the care it deserves.

- Meeting schedules for Task force members: Members demanded to know how often they will be meeting to discuss Rusumo Project issues. They were informed that meetings will be scheduled as and when necessary to handle issues that requires their attention and/or involvement.
- People benefiting from trainings by Local Area Development Programme (LADP): It was also clarified that training as envisaged in the LADP will target all people within the Project area including PAPs and Ex- PAPs.
- Project Time frame: Members were also informed that the Project Time frame starting with the feasibility studies are on course although the deadlines are rather tight and it is envisaged that construction will start in December 2013 after the approval by the World Bank Board in June 2013.
- Need of District Officer to accompany NELSAP team: The Task Force members recommended that whenever NELSAP holds a meeting with local people in Tanzanai, they should always seek for company of one personnel from Ngara district.
- Change of messages due to changes in project schemes: It was also noted that local communities are finding it difficult to appreciate that the project has changed in scope from IDS to RoR and hence the PAPs have considerably reduced. However, NELSAP is committed to continuously engage the communities to ensure that all their concerns are addressed.
- Concerns for Burundi's benefiting from the project: There were concerns that

since Burundi is not affected by ROR scheme why would it benefit from the electricity. Members were informed that the tripartite agreement was signed by 3 member States including Burundi and they all agreed to share the power generated by the project equally even though there will be a reduction in power as a result of the adoption of the RoR Scheme.

- **Key Communication issues:**

The Communications Officer of NELSAP/Rusumo Project informed participants that the ongoing consultations are important to keep all stakeholders informed of the project progress and get their views. He also said that there will be workshops in the respective countries in the regional and at National level to disclose the project ESIA and RAP reports. He also urged the Taskforces to be Project Ambassadors and advocates as part of their support to the project success. He promised to continuously update district taskforces of all project progress so as to empower them to also update the local communities from time to time. He requested them to keep in touch with NELSAP-Rusumo staff for such updates. Taskforce members were also asked to provide feedback to NELSAP of any information from communities that requires attention.

- **AOB:**

There being no other business, the meeting ended at 12:25hrs.

- **Closing Remarks**

In his closing remarks the District Executive Director's Representative pledged District support to NELSAP in seeing the project come to its implementation and full operation saying that the Rusumo Hydropower project is their own and will foster economic development of member partner countries.

Signed on 20thDecember, 2012

Annexes:

Annex 1: List of participants

Annex 2: *Speech by the District Executive Director*

Annex 3: Agenda

Annex 4: Status of studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

Annex 5: Status of studies on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Prepared by: Janinah Gasanah Mbabazi

Social Development and Resettlement Officer

Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI



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Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

NELSAP/NBI



RUSUMO FALLS HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DAM & POWERPLANT COMPONENT
RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)



APPENDIX 8

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