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WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION (WUC)

**BOTSWANA EMERGENCY WATER
SECURITY AND EFFICIENCY PROJECT (BEWSEP)**

***RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR THE BOTETI SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL CLUSTER VILLAGES
WATER SUPPLY SCHEME***

OCTOBER 2022

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Table: List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
RAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
SB	Statistics Botswana
BWP	Botswana Pula
BH	Borehole
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DNMM	Department of National Museums and Monuments
DP	Deprived People
EA	Environmental Assessment Act, 2011
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GOB	Government of Botswana
IFC	International Finance Corporation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDP	National Development Plan
PAP	Project Affected Person(s)
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PS	Pump Station
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework.
TORs	Terms of References
VC	Vulnerable Communities
WB	World Bank
WUC	Water Utilities Corporation
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
VDC	Village Development Committee

LIST OF GLOSSARIES

Table 1: List of Glossaries

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan (RAP)	The document in which the responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take after a census to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project, in line with the Bank requirements of OP4.12. An abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements: (a) a census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets; (b) description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided; (c) consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives; (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for Grievance; (e) arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and (f) a timetable and budget.
Agricultural Land Value	The market value of land of equal productive use or potential located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparation levels similar to or better than those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.
Asset Inventory	A complete count and description of all property that will be acquired.
Census	A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) or Displaced Persons (DPs). The meaning of the word shall also embrace the criteria for eligibility for compensation, resettlement and other measures emanating from consultations with affected communities.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in any form of assets or resources that are given to any persons affected by the project for any damage or loss to property or assets and given in exchange for (1) the acquisition of land including structures and fixed assets thereon, or (2) use of that land.
Cut-off Date	The date of completion of the census and assets inventory of PAPs. Persons occupying the project area after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, fruit trees, and timber trees) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed on date, will not be compensated.
Displaced Persons	The people or entities directly affected by a project through the loss of land and the resulting loss of residences, other structures, businesses, or other assets.
Economic Displacement	Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
Economic Rehabilitation	Economic rehabilitation implies the measures taken for income restoration or economic recovery so that the affected population can improve or at least restore its previous standard of living.
Eligibility	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.
Eminent Domain	The right of the State to acquire land, using its sovereign power, for public purpose. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	An environmental and social assessment instrument to identify and assess major potential environmental and social impact of the proposed project, evaluate alternatives and design appropriate mitigation, management and monitoring measures.
Gender	Refers to the socially constructed roles ascribed to males and females and the resulting socially determined relations. These roles are learned, change over time, and vary widely within and across cultures. Gender is one of the key entry points for social analysis/ assessment. It is important to understand the social, economic, political, and cultural forces that determine how men and women participate in, benefit from, and control project resources and activities. A good analysis would highlight gender specific constraints, risks and opportunities.
Grievance Mechanism (GM)	The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable project-affected people, property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement or pertaining to social and environmental concerns and issues related to the implementation (and all phases) of the project. In Bank funded projects, such procedures are implemented at project-level to address project-level concerns and issues, and improve sustainability and community engagement in the project, but does not preclude the use of other administrative processes.
Host Community (Hosts)	The population in the areas receiving resettled person(s) is called the host community or the hosts.
Household and Public Structures	A household is defined as one or more people living in a residence. A family is more than one person living together, either married or of the same bloodline. Public structures are buildings and structures (such as schools, highways, and hospitals) that are built and owned by Government.
Involuntary Land Acquisition	The taking of land by Government or other Government Agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights. It may be agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the project.
Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition or restriction of access to natural resources. World Bank's OP 4.12 describes the coverage of the policy on involuntary resettlement as: direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.
Initial Baseline Survey:	The population census, asset inventory, and socioeconomic survey together constitute the baseline survey of the affected population.
Kgosi	Traditional leader or chief of a ward/village (Plural is Dikgosi).

Kgotla or Customary Court	Name given to the place for community meetings and customary court hearings in a ward/village (Plural is Dikgotla).
Kgotla Meeting	A public meeting held at the Kgotla, in the presence of a Kgosi or his representative. All individuals are encouraged to speak freely and openly as it upholds the idea of equality.
Land	The surface of the earth consisting of soil and things permanently attached to surface, including land-based natural resources such as forests. This is the general rule, but the extent of 'land' differs from country to country. In this context, land refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.
Land Acquisition	The process of acquiring land under the legally mandated procedures of eminent domain. This includes all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purpose; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individual households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.
Land Expropriation	The compulsory taking of land by the state, in exercise of its power of eminent domain. The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land and fixed assets s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for a public purpose, in return with compensation at replacement value.
Livelihood	Refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communalities utilize to make a living such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.
Livelihood Restoration and Rehabilitation	A term often used to describe the process of re-establishing lifestyles and livelihoods following resettlement.
Monitoring	The process of repeated observations and measurements of environmental and social quality parameters to assess and enable changes over a period of time.
Mosarwa	Singular for a person who is Basarwa (San). In this project they meet the criteria of Vulnerable Community as per WB OP4.10.
Population Census	A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.
Project Cycle	The process of identifying, planning, approving, and implementing a Bank-supported development activity. In the World Bank, the project cycle is divided into the following stages: Identification, Preparation, Appraisal, Negotiations, Approval, Loan Effectiveness and Implementation.
Project Affected Person or Persons (PAPs)	Any person or persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether the said Project affected persons physically relocate. These people may have their: i) standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the Project Affected Person(s) must move to another location; ii) right, title, interest in any house, land

	(including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed, temporarily or permanently, adversely affected; iii) access to productive assets adversely affected, temporarily or permanently; or iv) business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
Physical Displacement Cost	Costs associated with the loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
Primary Stakeholders	Are those most directly affected in resettlement situations, the population that loses property or income because of the project and host communities. Other people who have an interest in the project such as the project authority itself, the beneficiaries of the project (e.g., urban consumers for a hydro-power project), and interested NGOs are termed secondary stakeholders or interested parties .
Replacement Cost	For agricultural land, it is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels like those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality like or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not considered, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures to meet the replacement cost standard. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses in OP 4.12, para. 6.
Resettlement Assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, food shelter and social services that are provided to affected people during their relocation. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new location, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.
Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	A resettlement policy framework is required for projects with sub-projects or multiple components that cannot be identified before project approval. This instrument may also be appropriate where there are valid reasons for delaying the implementation of the resettlement, provided that the implementing party provides an appropriate and concrete commitment for its future implementation. The policy framework should be consistent with the principles and objectives of OP 4.12.
Rehabilitation/Resettlement	A term often used to describe the process of re-establishing lifestyles and livelihoods following resettlement.

Relocated Communities/Resettlers	Those groups of people who must physically move to new locations as a result of a project.
Rehabilitation Assistance	The provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.
Resettlement Strategy (Rehabilitation Strategy)	The approaches used to assist people in their efforts to improve (or at least to restore) their incomes, livelihoods, and standards of living in real terms after resettlement. The resettlement strategy typically consists of payment of compensation at replacement cost, transition support arrangements, relocation to new sites (if applicable), provision of alternative income-generating assets (if applicable), and assistance to help convert income-generating assets into income streams.
Resettlement Entitlements	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Socio-Economic Survey (SES)	A complete and accurate survey of the project affected population. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socio-economic indicators.
Social Impact	An effect (both positive and negative) on a social issue resulting from development projects.
Stakeholders	All individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.
Vulnerable Communities	A term that refers to Indigenous Peoples in Botswana. They are social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their interests in and rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, and/or restricts their ability to participate in and benefit from development. In line with the World Bank's Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP4.10), vulnerable communities refers to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.
Vulnerable Groups or Individuals	Those who by gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, religious affiliation, social status or other characteristics may be more adversely affected by project impacts including. Vulnerability denotes a condition characterized by higher risk and reduced ability to cope with shock or negative impacts. It may be based on socio-economic condition, gender, age, disability, ethnicity, or other criteria that influence people's ability to access resources and development opportunities.
Vulnerable Communities Plan (VCP) (Indigenous Peoples Plan)	As a compliance measure with OP4.10 on Indigenous Peoples, a Vulnerable Community Plan (VCP) is prepared for any investment project which affects Indigenous Peoples. In this project, the term vulnerable communities will be

	<p>used to mean those communities who meet the criteria of Indigenous Peoples under OP4.10. The Plan is designed to reflect culturally appropriate benefits and processes and is based on the full consideration of the options preferred by Indigenous Peoples affected by the project in a consultation process that respects the principles of free, prior, and informed consultation leading to broad community support. The Plan also includes provisions which ensure that institutions responsible for Government interaction with Indigenous Peoples should possess the social, technical, and legal skills needed to carry out proposed development activities. Elements of a VCP include an assessment of the legal framework, collection of baseline data, examination of land tenure, strategy for local participation, design of mitigation measures and activities, assessment of institutional capacity, an implementation schedule and a system for monitoring and evaluation.</p>
<p>World Bank BP/OP 4.12</p>	<p>The World Bank's Procedure/Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. OP4.12 embodies the basic principles and procedures that underlie the Bank's approach to Involuntary Resettlement associated with its investment project.</p>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the outcome of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report of the proposed Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Village Water Supply Scheme, a sub-project of the Botswana Emergency Water Security and Efficiency Project (BEWSEP) and the Water Utilities Corporation BEWSEP Resettlement Policy Framework which was approved by the World Bank in 2017. WUC engaged Enviro Solve Consultancy (Pty) Ltd (**refer to Annex 1**) to review and update the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the study conducted in 2016 a new Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Vulnerable Communities Plan (VCP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) reports for the scheme.

The Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages are in the Boteti Sub-district which is a part of the Central District of Botswana. Boteti Southern and Central Villages Water Supply Scheme covers eight villages of Mokoboxane, Kedia, Rakops, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola and Xere. The cluster villages are located between Maun and Letlhakane villages and are accessible via the main tarred road connecting the two major villages. As a World Bank financed project, the ESIA and RAP need to comply with Bank Operational Policies on environmental and social safeguards and as such, the RAP has been prepared in fulfilment of World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12.

The RAP has been prepared in fulfilment of World Bank's Policy OP4.12 and in line with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared by the Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) in 2017. The RAP has been prepared because there are seven (7) ranches which house the seven (7) boreholes that are targeted to be connected to as water sources for this project. Additionally, there are pipeline servitudes and pump station land that has been acquired from the Land Board. The livelihoods of the project affected persons (PAPs) and their households will not be adversely impacted by this expropriation.

B. PROJECT COMPONENTS

The development objective of the Project is to improve availability of water supply in drought vulnerable areas, increase the efficiency of Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) and strengthen wastewater management in selected systems. The Project is organized under three components:

Component 1: To improve availability of water supply and efficiency

Component 2: To improve wastewater and sludge management

Component 3: Sector reforms and institutional strengthening

C. SUB-PROJECT COMPONENTS

The proposed water supply scheme sub-project entails the equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118 m³/hr (**Table 3**), located on the south - east of Mokoboxane village. The boreholes are then to be connected to a 250 m³ raw water collection storage tank from which

the water would be gravitated to a treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at 18.7 km from the raw water storage tank via a 250 mm uPVC pipeline. The potable water will then be supplied to the seven (7) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia, after Toromoja to downstream villages and from Rakops to Xere that need booster pump stations. The gravity mains range from 1 km to 67 km and pipe diameters from 63 mm uPVC to 315 mm steel pipes.

Table 2: Sub-Project Boreholes Data

Item No.	Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Pump Intake Depth (m)	Rest Water Level (m)	Location
1.	BH 9640	50	70	15.15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)
2.	BH 9642	15	75	32.50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)
3.	BH 10149	15	105	47.27	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)
4.	BH 10151	15	80	39.80	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)
5.	BH 10159	8	90	46.20	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)
6.	BH 10148	8	100	48.05	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)
7.	BH 10162	7	100	51.00	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)
	TOTAL	118 m³/h			
		2 832 m³/day			

D. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS LAWS AND POLICIES RELEVANT TO THIS RAP

The following safeguards policies in **Table 4** and **Table 5** of the World Bank and Botswana respectively are relevant for the preparation of the RAP. The have been presented and discussed in detail in **Annex 2**.

Table 3: World Bank Policies Relevant to this RAP

World Bank Safeguards Operational Policy (OP)	Triggered by this Project	Remarks
OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement	Yes	The project is to affect seven (7) properties which are ranches that house the seven (7) boreholes that are targeted to be connected to as water sources for this project. The PAP's use the freehold ranches for economic/ livelihood purposes. Subsequently a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared.

Table 4: Botswana Environmental and Social Safeguards Policies and Laws Relevant to the Project

Legislation/Policy	Relevance
Environmental Assessment Act, 2011	Guides the preparation of the ESIA and ESMP to meet the requirement of Botswana. Also guides the consultation process of stakeholders (public participation).
Tribal Land Act (1968) and Tribal Land (Amendment) Act (1993)	Provides legal management of tribal/communal land in Botswana and indicates that land management in tribal areas is transferred to the Land Board. Provides guidelines for process of land acquisition
State Land Act 1966	Provides legal management of State land and indicates that land management in State lands in under the management of Department of Lands
Acquisition of Property Act 1955	Empowers the State President to acquire any real (immovable) property where the acquisition of such property is necessary or expedient (a) in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or land settlement or (b) to secure the development or utilization of that or other property for a purpose beneficial to the community. Compensation for such an acquisition is payable on agreed terms or in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

E. SCOPE OF THE RAP AND LAND ACQUISITION

The sub-project land acquisition issues which entail land acquisition for all the project boreholes that are located within seven freehold ranches is outlined by **Table 3**. It requires access to each borehole, an average 30m by 30m plot to house all borehole associated equipment, a 7m wide access road by the length of the ranch which includes a servitude for the pipes that will transport raw water from the boreholes to the raw water storage reservoir.

Applications for all land acquisition under the jurisdiction of the Ngwato Land Board have been made (**refer to Annex 5**) and the relevant Boteti Sub-Land Board has commenced the assessments and evaluation and WUC will conclude the consultations and compensation thereof following approval of the RAP by the World Bank. The raw water storage reservoir and the water treatment plant both require land acquisition. Applications for land through the Ngwato Land Board have been made and granted (**refer to Annex 5**).

All the water transmission pipelines will require a 5m servitude along the different road reserves. Wayleaves were applied for through the Department of Roads since it is state land and have been approved (**refer to Annex 6**).

The resettlement action plan (RAP) has been prepared because seven (7) private individual ranches will be affected. These are seven (7) ranches in the Area 4B ranches that house the proposed boreholes located about 18km south of Mokoboxane (**refer to Table 8**).

Some land will also be acquired from the Government of Botswana (**refer to Table 7**) for the location of some project components such as the pipeline route, reservoir tanks, booster stations, water treatment plant, pump stations as well as camp sites. These, however, are under the ownership of the Government and as there are no dwellings or people living on the land (informal occupants) and the lands are not used for economic purposes such as cattle grazing, land acquisition is to be acquired by WUC from the relevant government entities, and there will be no physical or economic displacement. WUC has applied for surface rights for all land required for the sub project components from the relevant Government authorities (**refer to Annex 5**).

Table 5: Project Land Acquired from Government Institutions

Description	Location	Required Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Current Land Use
Raw Water Reservoir (transmission line to Water Treatment Plant Mokoboxane)	Boteti Area B Ranches Mokoboxane	18.7km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Water Treatment Plant Mokoboxane (Transmission line to Kedia Elevated tank)	Mokoboxane Kedia	24.7km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Water Treatment Plant Mokoboxane (Rising main to Mopipi Elevated tank)	Mokoboxane Mopipi	8.2km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mopipi (Rising main to Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off)	Between Mopipi and Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off	29.9km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off (Transmission line to Xhumo Elevated tank)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Xhumo	4.8km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Xhumo – Toromoja Tee-off (Transmission line to Toromoja Elevated tank)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Toromoja	10.8km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Xhumo – Toromoja Tee-off (Rising main to Mmadikola)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Mmadikola	16.2km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mmadikola Tee-off (Transmission line to elevated tank)	Mmadikola	1.5km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines

Description	Location	Required Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Current Land Use
Mmadikola (Rising main to Rakops Booster Pump Station)	Between Mmadikola and Rakops	10km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Rakops Booster Pump Station (Transmission line to Xere Elevated tank)	Between Rakops and Xere	16.4km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mokoboxane Treatment Plant	Mokoboxane	27Ha	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Part of the land is private property that is used for economic/livelihood purpose
15km from Mokoboxane Labourer's Camp	15km from Mokoboxane	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Rakops/Xere Labourer's Camp	Rakops /Xere	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mokoboxane Contractor's Camp	Mokoboxane	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Rakops /Xere Contractor's Camp	Rakops /Xere	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Toromoja pipeline	Private property at Toromoja	Unspecified	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines

Description	Location	Required Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Current Land Use
Raw Water Reservoir (transmission line to Water Treatment Plant Mokoboxane)	Boteti Area B Ranches Mokoboxane	18.7km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Water Treatment Plant Mokoboxane (Transmission line to Kedia Elevated tank)	Mokoboxane Kedia	24.7km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Water Treatment Plant Mokoboxane (Rising main to Mopipi Elevated tank)	Mokoboxane Mopipi	8.2km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mopipi (Rising main to Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off)	Between Mopipi and Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off	29.9km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off (Transmission line to Xhumo Elevated tank)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Xhumo	4.8km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Xhumo – Toromoja Tee-off (Transmission line to Toromoja Elevated tank)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Toromoja	10.8km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Xhumo – Toromoja Tee-off (Rising main to Mmadikola)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Mmadikola	16.2km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mmadikola Tee-off (Transmission line to elevated tank)	Mmadikola	1.5km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mmadikola (Rising main to Rakops Booster Pump Station)	Between Mmadikola and Rakops	10km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Department of Roads (State Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines

Description	Location	Required Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Current Land Use
Rakops Booster Pump Station (Transmission line to Xere Elevated tank)	Between Rakops and Xere	16.4km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines
Mokoboxane Treatment Plant	Mokoboxane	27Ha	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Part of the land is private property that is used for economic/livelihood purpose
15km from Mokoboxane Labourer's Camp	Mokoboxane	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Vacant land Acquired from Land board
Rakops/Xere Labourer's Camp	Rakops/Xere	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Vacant land Acquired from Land board
Mokoboxane Contractor's Camp	Mokoboxane	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Vacant land Acquired from Land board
Rakops /Xere Contractor's Camp	Mokoboxane	100m X 100m	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Vacant land Acquired from Land board
Toromoja pipeline	Private property at Toromoja	Unspecified	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines The plot blocking the pipeline route is used for economic/livelihood purpose

Table 6: Seven Private Ranches with Land Required for the Project

ITEM. NO.	AFFECTED FARM	BOREHOLE NUMBER	FARM OWNER	LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR PIPELINE SERVITUDE AND ACCESS ROADS	TOTAL LAND TO BE ACQUIRED IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL SIZE OF RANCH IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL SIZE OF FARM IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL % OF LAND LOST	VALUATION AMOUNTS FOR COMPENSATION
PAP 1	NN 76	BH 10162	Mr. Charles Mahube	29.38m x 30.0m x 29.38m x 30.0m	885.5m long x 7m wide	7,079.90sqm	27,548,537sqm (2,754.85Ha)	0.03%	P 50,975.00
PAP 2	NN 77	BH 10148	Land Acquired from Landboard	30.09m x 30.09m x 30.09m x 30.09m	3.906km long x 7m wide	28,247.41sqm	34,515,200sqm (3,451.5200Ha)	0.08%	P 203,381.00
PAP 3	NN 91	BH 9640	Ms. Gobotswamang Karowe	29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m	929.1m long x 7m wide	7,382.70sqm	42,225,643sqm (4225.0643Ha)	0.02%	P 53,156.00
PAP 4	NN 93	BH 10149	Ngatouane Syndicate	29.4m x 29.4m x 29.7m x 29.3m	6.446km long x 7m wide	45,180.90sqm	30,960,000sqm (3,096.0000Ha)	0.15%	P 325,302.00
PAP 5	NO 50	BH 10159	Ms. Nnini Botlogetswe Mmerekhi	30.16m x 30.05m x 30.16m x 30.05m	1.704km long x 7m wide	12,843.31sqm	35,150,119sqm (3,515.0119Ha)	0.04%	P 92, 472.00
PAP 6	NO 52	BH 9642	Makuke Brothers Syndicate	Collector Tank Land 50m x 50m x 50m x 50m	7.46km long x 7m wide	52,621.88sqm	34,854,300sqm (3,485.4300Ha)	0.15%	P 397,411.20
PAP 7	NO 53	BH 10151	Letshabamang Syndicate	30.0m x 30.02m x 30.0m x 30.02m	1.995km long x 7m wide	14,865.90sqm	40,374,700sqm (4,037.4700Ha)	0.04%	P 107,034.00
								TOTAL	P1,229,731.20

Table 7: The Asset Register

ITEM. NO.	AFFECTED FARM	BOREHOLE NUMBER	FARM OWNER	LAND LOST AROUND BOREHOLE POINT/COLLECTOR TANK	LAND LOST FOR PIPELINE SERVITUDE AND ACCESS ROADS	TOTAL LAND TO BE LOST IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL SIZE OF FARM IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL % OF LAND LOST	OTHER LOSSES
PAP 1	NN 76	BH 10162	Mr. Charles Mahube	29.38m x 30.0m x 29.38m x 30m	885.5m long x 7m wide	7,079.90sqm	27,548,537sqm (2,754.85Ha)	0.03%	Mophane trees and natural shrubs and grass
PAP 2	NN 77	BH 10148	Land Acquired from Landboard	30.09m x 30.09m x 30.09m x 30.09m	3.906km long x 7m wide	28,247.41sqm	34,515,200sqm (3,451.5200Ha)	0.08%	Mophane trees and natural shrubs and grass
PAP 3	NN 91	BH 9640	Ms. Gobotswamang Karowe	29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m	929.1m long x 7m wide	7,382.70sqm	42,225,643sqm (4,225.0643Ha)	0.02%	Mophane trees and natural shrubs and grass
PAP 4	NN 93	BH 10149	Ngatouane Syndicate	29.4m x 29.4m x 29.4m x 29.4m	6.446km long x 7m wide	45,180.90sqm	30,960,000sqm (3,096.0000Ha)	0.15%	Mophane trees and natural shrubs and grass
PAP 5	NO 50	BH 10159	Ms. Nnini Botlogetswe Mmerekhi	30.16m x 30.05m x 30.16m x 30.05m	1.704km long x 7m wide	12,843.31sqm	35,150,119sqm (3,515.0119Ha)	0.04%	Mophane trees and natural shrubs and grass
PAP 6	NO 52	BH 9642	Makuke Brothers Syndicate	Collector Tank Land 50m x 50m x 50m x 50m	7.46km long x 7m wide	52,621.88sqm	34,854,300sqm (3,485.4300Ha)	0.15%	Mophane trees and natural shrubs and grass
PAP 7	NO 53	BH 10151	Letshabamang Syndicate	30.0m x 30.02m x 30.0m x 30.02m	1.995km long x 7m wide	14,865.90sqm	40,374,700sqm (4,037.4700Ha)	0.04%	Mophane trees and natural shrubs and grass

F. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR IMPACTS CAUSED BY LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION

To minimize land acquisition impacts, the design of the pipeline route was changed from an initial route where the feeder pipeline was to affect Ranch NN-92. The initial route was changed from passing through Ranch NN-92 to minimize the impact of resettlements. This was changed because Ranch NN-92 has no borehole or infrastructure required for the project, only the pipeline (5.74km) which was shifted to the already affected Ranch NN-93 which has the required borehole 10149. The affected property owners have been consulted throughout each stage of the project implementation.

G. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)

The field surveys regarding land acquisition and resettlement for the Project are intended to obtain the socio-economic information of the PAPS. The information obtained from household survey is useful for two major perspectives. First, the information formed the basis for the preparation for RAP, and second; they will be used for monitoring and evaluation of project impact.

The project is to affect seven (7) properties which are ranches with proposed boreholes for the project. The PAP's use the freehold ranches for economic/ livelihood purposes.

H. POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

This RAP and its entitlement matrix have been prepared in compliance with the approved Resettlement Policy Framework which was prepared for the project. The Policy Framework was based on the laws of Botswana with regards to land expropriation and management, as well as the requirements of the World Bank's Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement, OP 4.12.

According to the World Bank's OP 4.12 any person/institutions who will suffer loss or damage to a building, business, trade, or loss of access to productive resources, because of a Bank-funded project will be considered eligible for compensation and/or resettlement assistance. The eligibility classifications for affected persons are:

- a) Those who have formal legal rights to land or assets.
- b) Those who do not have legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognized under national laws or
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occur or use.

This RAP presents an inventory of PAPS, a register of the assets that are likely to be affected by the project and the proposed compensation package.

I. CONSULTATIONS WITH COMMUNITY AND PAP PARTICIPATION

Public consultations took place through Kgotla (community) meetings with all people in the project beneficiary communities. Most meetings with affected ranch owners were held virtually owing to the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic and the protocols set thereof while some were held physically because they did not have virtual facilities. However, they were all invited to attend Kgotla meetings.

In addition, the respective Sub-Land Boards were also consulted because they are responsible for land acquisition. The public was consulted several times between 2017 and 2021 at the respective eight (8) beneficiary villages (refer to **Table 10** for meeting dates and location). The meetings affirmed that those to be affected by the project will be informed early and be compensated before the project commences, which is consistent with OP 4.12.

Table 8: Meeting Dates and Venues for Consultations

Item No.	Venue	Purpose of Consultation	Date and Time
1.	Xere Kgotla	Focus Group Discussions (Consultations with Vulnerable Community) Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	20 March 2019 09:00hrs – 16:30hrs 23 October 2017 08:00hrs – 12:00hrs
2.	Kedia Kgotla	Focus Group Discussions (Consultations with Vulnerable Community)	21 March 2019 09:00hrs – 16:30hrs 25 October 2017 08:00hrs - 10:00hrs
3.	Rakops Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	23 October 2017 14:00hrs – 17:00hrs
4.	Mmadikola Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	24 October 2017 08:00hrs - 12:00hs
5.	Toromoja Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	24 October 2017 14:00hrs – 17:00hrs
7.	Mopipi Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	25 October 2017 11:00hrs to 13:00hrs
8.	Xhumo Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	24 October 2017 14:00hrs to 17:00hrs
9.	Mokoboxane Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	26 October 2017 08:00hrs to 12:00hrs

The project affected communities were consulted at their respective villages. The PAPs were invited to the public meetings. The PAPs were subsequently consulted via virtual meetings owing to the outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic and the protocols set did not allow public gatherings. The PAPs were informed that the consultations are an ongoing/continuous process, and there will be several consultation exercises conducted throughout the project cycle to counter any grievances emanating from project activities. Key outcomes of consultations with both PAPs: they agreed that their land portions to be acquired by WUC for this project, and that they should be compensated using full replacement cost and paid before civil works commence.

Since the plot areas/sizes to be acquired for the project are relatively small (less than 10 per cent of the total land holding), the PAPs opted for cash compensation. No other alternatives were therefore discussed.

All stakeholders including PAPs were informed of the cut-off date and its implications. Information about the cut-off date was disseminated on 25th November 2021 in the Botswana Daily News Paper (**Annex 3**) and posters placed at the respective Kgotlas. The cut-off date for implementation of the RAP was set as follows:

Table 9: Cut -Off Dates

ITEM NO.	VENUE	CUT-OFF DATE	TIME
1.	Mokoboxane	6 December 2021	08:00hrs
2.	Kedia	6 December 2021	12:00hrs
3.	Mopipi	6 December 2021	15:00hrs
4.	Xhumo	7 December 2021	08:00hrs
5.	Toromoja	7 December 2021	12:00hrs
6.	Mmadikola	7 December 2021	15:00hrs
7.	Rakops	8 December 2021	08:00hrs
8.	Xere	8 December 2021	12:00hrs

Consultations were held with Project affected Persons (PAPs) to request for land around the borehole point, to request for land for pipeline servitude and land for access road. As this was during COVID-19 pandemic, most consultations were done virtually and those who did not have access to connectivity are the ones who were consulted physically. **Table 12** below shows the dates for consulting different PAPs.

Table 10: Consultations with PAPs

ITEM NO.	RANCH NO.	NAME OF PAP	TYPE OF MEETING	MEETING DATES	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATIONS
PAP 1	NN 76	Mr. Charles Mahube	Virtual	12 October 2021 16 May 2022	To request for land 29.38m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 885.5m long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 2	NN 77	Land Acquired from Land Board	Physical	09 March 2021	To request for land 29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 3.906km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude.
PAP 3	NN 91	Ms. Gobotswamang Karowe	Physical	05 February 2021	To request for land 29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 929.1m long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude.

				15 June 2022	To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 4	NN 93	Ngatouane Syndicate	Physical	10 March 2021 20 April 2022	To request for land 29.38m x 30.0m x 29.38m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 6.446km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 5	NO 50	Ms. Nnini Botlogetswe Mmerekhi	Virtual	5 July 2021 20 August 2021 12 April 2022	To request for land 30.16m x 30.05m x 30.16m x 30.05m around the borehole point and 1.704km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 6	NO 52	Makuke Brothers Syndicate	Virtual	10 September 2021 26 April 2022	To request for land 50m x 50m x 50m around the borehole point and 7.46km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 7	NO 53	Letshabamang Syndicate	Physical	06 October 2021	To request for land 30.0m x 30.02m x 30.0m x 30.02m around the borehole point and 1.995km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.

J. ISSUES RAISED BY PAPS DURING CONSULTATIONS

During consultations, some PAPS raised issues such as depletion of the aquifers by WUC project. Some PAPS indicated that they do not want to lose their livestock which is their livelihood.

K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT, ROLES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES

WUC had the overall responsibility of implementing the RAP. Ngwato Land Board and Rakops Sub-Land Board are responsible for giving land required by the project.

L. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

For grievances related to resettlement, compensation and eligibility, the project will use the project-level Grievance Mechanism (GM). While a GM has been developed in the RPF, for consistency and efficiency, the project-level GM will be used to address grievances related to resettlement. The GM is outlined in detail in Chapter 8; however, its main components include:

- Receive, register, and acknowledge complaint related to resettlement, eligibility, and compensation.
- Screen and establish the foundation of the grievance; Investigate, address it, or escalate to Grievance Committee.
- Notify the complainant of the result and obtain a response if the resolution is satisfactory. If not, inform the complainant of escalation process.
- Advise for judicial proceedings as last resort if necessary
- Document the experience for future reference.

Where the traditional and administrative procedures fail to resolve disputes, the aggrieved party has the right to take the matter to the courts through Legal Aid in accordance with the Constitution of Botswana, other national laws, and the lenders' policies.

M. COMPOSITION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE (GM)

The Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) who will be situated in the different project villages are designated to receive, review, record, and address project related complaints. They work with Contractor's Safeguards Team and Project Liaison Officers (PLO) (Safeguards Monitoring Consultants) to investigate grievances and find resolutions to the grievances raised.

In instances where the matter needs to be elevated to the Grievance Resolution Committee (GC), a meeting is called for the Committee to meet and address the issues put before it. Should the GC fail to resolve the grievance, the PIU safeguards team is informed to facilitate and elevating the matter to Project

Steering Committee with the relevant documentation. The complainant will be notified about all the developments so that they are informed about the status.

The GC is created with a clear term of reference, and the Grievance Mechanism at the project level has been devised in consultation with the affected communities. The GC shall maintain all records from complaint to final decisions made by the GC for future reference, with an accurate and up to date grievance logbook (the PLO is to ensure the logbook is accurate and ensure they have a copy of updates to the logbook). The GC shall also ensure that public participation and consultation always forms part of the process to promote understanding, transparency, trust in the project, accountability and mitigate against unnecessary complaints and disputes.

The GC Members include:

- Contractor's Sociologist
- Land Board Representative
- Water Utilities Corporation Representative
- Two Local Representatives (One man and One woman. In Vulnerable Communities, at least one representative of VC)
- Resident Sociologist
- Resident Environmental Officer
- Botswana Police Representative
- Social Worker
- Community Development Officer
- Labour Officer
- Any other relevant government employee deemed crucial in grievance

N. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP implementation will be regularly supervised and internally monitored by the PIU WUC Safeguards Team and EnviroSolve Monitoring Team which consist of a Resident Environmentalist and Resident Sociologist in coordination with staff of the Contractor.

Enviro-Solve Consultancy (PTY) LTD has been retained by WUC to carry out external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports, Enviro-Solve Consultancy will visit all the PAPs three months after the RAP has been implemented to:

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other entitlements have been done in accordance with the RAP.
- Assess if the RAP objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met.
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs.
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, to achieve the principles and objectives of RAP.

O. RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET AND FUNDING SOURCE

Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by Enviro-Solve Consultancy who will be supervised by the WUC Social and Environmental Safeguards. Monitoring of RAP benefits to the affected persons will be undertaken by the Project Implementation Unit.

The estimated cost for compensation of PAPs and implementation of the RAP and its monitoring and evaluation is presented in **Table 13** below. The grand total is estimated at **P1,703,376.55 (USD 170,033.00)** to be provided by WUC.

Table 11: Estimated Budget for RAP

SERIAL NO.	IMPACT	AREA AFFECTED	UNIT MARKET PRICE	COMPENSATION COST (PULA)	SOURCE OF FUND
1.	A. COMPENSATION FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND FROM INDIVIDUALS				
2.	Ranch Land			1,001,069.57	WUC
3.	Trees		P1,000.00	56,120.40	WUC
4.	Fence	300m	P1,000 per roll of 30m	10,000.00	WUC
5.	Transportation and Labour			55,000.00	WUC
6.			10% Disturbance Fee	109,007.73	WUC
7.			<i>SUB-TOTAL (A)</i>	1,231,197.00	WUC
8.	B. WAY LEAVE APPLICATIONS AND LEASE AGREEMENTS (SURFACE RIGHTS) FOR EXTENSIONS AND NEW SITES				
9.			Lump Sum	100,000.00	WUC
10.	C. RAP IMPLEMENTATION				
11.	Allowance to Support Personnel including Property Valuers			50,000.00	WUC
	Implementation of Grievance Mechanism for RAP			50,000.00	WUC
12.	Monitoring of RAP Implementation			50,000.00	WUC
13.			<i>SUB-TOTAL (B)</i>	250,000.00	WUC
14.			Contingency (15%)	222,179.55	
15.			GRAND TOTAL (A +B)	P 1,703,376.55 (USD170,033.00)	WUC

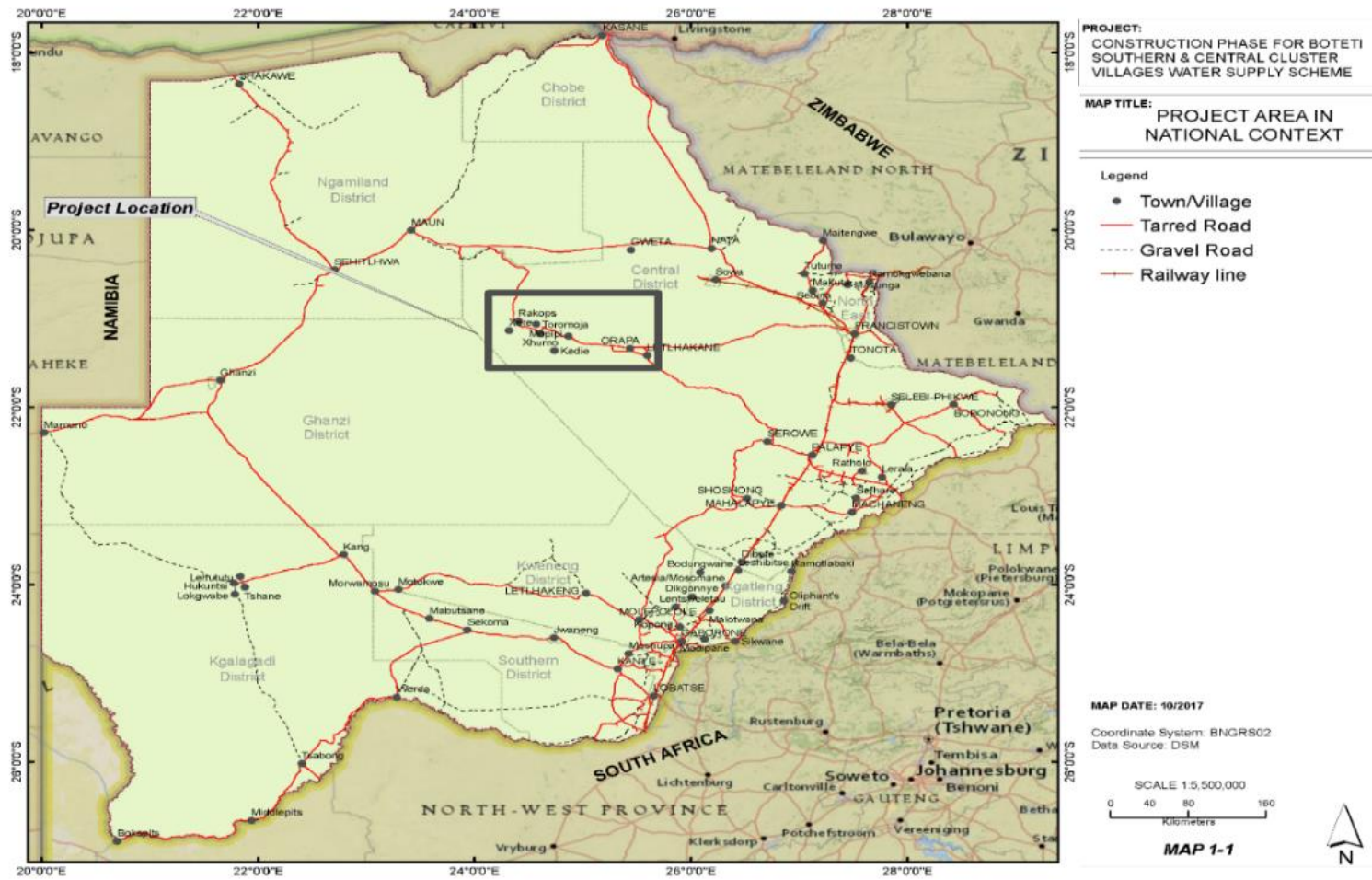
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

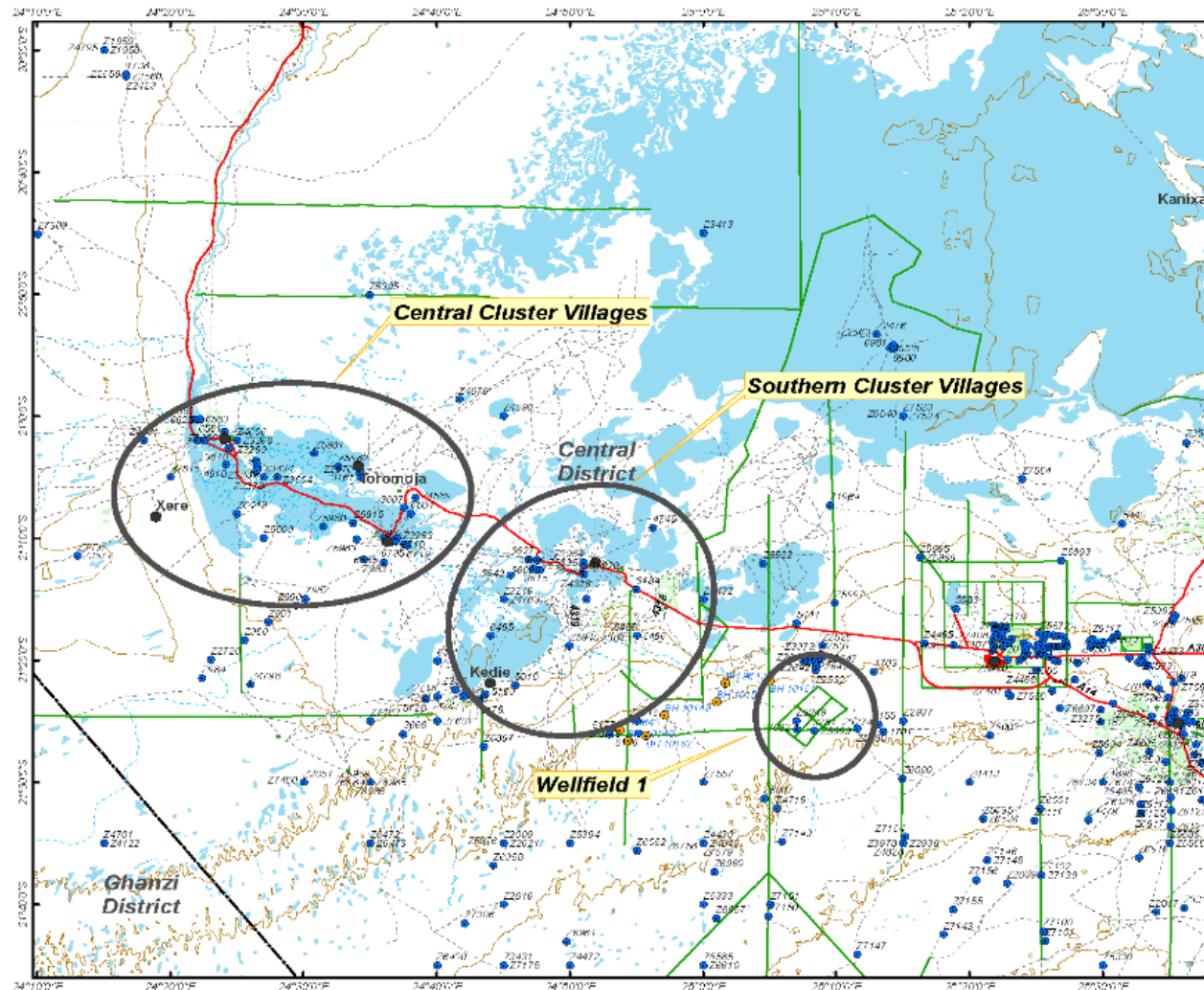
Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) intends to improve availability of water supply and efficiency services in Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages through the World Bank funding under the BEWSEP. To actualize this infrastructure upgrade, WUC engaged Enviro Solve Consultancy (Pty) Ltd to review and update the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the study conducted in 2016 to produce this Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Vulnerable Communities Plan and Resettlement Action Plan reports for the scheme.

The sub-project development objective is to improve availability of water supply in Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages. This sub-project will improve water supply for about 23,360 beneficiaries in eight villages. The current production capacity is 2,086 m³/day and it will be increased to 2,224 m³/day. The system is currently supplied by groundwater from Xago wellfield through six low yielding boreholes. Seven boreholes will be equipped to improve the pumping regime of the aquifer and improve its sustainability. The water within the region is brackish and has an odour (egg tasting) according to the project communities. The odour is due to the presence of hydrogen sulphide. The pH for the water around the region is also significantly high. The settlements of Xere and Kedia are experiencing water shortages and rely on water being ferried by a water bowser twice in a week. The sub-project will therefore increase water supply and allow for the construction of a Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment plant to improve drinking water quality in the region.

The proposed Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages are in the Boteti Sub-district which is a part of the Central district of Botswana. Boteti Southern and Central Villages Water Supply Scheme covers eight villages of Mokoboxane, Kedia, Rakops, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola and Xere. The cluster villages are located between Maun and Letlhakane villages and are accessible via the main tarred road connecting the two villages as depicted in the location map.



Map 1: Project Location
Source: Seureca Veolia (PTY) LTD, 2021



PROJECT:
 CONSTRUCTION PHASE FOR BOTETI
 SOUTHERN & CENTRAL CLUSTER
 VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

MAP TITLE:
 PROJECT AREA IN
 REGIONAL CONTEXT

Legend

- WUC Borehole
- Village/Settlement
- Borehole
- Contour Line (25m Interval)
- Tarrad Road
- Gravel/Earth Road
- Fence
- River/Stream
- District Boundary
- Pen
- Cultivated Land

BORRHOLE	X	Y	E	S
B-964C	10,835.43	2,370,243.55	24,89512	21,42869
B-964D	2,887.71	2,365,175.18	25,22748	21,36482
B-10149	5,029.50	2,368,066.00	24,85115	21,40899
B-10151	8,748.10	-2,369,811.01	24,89253	-21,38151
B-10150	1,715.10	-2,365,994.58	24,81637	-21,38048
B-10148	-9,766.56	-2,371,878.58	24,82662	-21,43340
B-10152	-2,638.81	-2,371,144.35	24,82789	-21,43648

MAP DATE: 10/2017

Coordinate System: BNGRS02
Data Source: DSM

SCALE: 1:750,000

0 5 10 20
 Kilometers

MAP 1-2

Map 2: Central Cluster Villages Location

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION OF BOTETI SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL CLUSTER VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

The proposed water supply scheme sub-project entails the equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118 m³/hr (**Table 14**), located to the south-east of Mokoboxane village. The boreholes are then to be connected to a 250m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at 18.7km from the raw water storage tank via a 250mm uPVC pipeline. The potable water will then be supplied to the seven (7) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia, after Toromoja to downstream villages and Rakops to Xere that needs a booster pump stations. The gravity mains range from 1 km to 67 km and pipe diameters from 63 mm uPVC to 315 mm steel pipes.

Table 12: Sub-Project Boreholes Data

Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Pump Intake Depth (m)	Rest Water Level (m)	Location
BH 9640	50	70	15.15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)
BH 9642	15	75	32.50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)
BH 10149	15	105	47.27	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)
BH 10151	15	80	39.80	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)
BH 10159	8	90	46.20	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)
BH 10148	8	100	48.05	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)
BH 10162	7	100	51.00	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)
TOTAL	118 m³/h			
	2 832 m³/day			

1.3 SUB-PROJECT COMPONENTS

The planned sub-project envisages the implementation of the following water supply infrastructure:

- Equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes.
- Pipelines from the seven (7) boreholes to the Raw Water Collector Reservoir.
- Pipeline from the Raw Water Collector Reservoir to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (18.7 km long 315 mm uPVC transmission line).
- Treatment plant near Mokoboxane Village.
- Transmission mains from the water treatment plant to the elevated storage tanks at the villages.
- From the WTP to Kedia elevated tank with off-take to Mokoboxane elevated tank (24.7 km long 200 mm uPVC gravity line).
- From the WTP to Rakops elevated storage tanks with off-takes to Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja and Mmadikola Reservoirs (63.3 km long 315 mm steel gravity line).
- Booster station after Mokoboxane to boost pressure to reach Kedia.

- Booster station after Toromoja tap-off to boost pressure to reach downstream villages of Xhumo, Mmadikola and Rakops.
- Booster station at Rakops to boost pressure to reach Xere.
- From Rakops to Xere elevated storage tanks (16.4 km long 90 mm uPVC pump fed transmission line).

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared because of the seven (7) ranches belonging to private individuals are to be partially affected. This land acquisition will not lead to physical or economic displacement. The lands to be expropriated are within the ranches housing the proposed boreholes south of Mokoboxane village.

The schematic drawing for the project is presented in **Figure 1**:

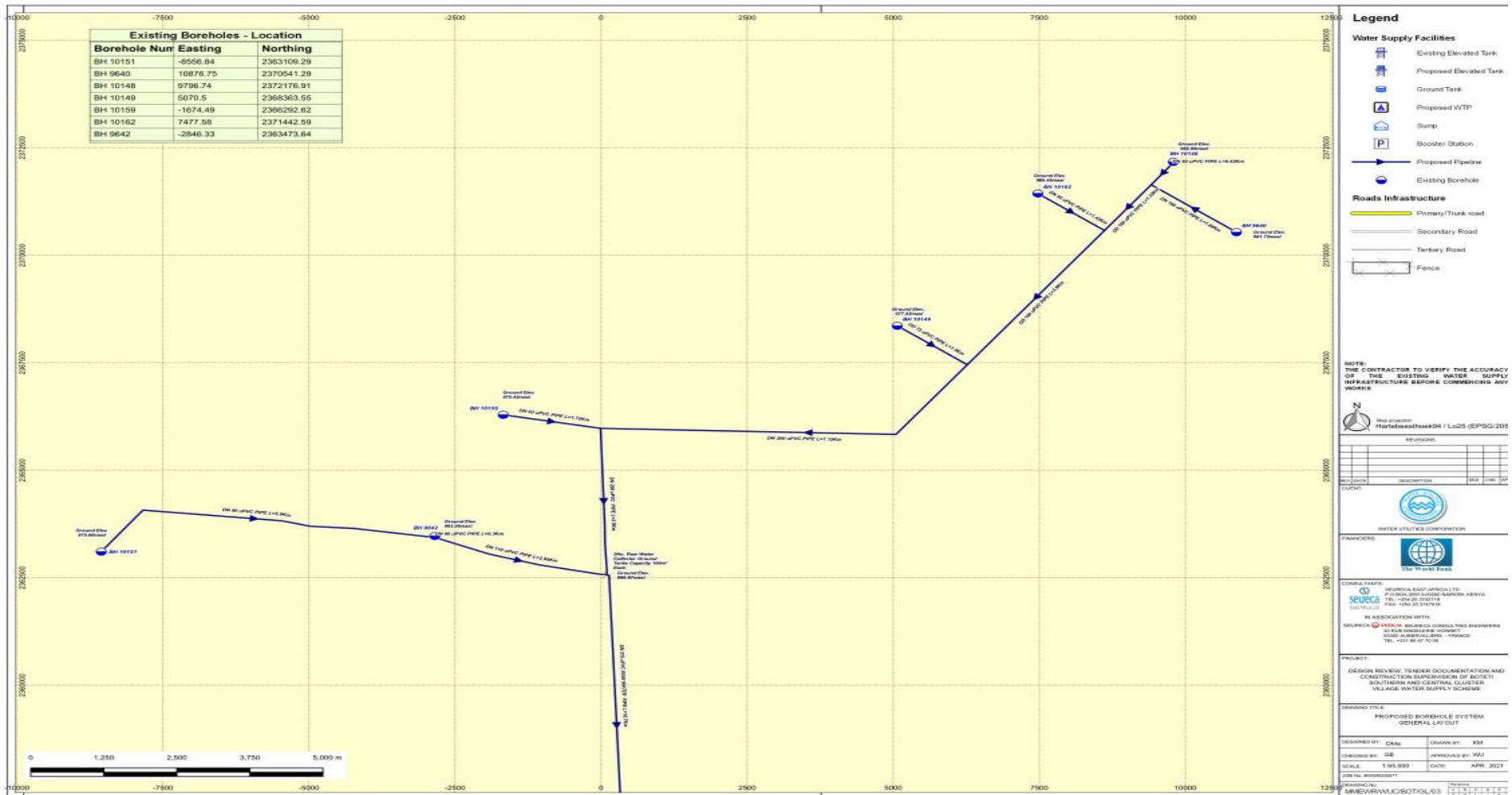


Figure 1: Schematic Presentation of the Project
Source: Seureca Veolia (Pty) Ltd, 2021

The pipelines will have a reserve of 3m wide but will need 5m wide corridor for construction. It will be laid at an average depth of 1.5m and will be placed at 2-2.5m away from the edge of road reserves.

1.3.1 Storage Requirements

Storage reservoirs are located depending on their respective purposes. Reservoirs could either be raw water reservoirs, collection reservoirs, treatment reservoirs, booster reservoirs or distribution reservoirs. Distribution reservoirs are normally located within the supply area on an elevated stand or on high-lying ground. All the distribution reservoirs are in the respective villages to adequately serve the village demands.

The following table (**Table 15**) gives the storage requirements.

Table 13: Village Storage Requirements

Village	Projected 2036 Demand m ³ /day	Existing Storage (m ³)	Total Required Storage (m ³)	Recommended Tank Capacity (m ³)
Mokoboxane	176	125	409	420
Kedia	132	90	307	320
Mopipi	536	90	1,245	1,250
Xhumo	188	75	437	450
Toromoja	49	80	114	115
Mmadikola	170	460	395	0
Rakops	908	235	1,201	1,200
Xere	53	125	123	125
TOTAL	2,212	1,280	4,231	3,880

Source: Seureca Veolia (PTY) LTD, 2021

1.4 SCOPE OF THE RAP AND LAND ACQUISITION

The land requirements for the sub-project are detailed in **Table 16** will entail the following:

- A total of approximately 173 km pipeline servitude that is 5m wide to allow for construction for all the project pipelines.
- Seven (7), averagely 30m by 30m plots within seven freehold ranches for boreholes and associated infrastructure and a dedicated access to each borehole. A pipeline within each freehold ranch to connect the boreholes to the Raw Water Storage Reservoir.
- Plots for the sites for the Raw Water Storage Reservoir and Water Treatment Plant at Mokoboxane will be applied for through the Ngwato Land Board via the relevant Sub Land Boards.
- It is anticipated that land will be required for four camps: two Contractor's camps and two Labourer's camps. The land will be applied for through the Ngwato Land Board via the relevant Sub-land Boards.

1.4.1 PRIVATE OWNED LAND

Land will be required from eight PAPs. The land requirements from each PAP are shown in **Table 16** below. The land to be acquired is for laying of pipes for some sections. The requirement in both cases is less than 10% of the total land holdings owned by the PAPs.

1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT

The sub-project development objective is to improve availability of water supply in Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages. This sub-project will improve water supply for about 23,360 beneficiaries in eight (8) villages. The current production capacity is 2,086 m³/day and it will be increased to 2,224 m³/day. The system is currently supplied by groundwater from Xago wellfield through six (6) low yielding boreholes. Seven (7) boreholes will be equipped to improve the pumping regime of the aquifer and improve its sustainability. The water within the region is brackish and has an odour (egg tasting) due to the presence of hydrogen sulphide. The pH for the water around the region is also significantly high. The settlements of Xere and Kedia are experiencing water shortages and rely on water being ferried by a water bowser twice in a week. The sub-project will therefore increase water supply and allow for the construction of a Reverse Osmosis (RO) treatment plant to improve drinking water quality in the region.

1.6 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

It is a widely accepted fact that if the impacts of the project are left unmitigated, involuntary resettlement under development projects may give rise to economic, social, and environmental risks. The purpose of the RAP is to address any cases of involuntary resettlement that may arise, as well as to clarify the organizational arrangements that may be needed during different phases of the project preparation and implementation phases. This includes compensating all Project Affected Persons PAPs for the loss of lands, properties, and livelihoods resulting from resettlement. The RAP has been triggered because of project's activities that entail the acquisition of land and/or the displacement of people, causing loss of land, property, assets, access (to land, property, and assets), income, or sources of livelihood. The RAP covers all the project's activities and shall apply to all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact, and whether the PAPs have ownership rights or not. Since resettlement often affects the most vulnerable and marginalized groups (economically, politically, and socially), the action plan shall be particularly sensitive to the effects which resettlement may have on these groups.

1.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

The objectives of this RAP correspond to those of the World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement Framework namely:

- To avoid or minimize (as much as possible) involuntary resettlement and land acquisition through design efforts.
- If involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is unavoidable, to mitigate the negative social impact of project-induced asset loss and/or restrictions of land use through the provision of appropriate compensation and/or livelihood opportunities (regardless of the legality of existing land tenure arrangements).
- To ensure that resettlement measures are implemented with meaningful consultation and the informed participation of the affected people.
- To assist PAPs in their efforts to outline measures to effectively assist displaced persons in improving their living standards and to improve or at least restore, their former livelihood.
- Establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective action, as necessary.
-

1.8 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPING THE RAP

Activities related to the development of this RAP include reviewing relevant Botswana regulatory framework as well as World Bank safeguard policies on resettlement, conducting field surveys, collecting data, and undertaking public consultations and interviews.

The process included conducting a socio-economic baseline of the parties affected, valuation of structures and assets and total land affected; developing a compensation mechanism; outlining the Grievance Mechanism; providing a detailed budget for implementation of the RAP; articulating the institutional responsibility for implementation as well as the arrangements for monitoring and evaluation.

1.8.1 CONSULTATIONS

Consultation activities have been carried out in the form of a continuous process that started before the start of preparation of the RAP and the ESIA and have continued during preparation of the RAP study. Public consultations about the project were done through Kgotla meetings and were held in the beneficiary communities. Details of these consultation meetings are in the main ESIA report.

The consultation activities (census survey, interviews, and focus group discussions) with various stakeholders and community people in the host communities including the affected persons were held for the proposed project area in compliance with relevant World Bank and Botswana legislations. These activities were conducted in relation to the land acquisition and the mitigation of resettlement impacts, in addition to outlining the key aspects that were addressed when holding the consultation activities.

The following are the main objectives of the consultation activities held:

- Collecting information related to the socio-economic profile of the PAPs.
- Sharing information about the compensation approach including compensation values and the calculation methods with the PAPs.
- Consulting the PAPs about the draft findings of the ESIA and RAP studies.
- Meaningful consultation and disclosure which will be based on the disclosure of information relevant project activities and will be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive and culturally appropriate for all stakeholders.
- Inform the public and other stakeholders about the Grievance mechanism by which they can raise concerns, which will be handled in a prompt and consistent manner.

Various one-on-one consultations were also held with PAPs after they were identified. Consultations were also held with the Ngwato Land Board and Rakops Sub-Land Boards which have jurisdiction of the affected lands.

Field work to confirm route and placement of project infrastructure and to ascertain current usage of the land was undertaken along the pipeline route, private ranches with borehole sites, raw water reservoir, water treatment site, pump stations and water reservoir tanks sites across all project villages. Given the sensitive nature of land transactions and in particular the compensation exercise, the consultant involved community leaders during the consultations. The community leaders were involved so that as village leadership they can witness and attest that stipulated procedures for land expropriation are followed.

The social assessment team used both qualitative and quantitative techniques to collect data and information on the social and economic status of the community and area along the proposed pipeline. These have been documented in the main ESIA report. These included consultations and discussions with the project engineers. These were held on several occasions during project meetings. Discussion with engineers focused on finding a route with the least amount of social and environmental impacts yet achieves the objectives of transmitting water with the shortest possible route.

1.8.2 CENSUS SURVEY OF THE AFFECTED PERSONS

- The announcement of the cut-off date for the census to be undertaken was announced in the Daily News of Botswana on the 25th of November 2021 (see Annex 3). A census was then conducted along the pipeline route, pump stations and reservoir sites.
- The survey of the number of people to be affected by the proposed project included the following:
 - Description of the project area including location of the project area and the people to be affected by the project.
 - Conducting a socio-economic baseline survey of the people affected by the project.
 - Description of the categories of people affected, considering gender and other vulnerable groups.
 - Identification of all the people to be affected (PAPs) in the project area by providing their names with their official identification as in the national identity card, phone contacts and physical contacts (village, ward, district, and country).
 - Cataloguing the total number of structures affected by the proposed project.
 - Providing a baseline description of structures affected including permanent structures, the total number and type of structures to be affected, total number of public institutions/community structures to be affected.
 - Description of structures affected- plinth area and construction materials.
 - Detailed values/estimation of structures to be affected accompanied by pictures measurements and geographical positions of the structures affected (using coordinates).
 - Providing the names of the owners of structures and ensuring their names were included in each caption of pictures taken for each structure.
 - Outlining the type and methodology of compensation, preferred method of valuation with justification and the compensation framework including country laws and regulations.
 - Providing an inventory of loses and a detailed entitlement matrix that will be used for compensation.

1.8.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE SIZE OF AFFECTED LAND AND LAND USE

This included the following:

- Description of the total land that will be affected by the water supply project (see Table 17)
- Description of baseline for land tenure and land use patterns.
- Evaluation of the land that will be affected by the proposed pipeline and providing a rough estimate of the land values.
- Provide a report on the type of impact for every parcel of land affected.

1.8.4 INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Involves the organisations that will be implementing the RAP:

- Description of organisational arrangement for delivery of entitlement and RAP (see Table 18).
- Preparation and review of estimated budget cost for the whole resettlement action plan inclusive of costs of structures, land, contingencies, GM, and monitoring of the project (see Table).

1.8.5 DETAILED GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (GM)

- Develop concise procedures for an inclusive and accessible dispute resolution considering traditional dispute settlement measures and judicial recourse.
- Set up roles, responsibilities and procedures for monitoring and implementing the GM.

1.8.6 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING

- Description of detailed arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and if required by independent monitors.

1.9 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK OF THE RAP

The legal and policy framework and measures to fill the gaps and satisfy the requirements of Botswana's existing legal frameworks and guidelines as well as the World Bank Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) are presented in **Annex 6**.

1.10 GOVERNMENT/TRIBAL/INSTITUTIONAL LAND

Table 1-4 below indicates all land required for the project. WUC must apply for land rights and wayleaves. These are however between Government institutions and do not involve any resettlement issues.

As at the time of the census all the required new plots and extension areas were not occupied by anyone who would possibly result in any physical or economic displacement.

Provision for laying of pipes and other public utilities has been provided or planned for by government to be laid within the road reserves upon way leave application from the relevant Roads Department. This is as per the Urban Development Standards: Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Housing (1992).

Table 14: Private PAPs to be Affected

ITEM. NO.	AFFECTED FARM	BOREHOLE NUMBER	FARM OWNER	LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR PIPELINE SERVITUDE AND ACCESS ROADS	TOTAL LAND TO BE ACQUIRED IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL SIZE OF RANCH IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL SIZE OF FARM IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL % OF LAND LOST
PAP 1	NN 76	BH 10162	Mr. Charles Mahube	29.38m x 30.0m x 29.38m x 30.0m	885.5m long x 7m wide	7,079.90sqm	27,548,537sqm (2,754.85Ha)	0.03%
PAP 2	NN 77	BH 10148	Land Acquired from Land board	30.09m x 30.09m x 30.09m x 30.09m	3.906km long x 7m wide	28,247.41sqm	34,515,200sqm (3,451.5200Ha)	0.08%
PAP 3	NN 91	BH 9640	Ms. Gobotswamang Karowe	29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m	929.1m long x 7m wide	7,382.70sqm	42,225,643sqm (4225.0643Ha)	0.02%
PAP 4	NN 93	BH 10149	Ngatouane Syndicate	29.4m x 29.4m x 29.7m x 29.3m	6.446km long x 7m wide	45,180.90sqm	30,960,000sqm (3,096.0000Ha)	0.15%
PAP 5	NO 50	BH 10159	Ms. Nnini Botlogetswe Mmerekhi	30.16m x 30.05m x 30.16m x 30.05m	1.704km long x 7m wide	12,843.31sqm	35,150,119sqm (3,515.0119Ha)	0.04%
PAP 6	NO 52	BH 9642	Makuke Brothers Syndicate	Collector Tank Land 50m x 50m x 50m x 50m	7.46km long x 7m wide	52,621.88sqm	34,854,300sqm (3,485.4300Ha)	0.15%
PAP 7	NO 53	BH 10151	Letshabamang Syndicate	30.0m x 30.02m x 30.0m x 30.02m	1.995km long x 7m wide	14,865.90sqm	40,374,700sqm (4,037.4700Ha)	0.04%

Table 15: Land Required for the Sub-Project

Description	Location and Current Land Use	Required Size	Total Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Permits Need and When
BH 10 148 (Feeder to transmission line)	Freehold Ranch (NN-77) Freehold Ranch used for economic/livelihood purpose	30.09m x 30.09m	900m ²	Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) Ngwato Land Board (Tribal land) Water Apportionment Board	Consent and authority to use the servitude. Need prior to commencement of construction Works
		3.906km x 7m	0.315m ²		
BH 9640 (transmission line to Raw Water Reservoir/ collection reservoir)	Freehold Ranch (NN-91)	30 m x 30 m plot for a borehole	900m ²	Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Consent and authority to use the servitude. Need prior to commencement of construction Works
		7.07 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	35,350m ²		
		9.62 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	48,100m ²		
			8.435 Ha		
BH 10162 (feeder to transmission line)	Freehold Ranch (NN-76)	30 m x 30 m plot for a borehole	900m ²	Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Consent and authority to use the servitude. Need prior to commencement of construction Works. Tribal land
		1.42 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	7,100m ²		
			0.80Ha		
BH 10149 (feeder to transmission line)	Freehold Ranch (NN-93)	30 m x 30 m plot for a borehole	900m ²	Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Consent and authority to use the servitude.
		1.5 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	7,500m ²		
			0.84Ha		

Description	Location and Current Land Use	Required Size	Total Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Permits Need and When
BH 10159 (feeder to transmission line)	Freehold Ranch (NO-50)	30 m x 30 m plot for a borehole 1.72 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	900m ²	Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Need prior to commencement of construction Works
			8,600m ²		
BH 10151 (feeder to transmission line)	Freehold Ranch (NO-53)	30 m x 30 m plot for a borehole 5.9 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	900m ²	Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Consent and authority to use the servitude.
			29,500m ²		
BH 9642 (transmission line to Raw Water Reservoir/ collection reservoir)	Freehold Ranch (NO-52)	30 m x 30 m plot for a borehole 0.3 km pipeline with a 5m wide servitude 2.95 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	900m ²	Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Need prior to commencement of construction Works
			1,500m ²		
			14,750m ²		
Construction of a 200m ³ ground level Concrete raw water balancing tank/ collection reservoir	Mokoboxane	50m x 50m	2,500m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Need prior to commencement of construction Works
			0.25 Ha		
Raw Water Reservoir (transmission line to Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant Mokoboxane)	Boteti Area B Ranches Mokoboxane Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines	18.7 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	93,500m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
			9.35 Ha		

Description	Location and Current Land Use	Required Size	Total Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Permits Need and When
Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant	Mokoboxane Part of the land is private property that is used for economic/livelihood purpose Mokoboxane	45.5 Ha	45.5 Ha	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land leases available
Mokoboxane Steel Panel Tank 750m ³	Mokoboxane Within existing WUC plot	25m x 30m	750m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land leases available
			0.075Ha		
From Water Treatment Plant (Transmission line to Kedia Steel Panel tank)	Mokoboxane Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines	24.7 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	123,500m ² 12.35 Ha	Department of Roads (State Land)	Land leases and Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
Kedia Steel Panel Tank 550m ³	Kedia Within existing WUC plot	25m x 30m	750m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land leases available
			0.075ha		
From Water Treatment Plant Mokoboxane (Rising main to Mopipi Steel Panel tank)	Mokoboxane & Mopipi Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines	8.2 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	41,000m ²	Department of Roads (State Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
			4.1 Ha		
Kedia Pumping Station	Mokoboxane Within existing WUC plot	50m x 50m	2,500m ²		Land leases available
			0.25Ha		

Description	Location and Current Land Use	Required Size	Total Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Permits Need and When
Mopipi (Rising main to Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off)	Between Mopipi and Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines	29.9 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	149,500m ² 14.95 Ha	Department of Roads (State Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
Mopipi Steel Panel Tank 2 x 1,200m ³	Mopipi Within existing WUC plot	25m x 30m x 2	1,500m ² 0.15Ha	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land leases available
Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off (Transmission line to Xhumo Elevated tank)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Xhumo Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines.	4.8 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	24,000m ² 2.4 Ha	Department of Roads (State Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
Xhumo Steel Panel Tank 1000m ³	Xhumo Within existing WUC plot	25m x 30m	750m ² 0.075Ha	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land leases available
Xhumo – Toromoja Tee-off (Transmission line to Toromoja Elevated tank)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off To Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water	10.8 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	54,000m ² 5.4 Ha	Department of Roads (State Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works

Description	Location and Current Land Use	Required Size	Total Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Permits Need and When
	pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines				
Toromoja Steel Panel Tank 500m ³	Toromoja Within existing WUC plot	40m x 80m	3,200m ² 0.32Ha	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land lease available
Toromoja Pumping Station	Private property at Toromoja. Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines The plot blocking the pipeline route is used for economic/livelihood purpose	50m x 50m	2,500m ² 0.25Ha	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land lease to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
Xhumo – Toromoja Tee-off (Rising main to Mmadikola)	Xhumo-Toromoja Tee-off Mmadikola Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines	16.2 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	81,000m ² 8.1Ha	Department of Roads (State Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
Mmadikola Tee-off (Transmission line to elevated tank)	Mmadikola Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines	1.5 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	7,500m ² 0.75Ha	Department of Roads (State Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works

Description	Location and Current Land Use	Required Size	Total Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Permits Need and When
Mmadikola (Rising main to Rakops Booster Pump Station)	Between Mmadikola and R Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines Rakops	10 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	50,000m ²	Department of Roads (State Land)	Wayleaves to be in place prior to commencement of construction works
			5.0Ha		
Rakops 2 x 1,100m ³ Steel Panel Tanks	Rakops, Within existing WUC plot	60m x 50m x 2	6,000m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land lease available
			0.60Ha		
Rakops Pumping Station	Rakops, Within existing WUC plot	50m x 50m	2,500m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land lease available
			0.25Ha		
From Rakops Booster Pump Station (Transmission line to Xere Elevated tank)	Between Rakops and Xere Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage, telecommunication lines	16.4 km pipeline with a 5 m wide servitude	82,000m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Wayleaves
			8.2Ha		
Xere Steel Panel Tank 175m ³	Xere WUC Plot	20m x 20m	400m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Land lease available
			0.04ha		
15km from Mokoboxane Labourer's Camp	Vacant land acquired from Land Board	100 m X 100 m	10,000m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Temporary leases
			1Ha		
Rakops/Xere Labourer's Camp	Vacant land acquired from Land Board	100 m X 100 m	10,000m ²	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Temporary leases
			1Ha		

Description	Location and Current Land Use	Required Size	Total Size	Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)	Permits Need and When
Mokoboxane Contractor's Camp	Vacant land acquired from Land Board	100 m X 100 m	10,000m2	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Temporary leases
			1Ha		
Rakops/Xere Contractor's Camp	Vacant land acquired from Land Board	100 m X 100 m	10,000m2	Ngwato Land Board (Tribal Land)	Temporary leases
			1Ha		
TOTAL AREA OF LAND NEEDED			138.305 Ha		

1.11 ROADS AND CROSSINGS

The Department of Roads have been consulted for guidance where such crossings of their infrastructure and use of reserves are required. They however require a method statement for such crossings which is to be approved by them. Environmental issues emanating from this technique is noise and appropriate disposal of spoil from excavations.

According to the design report, national roads shall be crossed by thrust bore. The report notes that it will be very expensive to use thrust bore techniques for the crossing of local minor roads and access roads. Thrust boring is the trenchless method of driving a closed end pipe through the earth to form a pilot bore. The material is simply pushed out of the way, or the head is left open, and the soil is collected inside the pipe. Some small diameter models have steering capability achieved by a slanted pilot-head face and electronic monitoring.

1.12 FENCING

The site for the boreholes, storage reservoirs, tanks, treatment plant and pump stations will be fenced off by using palisade fences. This is of high security to prevent unauthorised access and to deter livestock from accessing the water tanks.

1.13 PIPELINE SERVITUDE AND DEPTH OF EXCAVATION

The pipelines will have a 3m wide reserve corridor but will need a 5m wide corridor for construction purposes. They will be laid at an average excavation depth of about 1.5m. The pipes will be laid at about 2-2.5m from the edge of road reserves. Excavations will be done by machines (excavators) and the pipes will be laid in the trenches by workers and backfilled and compacted by machines.

1.14 POWER SUPPLY

Power supply will be required at the boreholes, treatment plant, proposed pump stations for pump drives, reservoir level sensors, small power and external lighting and others. Power will also be required at the village distribution reservoirs for level sensors. An off-grid solar system shall be provided for the boreholes and storage tanks. The solar power system shall be complete with batteries and will be the main source of power supply while the diesel engine generator sets will be used for power back-up especially during poor sunlight days. However, storage tanks will not have back-up diesel engine generator sets. There is no existing grid power within the vicinity of the boreholes and therefore they will not be connected to the grid power. However, there will be provision in the main incoming and distribution electrical panels for future connection of the boreholes to grid power. The solar power supply system shall comprise polycrystalline solar panels, inverters with integral string combiners, AC and DC power distribution boards, earthing system, lighting arrestor, DC cabling and galvanized iron (G.I) solar system support structures. The inverters and related control hardware shall be installed in a control room while the solar panels shall be ground mounted on suitable support brackets within the compounds for the boreholes. For the elevated water storage tanks, the solar panels shall be mounted on top of these tanks.

1.15 ESTIMATED COMMENCEMENT DATE AND DURATION

The project is expected to commence in April 2022 and is expected to be completed by September 2023. The duration for construction is eighteen (18) months. The design life of the pipelines and infrastructure is 20 years.

1.16 ESTIMATED COST

The estimated cost of the project is BWP 312 million (31.2 million USD)

2.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

2.1 APPROACH FOR IDENTIFYING PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

As soon as the pipeline route and location of tanks and reservoirs were finalised with the engineers, the identification of the project's affected persons was undertaken.

2.2 PAPS IDENTIFIED

It was confirmed during the census that, indeed seven (7) PAPS will be affected by this project. Those affected are the seven (7) ranches with the proposed boreholes south of Mokoboxane as shown in **Table 16**. The identified PAPS have formal legal rights to the ranches and are eligible for compensation while Ranch NN-77 with BH 10148 is not yet allocated to anybody.

2.2.1 PAP 1 - NN 76 (BH 10162)

Land from a private owned ranch totalling to **7,079.90sqm** out of a total land of **27,548,537sqm** which forms **0.03%** of the ranch is to be expropriated. Land to be acquired around the borehole point is **29.38m x 30.0m** and will be fenced with palisade fencing to protect the pumping gadgets and solar panels. More land of **885.5m long x 7m wide** will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road. The ranch is fenced, so there will be two (2) gates added for access (**refer to Plate 1**).

Plate 1: Land Area to be Acquired from PAP 1 for Laying of Pipeline within Ranch NN-76



BH 10162 inside Ranch NN-76, belonging to Mahube Family. A 30m x 30m is to be acquired to fence the borehole. The dominant Mophane trees are going to be cleared.



Another view of the area to be acquired for the 885.5m long pipeline servitude and 7mwidth for the access road from BH 10162 (Ranch NN-76 Mahube Family). The dominant Mopane trees are going to be cleared

2.2.2 PAP 2 – NN 77 (BH 10148)

Land from a private owned ranch totalling to **28,247.41sqm** out of a total land of **34,515,200sqm** which forms **0.08%** of the ranch is to be expropriated. Land to be acquired around the borehole point is **30.09m x 30.09m** and will be fenced with palisade fencing to protect the pumping gadgets and solar panels. More land of **3.906km long x 7m wide** will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road. The ranch is not fenced. (Refer to Plate 2).

Plate 2: Land Area to be acquired from PAP 2 for Laying of Pipeline within Ranch NN-77 (Ranch Not Allocated)



A 3.906km pipeline is proposed within ranch NN-77 to access BH 10148. A 30m x 30m to be acquired around the borehole site. Mophane tree is dominant along the proposed route. No displacement is anticipated within ranch NN-77.

2.2.3 PAP 3 – NN 91 (BH 9640)

Land from a private owned ranch totalling to **7,382.70sqm** out of a total land of **42,225,643sqm** which forms **0.02%** of the ranch is to be expropriated. Land to be acquired around the borehole point is **29.30m x 30.0m** and will be fenced with palisade fencing to protect the pumping gadgets and solar panels. More land of **929.1m long x 7m wide** will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road. The ranch is not fenced. (Refer to Plate 3).

Plate 3: Land Area to be Acquired from PAP 3 Around the Borehole Point within Ranch NN-91





Illegal Connections to BH 9642 within Ranch NN-91. The dominant Mophane trees are going to be cleared

2.2.4 PAP 4 – NN 93 (BH 10149)

Land from a private owned ranch totalling to **45,180.90sqm** out of a total land of **30,960,000sqm** which forms **0.08%** of the ranch is to be expropriated. Land to be acquired around the borehole point is **29.4m x 29.4m x 29.7 x 29.3m** and will be fenced with palisade fencing to protect the pumping gadgets and solar panels. More land of **3.906km long x 7m wide** will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road. The ranch is not fenced. (Refer to Plate 4).

Plate 4: Land Area to be Acquired from PAP 4, Ngatouane Syndicate For Pipeline and Access Road within Ranch NN-93





Land of 3.906km long x 7m wide will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road from NN-93. The dominant Mophane trees are going to be cleared

2.2.5 PAP 5 – NO 50 (BH 10158)

Land from a private owned ranch totalling to **12,843.31sqm** out of a total land of **34,150,119sqm** which forms **0.04%** of the ranch is to be expropriated. Land to be acquired around the borehole point is **30.16m x 30.05m** and will be fenced with palisade fencing to protect the pumping gadgets and solar panels. More land of **6.446km long x 7m wide** will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road. The ranch is fenced, so there will be one (1) gate added for access (refer to Plate 4).

Plate 5: Land Area to be Acquired from PAP 5, Ms. Nnini Mmereki for Pipeline and Access Road within Ranch NO-50.



NO-50 Western fence to be disturbed when accessing BH 10158



Pipeline servitude to be acquired for the 1.704km pipeline and 7m width for access road from BH 10159 inside Ranch NO-50. The dominant Mophane trees are going to be cleared.

2.2.6 PAP 6 – NO 52 (BH 9642)

Land from a private owned ranch totalling to **45,180.90sqm** out of a total land of **34,854,300sqm** which forms **0.15%** of the ranch is to be expropriated. Land to be acquired around the borehole point is **50m x 50m** and will be fenced with palisade fencing to protect the pumping gadgets and solar panels. More land of **7.46km long x 7m wide** will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road. The ranch is not fenced. (Refer to Plate 6).

Plate 6: Land Area to be Acquired from PAP 6, Makuke Brothers Syndicate for Pipeline and Access Road within Ranch NO-52.





NO-52 and NO-53 boarder fence to be disturbed when accessing BH 10151. A 5m servitude to be acquired from both PAPS as well as the 30m x 30m land to fence BH 10151. Mophane tree is dominant in the area and will be impacted negatively during vegetation clearance.

2.2.7 PAP 7 – NO 53 (BH 10151)

Land from a private owned ranch totalling to **28,247.41sqm** out of a total land of **34,515,200sqm** which forms **0.08%** of the ranch is to be expropriated. Land to be acquired around the borehole point is **30.0m x 30.02m** and will be fenced with palisade fencing to protect the pumping gadgets and solar panels. More land of **1.995km long x 7m wide** will be acquired for pipeline servitude and for the access road. The ranch is not fenced. (Refer to Plate 7).

Plate 7: Land Area to be Acquired NO 53 (BH 10151)





2.3 RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

The resettlement impacts are minimal and insignificant mainly because it does not result in the physical or economic displacement of anyone. Only small portions of land with shrubs are affected. The following are noted to be affected adversely:

2.3.1 LOSS OF TREES

The expropriation of land will result in the loss of Mophane tree (*Colophospermum mopane*) which is dominant in the area. There will also be loss of other shrubs in all the ranches. The loss is not significant as none of the vegetation is a protected species. The vegetation will eventually be cleared to make way for the pipeline, borehole equipping and associated infrastructure. The impact is thus considered minimal as vegetation clearance will only take place along the proposed pipeline and a servitude of about 5m across all ranches.

2.3.2 LOSS OF LAND

The noted impact is the reduction of land for agricultural development at the Boteti Area B Ranches. The loss of land does not affect the PAP's future development plans. The loss of land at the ranches is also minimal as there is no development on the land currently or planned. The land uptake is about less than 10 per cent of the total area.

2.3.3 LOSS OF ASSETS

No loss of assets is anticipated from all the PAPs. The proposed route is on an undeveloped land, i.e., traverses through the bush where there are no structures or any asset that would be impacted negatively.

2.3.4 REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF FENCE

The proposed route occasionally crosses the ranches boundary fences especially accessing the boreholes. This would lead to disturbance of boundary fences. However, since the route will be used occasionally during operation, a lockable gate will be installed in replacement of the disturbed fence. If any other fence is affected by the project, it will need to be replaced/re-instated.

Table 16: PAP's Identified

ITEM. NO.	AFFECTED RANCH	BOREHOLE NUMBER	RANCH OWNER	LAND REQUIRED AROUND BOREHOLE POINT/COLLECTOR TANK	LAND TO BE ACQUIRED FOR PIPELINE SERVITUDE AND ACCESS ROADS	TOTAL LAND TO BE ACQUIRED IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL SIZE OF RANCH IN SQUARE METERS	TOTAL % OF LAND TO BE ACQUIRED	OTHER LOSSES	ANY OTHER ADDITIONS
1.	NN 91	BH 9640	Ms. Gobotswamang Karowe	29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m	929.1m long x 7m wide	7,382.70sqm	42,225,643sqm (4225.0643Ha)	0.02%	Mophane bushveld shrubs and natural shrubs and grass	Not Fenced
2.	NO 52	BH 9642	Makuke Brothers Syndicate	Collector Tank Land 50m x 50m x 50m x 50m	7.46km long x 7m wide	52,621.88sqm	34,854,300sqm (3,485.4300Ha)	0.15%	Mophane bushveld shrubs and natural shrubs and grass	Not Fenced
3.	NN 77	BH 10148	Land Acquired from Land Board	30.09m x 30.09m x 30.09 x 30.09m	3.906km long and 7m wide	28,247.41sqm	34,515,200sqm (3,451.5200Ha)	0.08%	Mophane bushveld shrubs and natural shrubs and grass	Not Fenced
4.	NN 93	BH 10149	Ngatouane Syndicate	29.4m x 29.4m x 29.7m x 29.3m	6.446km long x 7m wide	45,180.90sqm	30,960,000sqm (3,096.0000Ha)	0.15%	Mophane bushveld shrubs and natural shrubs and grass	Not Fenced
5.	NO 53	BH 10151	Letshabamang Syndicate	30.0m x 30.02m x 30.0m x 30.02m	1.995km long x 7m wide	14,865.90sqm	40,374,700sqm (4,037.4700Ha)	0.04%	Mophane bushveld shrubs and natural shrubs and grass	Not Fenced
6.	NO 50	BH 10159	Ms. Nnini Botlogetswe Mmereki	30.16m x 30.05m x 30.16 x 30.05m	1.704km long x 7m wide	12,843.31sqm	35,150,119sqm (3,515.0119Ha)	0.04%	Mophane bushveld shrubs and natural shrubs and grass	Fenced, to add 1 Gate
7.	NN 76	BH 10162	Mr. Charles Mahube	29.38m x 30.0m	885.5m long x 7m wide	7,079.90sqm	27,548,537sqm (2,754.85Ha)	0.03%	Mophane bushveld shrubs and natural shrubs and grass	Fenced, to add 2 Gates

ITEM. NO.	AFFECTED FARM	PAP	GENDER	MARITAL STATUS	NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS		ETHNICITY & RELIGION	LITERACY LEVEL	ECONOMIC LIVELIHOOD	OCCUPATION	MONTHLY INCOME
						Vulnerable (disabled/over 65 years old)					
1.	NN 91	Ms. Gobotswamang Karowe	Female	Widowed	2	0	Hurutshe	None	Old Age Pension	Unemployed	P 630.00
							Christianity				
2.	NO 52	Gowinnemang Jack Thapelo	Male	Married	5	0	Kalanga	Secondary (Form 5)	Employment	Miner	P 10,000.00
						Christianity					
						Christianity					
		Gotsetswemang Makuke	Male	Married	6	0	Kalanga	Diploma in Adult Education	Employment	Community Development Officer	P 12,000.00
					Christianity						
	Galelelekwé Thapelo	Male	Married	7	0	Kalanga	Secondary (Form 2)	Subsistence Farming	Unemployed	None	
					Christianity						
	Sebati Thapelo	Male	single	1	0	Kalanga	Secondary (Form 3)	Informal Employment	Drought Relief Program	P 500.00	
				Christianity							
3.	NN 77	Ngwato Land Board	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.	NN 93	Boy Asa	Male	Divorced	5	0	Herero	Primary (Std 7)	Subsistence Farming	Unemployed	None
						Christianity					
		Kereng Asa	Female	Single	2	0	Herero	Bachelor of Education	Employment	Teacher	P 3,700.00
					Christianity						
	Asa Asa	Male	Married	7	0	Herero	Secondary (Form 3)	Farming	Farmer	P 15,000.00	
					Christianity						

		Elizabeth Matshuba	Female	Married	3	0	Christianity	Bachelor of Commerce (Financial Management)	Employment	Banker	P 4,000.00
						Herero					
		Efa Kandjii	Female	Married	5	0	Herero	Secondary (Form 5)	Pension	Pensioner	P 4,900.00
						Christianity					
5.	NO 53	Baitsapi Moloji	Male	Widowed	6	0	Kalanga	Primary (Std 4)	Subsistence Farming	Old Age Pension	P 630.00
							Christianity				
		Lesitamang Moloji	Male	Married	9	0	Kalanga	Primary (Std 7)	Subsistence Farming	Unemployed	P 1,000.00
							Christianity				
		Lelebaganye Moloji	Male	Married	6	1	Kalanga	None	Subsistence Farming	Old Age Pension	P 1,000.00
							Christianity				
6.	NO 50	Ms. Nnini Botlogetswe Mmerekhi	Female	Widowed	4	0	Christianity	Primary	Subsistence Farming	Old Age Pension	None
							Motswana				
7.	NN 76	Mr. Charles Mahube	Male	Widowed	2	0	Kalanga	Secondary	Businessman	Businessman	P10,000.00
						Christianity					

3.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Public consultations in relation to the RAP occurred at all stages, starting with the inception and planning when the potential land and alternative sites were being considered. A participatory approach was adopted as an on-going strategy throughout the entire project cycle.

Public consultations took place through Kgotla (community) meetings with all people in the project beneficiary communities. Public participation and consultations were done through individuals, group, and community meetings. Selection of ways to consult, and expand participation by PAPs and other stakeholders, considered low literacy levels prevalent in affected communities, ethnicity and cultural aspects, and practical conditions (like distance/proximity of meetings). It was also important to include traditional, political, and cultural leaders, including the community elders, in the participation strategy.

Meetings with affected plot owners were held virtually owing to the outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic and the protocols set thereof, and physically for those with no access to internet connection. However, they were also invited to attend Kgotla meetings which were set from the 06 – 09 December 2021 across the project villages.

3.2 STAKEHOLDERS

During the public consultation's meetings, multiple groups of stakeholders were consulted, and outcomes have been summarised below. Stakeholders' meetings were held with those who have an interest in the project development, and they will be involved in the further consultative process. PAPs identified were also consulted as presented below. Institutional consultations were carried out and records summary is provided in **Table 20**. The Ngwato Land Board and Rakops Sub-Land Boards were also consulted because they are responsible for land acquisition, compensation assessment and evaluation.

3.3 COMMUNITY MEETINGS AND ISSUES RAISED

The public was consulted several times between 2017 and 2021 at the respective eight (8) beneficiary villages (refer to **Table 19** for meeting dates and location). The meetings affirmed that those to be affected by the project will be informed early and be compensated before the project commences, which is consistent with OP 4.12. Details of the consultation meetings minutes relating to land issues are attached to this report as **Annex 8 and 9**.

During the Kgotla meetings land acquisition and compensation process were discussed. Primarily the community wanted compensation paid before construction begins if they are affected.

Table 17: Meeting Dates and Venues for Consultations

Venue	Purpose of Consultation	Date and Time
Xere Kgotla	Focus Group Discussions (Consultations with Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups)	20 th March 2019 09:00hr 1630 hrs
Kedia Kgotla	Focus group discussions (Consultations with Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups)	21 st March 2019 0900 hrs to 1630 hrs
Xere Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	23 October 2017 0800hrs to 1200hrs
Rakops Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	23 October 2017 1400hrs to 1700hrs
Mmadikola Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	24 October 2017 0800hrs to 1200hs

Venue	Purpose of Consultation	Date and Time
Toromoja Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	24 October 2017 1400hrs to 1700hrs
Kedia Kgotla	Kgotla Meeting and Interviews	25 October 2017 0800hrs to 1000hrs
Mopipi Kgotla	Kgotla meeting and Interviews	25 October 2017 1100hrs to 1300hrs
Xhumo Kgotla	Kgotla meeting and Interviews	24 October 2017 1400hrs to 1700hs
Mokoboxane Kgotla	Kgotla meeting and Interviews	26 October 2017 0800hrs to 1200hrs

3.4 PROJECT-AFFECTED PERSONS

Since those affected are only nine, they were consulted on a one-one basis at locations which were convenient to them but mostly were conducted virtually owing to the outbreak of COVID 19 and the protocols set thereon which discouraged public gatherings. The consultations and outcomes are presented in **Table 21**.

All the seven (7) PAPs have agreed to allow portions of their plots acquired for the project. This is evident in their signed consent as shown in **Annex 8** for the acquisition.

3.5 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MATRIX

Stakeholder consultation aims to build relationships based on mutual trust and benefits. Listening to and understanding the views and feedback from stakeholders can help shape and improve the overall implementation of the project. The methods and results of consultation undertaken with the Interested and Affected Parties as well as the relevant institutional stakeholders are presented in the following section. **Table 20** below presents the stakeholders consulted.

Table 18: Institutional Consultations Matrix

Stakeholder Groups and Names	Interest at Stake (in relation to the proposed project)	Effect of the project on the Interest +ve, 0 (neutral), -ve			Importance of the Stakeholder to the success of the project	Degree of Influence of the Stakeholder over the project	Comment	
					U = Unknown	U = Unknown	Importance (Needs, Expectations, and Issues)	Influence (Power over and within project)
					1 = little/no importance	1 = little/no influence		
					2 = some importance	2 = some influence		
					3 = moderate importance	3 = moderate influence		
					4 = high importance	4 = high influence		
		+ve	(neutral)	-ve	5 = critical player	5 = critical player		
Local Authorities								
Village leaders, Village Development Committee, and the community through Kgotla meeting	Positioned to advise on the village planning implications of the proposed project. Responsible for all village development matters and coordinates	+ve			4	4	Shortage of water is an issue that has affected both village leaders and the community	Influence over their communities to support or resent the project and even revolt against it. Village authorities are respected on many village issues and

	all village institutions' activities.								sometimes never questioned.
Directly affected communities									
Residents in close proximity to the project area		+ve			4	4	Directly affected by the negative impacts of the proposed project e.g., noise and dust.		Their views and opinions about the proposed project matter for the endorsement of the project.
Other Interested Parties (Service Providers)									
Boteti Sub-District Health Management Team	Encourages managers to take charge and make decisions about health services and the allocated resources.			-ve	3	3	The project is expected to conform to the District Health Plans that aim to curb the spread of communicable diseases amongst workers and the community at large.		They can order the project to a halt whilst dealing with a disease breakout.
Rakops Water Utilities Corporation	Provision of water and wastewater management services			+ve	5	5	Sustainable supply of potable water and wastewater management services to the village		WUC is the client and can decide to abandon or postpone the project at any point

Boteti Sub-District Council – Department of Education	Exists to interpret education policies, design, develop, evaluate, and ensure prompt delivery of quality education to learners from pre-primary to secondary education level.			-ve	3	3	Provision of educational records: enrolment, and pass rate for the project villages	They may be asked to provide any information concerning educational facilities in the project villages
Additional Interested Parties (Service Providers) consulted in 2016								
District Commissioners Office Letlhakane	Facilitate smooth relations with the communities			+ve	3	3	Improved water reticulation for communities the District Commissioner services	Creating a hostile environment for the project proponent
Social Welfare Office Letlhakane	Provide guidance on what would maximize benefits and ameliorate negative impacts			+ve	3	3	Maximizing the social benefits of development to communities they serve	Non-cooperation
Department of Forestry and Range Resources	Protection of IUCN Red List category vegetation			-ve	4	4	Provide guidance on where plants are located and how they can be protected from project related damage	Non-cooperation
Department of Wildlife and National Parks	Protection of wildlife			-ve	4	4	Provide guidance on how wildlife can be protected from project related impacts	Non-cooperation could lead to delays

Department of crop production	Protection of cropland			-ve	4	4	Provide guidance on how the project can be undertaken with minimal impact on crop land	Non-cooperation could lead to delays
Department of Animal Health	Protection of animal health and prevention of livestock diseases			-ve	3	3	The stakeholder could provide local social dynamics and network knowledge	Non-cooperation could lead to delays
Rakops Sub-Land Board	Land use			-ve	4	4	The stakeholder could assist with land use issues that would be encountered during project implementation	Non-cooperation could lead to delays
Boteti Sub-District Council	Developments in the district			+ve	4	4	The stakeholder produces development plans for the area so they could provide vital input to ensure the project benefits are enhanced	Non-cooperation could lead to delays
Social and Community Development	Geared towards improving the socio- economic wellbeing of individuals, group's families and communities through provision of safety nets, psychosocial support and capacity building to enhance quality of life			+ve	3	3	Maximizing the social benefits of development to communities they serve	Report delays due to lack of relevant socio-economic baseline data
Other Interested Parties: Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)								

Botswana Red Cross	Alleviation of human suffering by providing humanitarian services to most vulnerable communities	+ve			2	3	Focuses on uplifting the vulnerable members of the community and offering humanitarian services	Internationally connected to lobby for the protection of the vulnerable community members
Botswana Council of Women (BCW)	Provision of women with skills, knowledge and motivation to enable them to participate fully in the process of social and economic development	+ve			2	3	Promotion of full participation of women in the project activities, especially benefiting from employment opportunities during construction	National in scope and dependent on lobbying for empowerment of women mainly through development/amendment of policies

Table 19: Consultation with PAPs

ITEM NO.	RANCH NO.	NAME OF PAP	TYPE OF MEETING	MEETING DATES	PURPOSE OF CONSULTATIONS
PAP 1		Mr. Charles Mahube	Virtual	12 October 2021 16 May 2022	To request for land 29.38m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 885.5m long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 2	NN 77	Land Acquired from Landboard	Physical	09 March 2021	To request for land 29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 3.906km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude.
PAP 3	NN 91	Ms. Gobotswamang Karowe	Physical	05 February 2021 15 June 2022	To request for land 29.30m x 30.0m x 29.30m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 929.1m long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 4	NN 93	Ngatouane Syndicate	Physical	10 March 2021 20 April 2022	To request for land 29.38m x 30.0m x 29.38m x 30.0m around the borehole point and 6.446km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 5	NO 50	Ms. Nnini Botlogetswe Mmerekhi	Virtual	5 July 2021	To request for land 30.16m x 30.05m x 30.16m x 30.05m around the borehole point and 1.704km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.

				20 August 2021	
				12 April 2022	
PAP 6	NO 52	Makuke Brothers Syndicate	Virtual	10 September 2021 26 April 2022	To request for land 50m x 50m x 50m x 50m around the borehole point and 7.46km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.
PAP 7	NO 53	Letshabamang Syndicate	Physical	06 October 2021	To request for land 30.0m x 30.02m x 30.0m x 30.02m around the borehole point and 1.995km long x 7m wide as access road and pipeline servitude. To address concerns raised during consultations. To consult on the Valuation amount.

4.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section sets out the eligibility of the different categories of PAPs that have been affected by the water supply project for resettlement and benefits. The criteria for eligibility were set out in the RPF.

The involuntary taking of land, results in relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets or natural resources or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether the PAPs must move to another location. The World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12, para. 15 (a), (b) and (c)) categorizes those eligible for compensation and resettlement:

- a) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country).
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country and
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

The PAPs identified in this RAP all have legal rights to their land. They are therefore to be compensated for the loss of land and other properties in accordance with the World Bank's Resettlement Policy.

As the RPF affirms, those who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All project affected people who meet the three criteria above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

All PAPs irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for assistance of some kind if they occupied the land before the cut-off date. Persons who occupy the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

4.2 CUT-OFF DATE

As per the RPF, the date that the census begins is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation for each sub project. Any affected persons who move into the sub project areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation.

All stakeholders including PAPs were informed of the cut-off date and its implications. Information about the cut-off date was disseminated on 25th November 2021 in the Botswana Daily News Paper (**Annex 3**) and posters placed at the respective Kgotlas. The cut-off date for implementation of the RAP was set as follows:

Table 20: The cut-off date

ITEM NO.	VENUE	CUT-OFF DATE	TIME
1.	Mokoboxane	6 December 2021	08:00hrs
2.	Kedia	6 December 2021	12:00hrs
3.	Mopipi	6 December 2021	15:00hrs
4.	Xhumo	7 December 2021	08:00hrs
5.	Toromoja	7 December 2021	12:00hrs
6.	Mmadikola	7 December 2021	15:00hrs
7.	Rakops	8 December 2021	08:00hrs
8.	Xere	8 December 2021	12:00hrs

4.3 PROOF OF ELIGIBILITY

The PIU will consider various forms of evidence of proof of eligibility:

- PAPs with formal legal rights, documented in the form of land title registration certification, lease/tenancy agreements.
- PAPS with no formal or recognized legal rights.

Means of proof of eligibility will include documentations or letters from the Kgosi or District Council.

4.4 ELIGIBILITY FOR PHYSICAL RESETTLEMENT

Eligibility for compensation and/or physical relocation considered households/ ranches who are occupying land acquired for the project and the remaining land is considered economically unviable.

Given the small land take, the identified PAPs will be eligible for compensation at replacement cost, and none will be relocated.

4.5 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY COMPENSATION

A Community may claim compensation as a group such as rancher's group/association. Communities permanently losing land and/or access to assets and or resources will be eligible for compensation. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored. Entitlement matrix is in **Table 23**.

Table 21 Entitlement Matrix, Eligible PAPS, Assets and Compensation Estimates/Guidelines

PROJECT IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	CATEGORY OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION GUIDE/ENTITLEMENT BENEFITS	NUMBER OF PAPS IDENTIFIED
Permanent acquisition of land for works	Land occupier/title holder	Land	For individual/institutions- Replacement of land of within 3km radius or equivalent market value as priority.	7 (Ranches in Boteti Area B Ranches)
Permanent land within road reserve	Government of Botswana.	Land	Government to Government institutions. Pay of wayleave fees upon application.	Roads Department
Permanent acquisition of legal structure.	Owner of structure/ title holder	Any structure including house, fence, sanitation structure etc.	Replacement of structure or cash compensation at replacement value of new structure plus full compensation for all fees required to replace lost asset.	None
Tenant or House owner		Section of residential compound temporarily affected or access to house affected by works	Restoration of land to original condition after works. In kind compensation for affected persons need such as alternative car parking facility. Disturbance allowance for each week (7 days) of disturbance calculated on pro rata basis.	None
Loss of business (Vendors or Business Entrepreneur)	Licensed and unlicensed business	Loss of income due to inability to operate business.	To be cash compensated for loss of income equivalent for the duration for which the project implementation affects them.	None
		Loss of business due to works	Cash compensation of estimated business loss assessed from records of preceding 3 months or equivalent business (if no records).	None
		Loss of space to operate small business	Disturbance allowance of 10 percent of normal business income cent for the duration of business loss.	None

PROJECT IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	CATEGORY OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION GUIDE/ENTITLEMENT BENEFITS	NUMBER OF PAPS IDENTIFIED
		Demolition of shop	Replacement structure or cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure or provision of alternative structure in market area. Disturbance allowance equivalent to 7 days of business profit Transportation of goods to new shop and/or storage of goods until shop is function able again.	None
Building/structure.	Owner of structure	Demolition of structure or restriction of access to it	Replacement of structure or cash compensation at replacement cost for structure, payable at a maximum of 3 months prior to the demolition or restriction of access to the affected structure.	none
Service user (individual) or community whose access to a service in the proposed project site is disturbed or curtailed.	Individual or community	Restriction of access to service	Provision of equivalent service (e.g., Household consumables through car or tabletop sales), at a distance which is, at most, not more than the distance of the restricted service from house. The new service will be fully operational prior to restriction of access to the old service.	None
Rancher occupying land	Land occupier	Crops	Will be allowed to take standing crop and cash compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop whichever higher at highest market rate. Labour invested also compensated.	None
Temporary acquisition	PAPs, whether owner, tenant or squatter	Land/assets	Cash compensation for any land/assets affected	None
Fruit tree owner	Owner	Fruit tree	Cash compensation for highest market price of 5 years harvest of full mature tree or 7 years if tree already at full maturity.	None
Affected utilities	Utility providers	Public utilities	Structures to be restored or repaired to satisfaction of utility service provider.	

PROJECT IMPACT	PAP CATEGORY	CATEGORY OF IMPACT	COMPENSATION GUIDE/ENTITLEMENT BENEFITS	NUMBER OF PAPS IDENTIFIED
			Repairs undertaken by service provider and project through the contractor charged for repairs	
Temporary loss of access to community land; for example, for grazing or watering of livestock.	Community	Grazing areas, watering points of animals, access to services, severance of access to plots	<p>A fair agreement with the community to be affected is to be made and documented (particularly if the community is donating the land for the temporary use) or the community is compensated adequately through their Village Development Committee or leaders prior to disturbance of use or civil works.</p> <p>Provide crossing facilities to all plots, and no more than 50m of trench should be left open at any point in time.</p>	Not determined at this stage
Temporary acquisition of assets during civil works.	Individual	Land (space) for storage of materials.	Contractor to enter into a fair agreement with owner of land and compensate adequately prior to use of assets of individual and reinstate the site or land after use.	-
Permanent loss of livestock through falling into trenches during civil works	Individual	Livestock	Market price of livestock (cattle) to be paid by contractor to the owner	-
Permanent deprivation of livestock from getting water from ponds (WWTW)	Individuals/ Community	Watering Points/ Source of water	Negotiations entered with PAPS and alternative water sources for livestock provided. Such meetings need to be recorded with the final agreements.	-

4.6 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

This section describes the methods used in valuation of land, trees, crops, and structures eligible for compensation consistent with Botswana laws or policies or World Bank Policy on involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).

4.6.1 INVENTORY OF ASSETS AND PAPS

A comprehensive asset and affected persons inventory in the designated areas for the different project components was undertaken to prepare for compensation and resettlement benefits. Such an inventory was conducted by a multidisciplinary team composed of the following: the Project Team Leader, environmentalist, and sociologist.

4.6.2 VALUATION PROCEDURE

A Compensation Assessment Form (Annex 2) was filled to record all the properties affected. All the participating parties verified the contents of this form before it was submitted to the Sub-Land Board for compensation assessment.

4.6.3 LAND COMPENSATION

Land will be acquired for laying of the gravity main pipeline. The wayleave acquisition was restricted to a width of 3-5m. Compensation will be calculated based on open market rate and considering annual output value and occupation period based on all income and yield from the land. Compensation will be made to PAPS to make sure that access to land will be guaranteed, especially for the pipeline which is under ground and a burst may occur.

4.7 COMPUTATION OF COMPENSATION PACKAGES

Valuation and calculation of the affected property was based on the following:

Market rate approach: Market rates will be applied especially when valuing and calculating compensation values for land.

Replacement cost approach: This will apply to a structure which will be affected by the project. The valuation will be done based on full replacement cost.

4.7.1 FORMS OF COMPENSATION

Compensation shall be in the form of cash compensation in Botswana local currency. Compensation will be calculated at new (i.e., undepreciated) replacement value. Rates will be adjusted for inflation.

4.7.2 BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENT

*The total compensation cost for the loss of land, substructure and a tree from the valuation methodologies and RAP implementation is **BWP 1,703,376.55 (USD170,033.00)**.*

The breakdown is provided in **Table 24**:

Table 22: Estimated Budget and Funding

SERIAL NO.	IMPACT	AREA AFFECTED	UNIT MARKET PRICE	COMPENSATION COST (PULA)	SOURCE OF FUND
1.	A. COMPENSATION FOR ACQUISITION OF LAND FROM INDIVIDUALS				
2.	Ranch Land			1,001,069.57	WUC
3.	Trees		P1,000.00	56,120.40	WUC
4.	Fence	300m	P1,000 per roll of 30m	10,000.00	
5.	Transportation and Labour			55,000.00	WUC
6.	10% Disturbance Fee			109,007.73	WUC
7.	SUB-TOTAL (A)			1,231,197.00	WUC
8.	B. WAY LEAVE APPLICATIONS AND LEASE AGREEMENTS (SURFACE RIGHTS) FOR EXTENSIONS AND NEW SITES				
9.	Lump Sum			100,000.00	WUC
10.	C. RAP IMPLEMENTATION				
11.	Allowance to Support Personnel including Property Valuers			50,000.00	WUC
	Implementation of Grievance Mechanism for RAP			50,000.00	WUC
12.	Monitoring of RAP Implementation			50,000.00	WUC
13.	SUB-TOTAL (B)			250,000.00	WUC
14.	Contingency (15%)			222,179.55	
15.	GRAND TOTAL (A +B)			P 1,703,376.55 (USD170,033.00)	WUC

4.7.3 RAP ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURE AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

i. Organizational Procedure for implementation of RAP

The Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) will oversee all resettlement planning and coordinate all issues relating to the compensation as the project is under the administrative authority of WUC as the implementing agent.

ii. Procedure in Payment of Compensation

Given the complexity of resettlement programs, a Consultant has been engaged to assist WUC to implement this RAP. The Consultant will be supported by the PIU and Safeguards Specialists, some of whom have previous experience with RAP implementation before. This approach will help the PIU and the specialists to further develop their capacity to manage the implementation of RAPs in future projects.

Once the RAP is approved by the Bank, the Consultant will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the resettlement plan which will include liaising with the PAPs, Government agencies and other service providers to ensure compensation and other forms of assistance are provided to PAPs in a timely manner.

iii. Implementation Schedule

The project implementation timeframe is not definite as the start date is not yet indicated. All PAPs will be compensated prior to the commencement of civil works.

The activities prior to construction are outlined in the following table below.

Table 23: Formulation and Implementation Schedule

Activities /Tasks	Weeks															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cut –off- date	06 - 08 December 2021															
Preparation of RAP	■	■	■	■	■											
Review and Approval of RAP by World Bank						■	■	■								
Disclosure of RAP Report to PAP and Land Boards									■							
Disclosure at Bank's and WUC/s Website									■							
Assessment and Evaluation of land by Assessment Committee of the respective Land Boards										■	■	■				
RAP Implementation													■	■	■	
Internal Monitoring													■	■	■	■
Independent Monitoring.																→

5.0 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

5.1 INTRODUCTION

During the implementation of the project activities, it is likely that disputes and disagreements between the project implementers and the affected persons may occur especially in terms of compensation values and delay in disbursement of the compensation packages. It will therefore be necessary to establish channels through which aggrieved people could file their complaints to ensure successful project development and implementation.

The procedure to be adopted is a more cost and time efficient mechanism to resolve conflicts to avoid lengthy administrative and legal procedures. This has been set up through Local Authorities, including a Resettlement Committee and through community leaders.

The grievance mechanisms for resettlement will:

- Provide an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities.
- Promote a mutually constructive relationship between the project and the community or PAPs.
- Prevent and address community concerns.

5.2 GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS

The Grievance Mechanism for the project shall thus include:

Provision for the establishment of a Grievance Committee (**see GM members below**):

- Multiple grievance uptake locations and multiple channels for receiving grievances.
- Fixed service standards for grievance resolution, include adjudication process and process of handling situations related to gender-based violence/sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Prompt and clear processing guidelines (including reviewing procedures and monitoring system).
- A time frame for responding to grievances.
- A reliable and effective reporting and recording system
- Procedure for assessing the grievance
- Grievance escalation model

The Grievance Mechanism is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time before they escalate. World Bank OP4.12 emphasizes that the PAPs should be heard and as such, they must have access to a fair, transparent and accessible means to address their concerns and views related to the project. Furthermore, the mechanism should be effective in addressing projects at project-level so that grievances are not referred through the court system for resolution, especially since the court system may not be financially accessible to all and may add cost and time burdens.

Management Functions and Responsibilities

During the implementation phase of the Project, the mechanism for Grievance shall include:

- Provision for the establishment of a Grievances committee with a sitting allowance budgeted for the GM members.

- Multiple grievance uptake locations and multiple channels for receiving grievances (project hotline, project website, Facebook page, WhatsApp blasts, WUC PIU office, Kgosi and VDC, grievance box at the Kgotla).
- Fixed service standards for grievance resolution, include adjudication process.
- Prompt and clear processing guidelines: including reviewing procedures and monitoring system (see flow chart).
- A time frame for responding to grievances (see flow chart on GM chapter).
- A reliable and effective reporting and recording system (grievance register, complaints logbook – both hard copy and e-copy)
Procedure for assessing and responding to the grievance

5.3 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

5.3.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The WUC PIU will appoint the environmental and social safeguards consultants as the Project Liaison Officers (PLO) to conduct stakeholder outreach during project implementation and respond to any grievances or complaints that may arise. The PLOs will act as key points of contact to bring project grievances from PAPs, stakeholders, construction workers, residents, and community members to the Grievance Committee (GM) and they will communicate with the Community Liaison Officers who are located in the community, and they will liaise with the WUC safeguards team to inform them of all complaints and outcomes. The PLOs will be responsible for making sure the recommendations of the GM are implemented during ESMP and RAP implementation and directing contractors to make any appropriate adjustments to their works. The contractor shall take actions to address grievances.

a. The Grievances Redress Committee (GM)

The GM be responsible for receiving and resolving in a fair, objective, accountable, effectively, timely and accountable manner. All concerns or complaints raised by project affected persons (PAPs) in the communities during all phases of the project lifecycle. The broad responsibilities of the GM include:

- Developing and publicizing the grievance management procedures
- Receiving, reviewing, investigating, and keeping track of grievances
- Adjudicating grievances.
- Monitoring and evaluating the fulfilment of agreements achieved through the Grievance Mechanism.

b. Project Liaison Officers (PLO)

The WUC PIU will appoint project liaison officers (PLO) (the environmental and social safeguard consultants for the project specific people will be tasked). Their contact information will be published and communicated via public announcements and information sharing about the project, (radio, television and newspapers, community meetings, etc.), to conduct stakeholder outreach during project implementation and respond to any grievances or complaints that may arise.

Key functions of PLO:

- To act as the key point of contact to bring project grievances from project affected people, construction workers, residents, and community members to the GM.

- Will be responsible for making sure the recommendations of the GM are implemented and directing WUC PIU during ESMP and RAP implementation, and contractors to make any appropriate adjustments to their works.
- Conduct awareness raising meetings about the GM's existence and how to use it
- Register the grievance/complaints on the Grievance Logbook and acknowledge receipt within 5 days.
- Conduct community consultations to provide inputs into the GM.
- Facilitate communication which may be in the form of reports, distribution of information, education, and communication material.
- Represent the project during Kgotla meetings.
- Represent the interests of vulnerable individuals and groups following consultations with them to better understand their concerns and issues and keep notes and records of such meetings.
- Review and evaluate grievances/complaints and ensure that complainant is given feedback within 14 days.
- Visit all households within the project area and aid the residents on matters related to the project, including land status or any other issue.
- Respond back to the beneficiary's queries/complaints lodged, giving their status and/or their outcome if they had been resolved.
- Ensure that all queries/complaints from beneficiaries have been formally recorded following the existing procedures.
- Attend to households' issues regarding the reconstruction works and facilitate the liaison between the beneficiary (households), local communities (community buildings) and the project team.
- Ensure prompt communication of concerns and issues about the project to the project team (not the contractors).
- Assist the project communication team with all communication matters and to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the messages and means of communication used.
- Assist project team to arrange meetings and location of meeting for any consultation with the community.
- Work closely with the WUC Principal Sociologist and Environmental Officer and flag any issues of concern as well as report incidents as they occur
- If a concern of a highly sensitive nature is raised such as gender-based violence (GBV) or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), the PLO shall invoke the special procedures related to GBV/SEA and will ensure the anonymity and confidentiality of the survivor.

In addition to the project liaison officers, the project will make available grievance forms in every village (Kgosi or VDC) as an accessible venue for filing a grievance. In collaboration with the communication and IT team for the project, the WUC telephone hotline and website will be also available to receive complaints anonymously or they can identify themselves. Every two weeks, the PLOs will collect forms filled out to submit them to the GM and record them in the grievance logbook.

The WUC safeguards team will work closely with the WUC communication and IT team, who will oversee compiling complaints received on social media, website and WUC hotline. A meeting will be held at least one time per month to review complaints and submit them to the GM. For illiterate persons, WUC liaison officers or VDC will assist them to write and submit complaints. To be sure that the adequate confidentiality will be kept, the Project will issue a code of conduct to be signed by the VDC and community liaison officers.

c. Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

- The Community Liaison Officer will create awareness on the existence of the project and Grievance Mechanism.
- Register the grievance/complaints on the Grievance Log Book and acknowledge receipt within 5 days.
- Conduct community consultations to provide inputs into the GM.
- Facilitate communication which may be in the form of reports, distribution of information, education and communication material.
- Represent the project during Kgotla meetings.
- Represent the interests of vulnerable individuals and groups following consultations with them to better understand their concerns and issues, and keep notes and records of such meetings.
- Review and evaluate grievances/complaints and ensure that complainant is given feedback within 14 days.
- Visit all households within the project area and provide assistance to the residents on matters related to the project, including land status or any other issue.
- Assist the Project Management Unit (PMU) in responding back to the beneficiary's queries/complaints lodged, giving their status and/or their outcome if they had been resolved.
- Ensure that all queries/complaints from beneficiaries have been formally recorded following the existing procedures.
- Attend to households issues regarding the reconstruction works and facilitate the liaison between the beneficiary(households), local communities (community buildings) and the project team.
- Ensure prompt communication of concerns and issues about the project to the project team (not the contractors).
- Assist the project communication team with all communication matters and to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the messages and means of communication used.
- Assist project team to arrange meetings and location of meeting for any consultation with the community.
- Work closely with the WUC Principal Sociologist and flag any issues of concern as well as report incidents as they occur.
- If a concern of a highly sensitive nature is raised to the CLO such as gender based violence (GBA) or sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), the CLO shall invoke the special procedures related to GBV/SEA.

d. The Contractor

During the implementation, contractors shall work in line with the World Bank standards on Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) and Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in the workplace and on their relationship with affected communities. The application of these Codes of Conduct will help ensure the project meets its ESHS and OHS objectives, as well as preventing and/or mitigating the risks of GBV and VAC on the project and in the local communities. Contractors should make sure these Codes of Conduct are adopted by those working on the project and are meant to:

- Create awareness of the ESHS and OHS expectations on the project
- Create common awareness about GBV and VAC and ensure a shared understanding that they have no place in the project.
- Create a clear system for identifying, responding to, and sanctioning GBV and VAC incidents.

5.3.2 COMMUNITY LEVEL GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Local communities have existing traditional and cultural Grievance Mechanisms. It is expected that some disputes at the community level may be resolved using these mechanisms, without the involvement of the Project, contractor(s), and or Government representatives at local and national level should. The extended family, village and/or Kgosi may be involved at this level. This may be more suitable for issues and concerns that are minor. For example, if the contractor needs to recruit housekeepers or other human resource needs, he or she can choose among the resumes collected by the community. The community and contractor will be informed that the principle of non-discrimination and fairness as per the Botswana's Labour Law will apply in the selection. Also, if the company wants to compensate the community for using their raw materials (sand, gravel or because of the impact of its activity (dust dispersion), those grievances can be solved at the community level, without the GM, if the community so chooses.

5.3.3 PROJECT LEVEL GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Many projects related grievances during the works are minor and site-specific. Often, they revolve around nuisances generated during construction such as noise, dust, vibration, workers dispute, etc. They can be resolved easily on site. However, regarding disputes that include differences between households over land, or boundaries, even on issues triggered indirectly by the Project during its lifecycle, the GM will have a body, the GM to address disputes.

Other potential grievances may involve access to property arrangements, harassment or sexual exploitation and abuse (including gender-based violence (GBV) and child labour) of workers contractors and/or community members during construction phase. Most of these cannot be resolved immediately and on site and in the case of GBV, require specific interventions and processes (the GCCT) to protect the safety, well-being, and identity of survivors.

5.3.4 COMPOSITION AND MEMBERSHIP OF THE GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE (GM)

The safeguards officers of the WUC, Ruth Radibe and Khotso Sebeke who are situated in the WUC PCU, will be designated to receive, review, record and address project related complaints. Every two weeks, PLO (safeguards consultants) will collect complaints to submit to the GM. The GM meets at least once per month, depending on the number and type of complaints received. The CLO, VDC and Contractor Liaison Officer will contact the PCU safeguards team in case a complaint is not resolved within one week after receiving the alert, the PIU safeguards team will go to the field to obtain further information and resubmit the case to the GM. The complainant will be notified that further information is being collected and keep those person/persons informed about the status. The complaints will then be forwarded to the Project Grievance Committee.

The GM, through the Project Contractor (Chair), shall maintain all records from complaint to final decisions made by the GM for future reference, with an accurate and up to date grievance logbook (the PLO is to ensure the logbook is accurate and ensure they have a copy of updates to the log book). The GM shall also ensure that public participation and consultation is always a part of the process to promote understanding, transparency, trust in the project, accountability and mitigate against unnecessary complaints and disputes.

The GM members include:

- Project Contractor (Chairperson)
- Water Utilities Corporation Representative
- Land Board Representative

- Two Local Representatives (one man and one woman. In Vulnerable Communities, at least one representative of VC)
- Principal Sociologist WUC
- Environmental Officer WUC
- Community Liaison Officer (Secretary)
- NGO representing Basarwa (e.g., Khwedom Council, San Youth Network)

5.3.5 GM PROCEDURES

The community will be informed and sensitized about existence and use of the GM (through radio notices, TV, community meetings, community signage, Kgotla, CLO, PLO) of the various uptake options where complaints can be submitted. The WUC PCO safeguards team will meet every two weeks with the communication and IT team to review all complaints from social media, websites and hotline and inform the complainants within three days those complaints have been received and the procedures they must follow.

The WUC PCO safeguards team will then organize a meeting for the GM to meet at the soonest to ensure compliance with the timeline for responses to complainants.

If the identity of the person who submitted a grievance is known, the GM must inform them within three days of the decision or when a decision is to be expected. The date of this outreach is to also be logged into the grievance log. The GM will commit decisions to be finalized within two weeks of date of receipt and complainants will be notified and will record the complainant's comments about decision. If the complainant is not satisfied, they will be notified about escalation procedures.

Notices and signage will be erected at all sites providing the public information on the Project and summarising the GM process, including contact details of the relevant Project Contact Person (the Project Liaison Officer or Officers) and the Community Liaison Officer. All complainants should be free to lodge a complaint in one or as many of the uptake stations noted above.

A Complaints Register (Grievance Log) will be at the WUC PCU office and PLO office, contractor's office and CLO, who will log the;

- i) Details and nature of the complaint (include categorization of sensitive/urgent, non-sensitive);
- ii) The complainant's name and their contact details if known;
- iii) Date the complaint was received;
- iv) Corrective actions taken in response to the complaint;
- v) The date the response was made available to the community and the complainant;
- vi) The resolution;
- vii) The response of the complainant if response was acceptable to them or not;
- viii) The name of the person who received the complaint as well as the location/method used to lodge the complaint.

The information will be included in WUC's PCU's progress reports to the World Bank. (See **Annex 6** for example of grievance log). The PLO officers are responsible for ensuring that they collect all grievance entries from the CLO and contractor so that they can update the PCU logbook and their logbook.

5.3.6 THE GRIEVANCE STRUCTURE

The structure or steps of the grievance mechanism includes:

- Multiple and accessible uptake stations to receive complaints (text, phone number, project website, mailing address, grievance box, communication to CLO, VDC, Kgosi) and account for

vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals (persons with disabilities, elderly, illiterate, lack access to phone/computer, etc)

- Receive, register and acknowledge complaint in a logbook.
- Screen and establish the foundation of the grievance.
- Implement and monitor decision.
- Notify complainant of outcome and obtain feedback on acceptability.
- If grievance is not escalated, conclusion to redress grievance and note in logbook.
- Advise for a judicial proceedings as last resort if necessary.
- Document the experience for future reference.
- Notify the community (community boards, on project website, CLO, community meetings) about various complaints and outcomes without naming names).

A step-by-step process, with duration of each stage from the reception of the complaint to the notification of the resolution, with suggested timeframe and responsibilities is indicated in Annexes E and F.

5.3.7 GRIEVANCE PROCESS

The Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to the project or Construction Site Supervisor (CSS) who will endeavour to resolve it immediately.

- Where AP is not satisfied, the CSS will refer the AP to the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to notify the Project Liaison Officer (PLO).
- For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the CSS, he/she will inform the CLO and the CLO will log the grievance and the actions that were taken and inform the PLOs.
- Complaints before construction starts: the complainant will address his/her complaint via the Project Liaison Officer (PLO) who will communicate immediately to the PCU who will submit the case to the GM or if it could be readily resolved, undertake immediate resolutions.
- Receive, register and acknowledge complaint.
- Screen and establish the foundation of the grievance.
- Implement and monitor redress action.
- Notify the complainant of the result and obtain a response if the resolution is satisfactory. If not, inform the complainant of escalation process.
- Advise for judicial proceedings as last resort if necessary.
- Document the experience for future reference.

Where the traditional and administrative procedures fail to resolve disputes, the aggrieved party has the right to take the matter to the courts in accordance with the Constitution of Botswana, other national laws, and the Lenders' policies.

The process is highlighted in **Table 26** with suggested timeframe and responsibilities.

Table 24: Grievance Mechanism Process

Step	Process	Description/Required Action	Completion Timeframe	Responsible Agency/Person
1.	Receipt of complaint	Document date of receipt, name of complainant, nature of complaint	1 day	PCU (Project Liaison Officer – notified by CLO)
2.	Acknowledgement of grievance	By letter, email, phone	1-5 days	PCU (PLO)

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3	Screen and establish the foundation / merit of the grievance	Visit the site; listen to the complainant/community; assess the merit	7-14 days	GM members including the Project Community Liaison Officer, complainant and his/her representative
4.	If it is a minor complaint	Community Liaison Officer and Project Liaison Officer will decide on resolution and communicate this to the complainant and establish if it is acceptable with complaint. Complaint and its resolution should be recorded in the Logbook	1-5 days	Community Liaison Officer and Project Liaison Officer
5.	Implement and monitor a redress action	Where complaint is justified, identify and carry out the redress	21-30 days or at a time specified in writing to the complainant	Project Liaison Officers (the consultants), WUC Social and Environmental Safeguard Specialists to coordinate the implementation of redress action
6.	Inform complainant and community (use of community boards, newspaper, radio, WhatsApp group, Facebook page) to inform community of grievance outcome and solicit response from complainant if claim has been fully addressed or not.	Where complainant is not satisfied, inform complainant of escalation process. If satisfied or not, ensure grievance logbook is updated.	1-2 days after making a decision on a grievance by the GM	PCU (Project Liaison Officer – notified by CLO)
7.	Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario	Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution	2-4 weeks of receiving status report	MLMWS, PLO, Social and Environmental Officers, and GM to review and react
8.	Judicial adjudication	Complainant has the option to take complaint to court of law	No fixed time	Complainant
9.	Funding of grievance process	WUC logistics and training, redress compensation, court process	No fixed time	WUC

5.3.8 ESCALATION OF GRIEVANCES

If the complaint is not resolved to the satisfaction of the aggrieved party by the Grievance Committee, it will then be referred by the WUC PCU Project Coordinator to the **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be composed of:

- CEO – WUC
- Technical Services Director
- Water Resources Director
- Chief Financial Officer

- Senior Manager – Supply Chain
- Controls Coordinator
- Corporation Secretary
- Project Coordinator
- Project Planner

The NSC will meet when required to address escalated grievances and will be required to address the concern within 30 days the request for escalation was made. Should measures taken by the National Steering Committee fail to satisfy the complainant, the aggrieved party is free to take his/her grievance to the Botswana judicial courts.

5.3.9 JUDICIARY LEVEL GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The project level process will not impede affected persons' access to the legal system. At any time, the complainant may take the matter to the appropriate legal or judicial authority as per the laws of Botswana. However, the quality and effectiveness of the judicial system should be assessed, as well as issues related to accessibility and affordability.

5.3.10 CAPACITY AND ROLE OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS TO ADDRESS GRIEVANCES AND DISPUTES

- *Village Development Committee*: The village 'parliament' has the responsibility to monitor developmental projects in their village. The interest of the community is their priority as per their mandate.
- *Kgosi*: The village tribal leader and is also a former member of the Village Development Committee and is a key figure in mediating among community members.
- *Project Resident Engineer*: As the head of the project, the engineer is responsible for ensuring that it is implemented smoothly.
- *Supervising Project Engineer*: Ensures that the Project Resident Engineer and ESIA Consultants are implementing the project as per their approved documents.
- *Project Liaison Officer (social and environmental safeguards monitors)*: Has a responsibility to ensure that all the ESIA/ESMP mitigation measures and plans are implemented accordingly.
- *Community Liaison Officer*: Liaises between the Project Officials/ Grievance Committee and the Community. Reports all grievances to the GM.
- *Grievance Committee*: Has a responsibility to ensure that all grievances are addressed timely and properly recorded.
- *Water Utilities Corporation*: Has a responsibility to ensure that the objectives of the project are delivered as promised.

5.3.11 GOOD COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

- Vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals can report to the CLO who will be based at the village kgotla. They can report by phone to Community Liaison Officer/Resident Engineer or they can send an SMS to the CLO/Resident Engineer.
- There will be an accessible grievance/complaints boxes in community areas which will be checked daily. For those who cannot write, the CLO will facilitate submission of a grievance and will be guided by an ethical code of conduct to respect the privacy of the complainant.
- There will be a project email and website to enable complainants to submit their grievances anonymously.

- A WhatsApp group will also be created for the community members who want to be informed on updates of the project.
- All complaints must be acknowledged for receipt regardless of their anonymity.
- Community boards and the project website will list complaints that were submitted (without names) and will include expected date of response. Once the response is determined, the response with the original complaint will also be posted on the community boards and on the project website.
- There will be a specific person or persons who will be tasked to oversee the grievance process to ensure that all grievances are logged correctly and the GM is notified.
- There will be specific training for the GM and the CLO to ensure quality control of the GM process.

5.3.12 GRIEVANCE MONITORING

Annex 6 shows the grievance log that will be used to monitor and track the GM, which will be reviewed regularly for accuracy and compliance to the GM process. The log book and at times, correspondence between the contractor and PLOs in addressing grievances will also be reviewed by World Bank safeguards specialists who ensure compliance with the provisions of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and related safeguard instruments as well as World Bank Safeguards Policies.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 MONITORING

Internal monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will be carried out on a continuous basis by the PIU to ensure that all planned activities within the RAP are on track. It will be regularly supervised and internally monitored specifically by the Social and Environmental Safeguards Specialists for the project.

It is important that feedback is provided to the various stakeholders and agencies involved in the process so that identified problems can be resolved and avoided for the remainder of the resettlement process. Specifically, the Safeguards Specialists at the PIU will prepare monthly reports on progress (especially in the compensation of PAPs) and the level of participation of PAPs. These reports will be submitted to the Project Coordinator for transmission to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and/or WUC. The PCU will compile the monthly reports to make an integrated resettlement report in the annual monitoring and evaluation report to WUC's management and Board, and the World Bank.

The monitoring system will:

- i. Provide timely information about the implementation of the RAP
- ii. Report any grievance that require resolution; and document timely completion of the project resettlement obligations for all permanent and temporary loses, etc.

For **external monitoring**, Enviro-solve Consultancy (Pty) Ltd will be retained by WUC to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP. In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports, Enviro-solve will visit all the PAPs three months after the RAP has been implemented to:

- Determine whether the procedures for PAPs participation and delivery of compensation and other entitlements have been done in accordance with the RAP.
- Assess if the RAP objective of enhancement or at least restoration of living standards and income levels of PAPs have been met.
- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the PAPs.
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, as the case may be to achieve the principles and objectives of RAP.

Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by Enviro-solve Consultancy (Pty) Ltd who will be supervised by the WUC social safeguards specialist. Monitoring of RAP benefits to the affected persons will be undertaken by the Project Implementation Unit.

6.2 EVALUATION

Eight (8) PAPs and very minimal private land will be expropriated for Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply project, there will be no need to have an external agency evaluating the resettlement process. Any grievances from the resettlement will be captured and addressed through the Grievance Mechanism process and a completion report after RAP activities have been completed will be compiled by the consultant agreed to by the PAPs, giving;

- (i) their assessment of the resettlement process;
- (ii) the effects that this has had on their livelihoods; and

- (iii) Suggestions as to first, what residual impacts they are still having to contend with, and second, what changes should be made for future projects.

6.3 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING

6.3.1 MONITORING INDICATORS

The monitoring indicators can be summarized as follows:

- i. Number of acquisition notices/agreements signed between WUC and PAPs or delivered and those outstanding.
- ii. Number of PAPs who have left the project site by type, including owners who have lost land, trees, or structures.
- iii. Number, type, and value of cash and in-kind compensation payments made.
- iv. Number and type of Grievance applications, type of grievance made, and manner of resolution.
- v. Issues brought to the notice of the PCU handling the resettlement process by PAPs, and the mode of settlement used.

The completion report will capture:

- i. Number of PAPs that were affected, number of stakeholder engagements conducted and duration.
- ii. Number of compensation disbursed by type/ category of PAP.
- iii. Percentage or number of grievances received, number resolved and number left unresolved and why.
- iv. Percentage or number of potential adverse impacts identified, number resolved.

6.3.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

The internal monitoring will be performed by WUC. The target of internal monitoring is to ensure that there is overall fairness and transparency while compensation process takes place and RAP is performed based on legal rights.

The main source of data for internal monitoring will be the data base generated from the RAP for e.g. records on compensation for assets as well as the day to day observations by implementing staffs. The client's team will record the progress of land allocation and resettlement. They will make a summary report starting from the commencement of the activities and special events will be reported on continuous basis.

6.3.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING

External monitoring will be conducted through the consultant. The consultant will be based on site and would ensure that:

- Where land has been permanently acquired for the project, PAPs have been afforded fair compensation in line with the principles outlined in the RAP.
- The grievances raised by stakeholders, notably PAPs, have been settled within the stipulated timeframe without delay including the effectiveness of the compensation delivery system.
- Review the results of internal monitoring and review overall compliance of RAP.

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The consultant must include in the project progress reports, issues related to the resettlement process and the GM apprised of such.

7.0 CONCLUSION

7.1 CONCLUSIONS

This RAP has been prepared in consistency with the applicable policy provisions of Botswana Government and the provisions of the World Bank's Safeguard Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). OP 4.12 requires that a RAP/RAP be prepared for all projects that anticipate land acquisition and displacement affecting shelter, livelihood, and associated impacts.

This RAP presents an inventory (register) of people that are affected by the development of the Boteti Southern and Central Villages Water Supply project.

Development of the project has been justified on the basis that it will improve access to potable water by the community on a sustainable basis. Provision or additional water supply has potential to unlock the economic potential of rural areas and thus contribute to national economic growth and an upliftment in the social and environmental wellbeing of the beneficiary communities.

8.0 ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: CONSULTANT

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

Name of Company	Enviro-Solve Consultancy (Pty) Ltd
Contact Person	Oteng Mahlala
Contact Address	P.O. Box 70327, Gaborone, Botswana
Telephone Number	+267 3915386
Fax Number	+267 3915387
E-mail	Enviro.solves@gmail.com

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING TEAM

SPECIALIST POSITION	RESPONSIBLE TEAM MEMBER	QUALIFICATION
• Project Manager/Environmentalist	Oteng Mahlala	BSc. Environmental Science
• Assistant Environmentalist	Tinae Gopolang	B.A. Environmental Science & Archaeology
• Sociologist	Onkarabile Gosupamang	B.A. Sociology & Environmental Science
• SEURECA	Engineers/ Designers	-

ANNEX 2: LEGAL INSTITUTIONAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND LAND ACQUISITION

TRIBAL LAND ACT (1968)

This Act transferred all the powers previously vested in a chief and a subordinate land authority under customary law in relation to allocation of land to the Land Board. Under this Act, the Land Board was established as an institution for managing all tribal/customary land.

The Land Board grants customary land rights to citizens of Botswana. The Land Board also leases land under common law forms of tenure.

Part V of the Act addresses specifically procedures for dealing with the application of expropriation for tribal land required for public purposes. Section 32 of the Tribal Land Act provides that land may be granted to the state for public purposes only if the president determines that the purpose for which it is acquired is in the interest of the public. The President possesses power of the eminent domain for expropriation of land. The president may acquire any real (immovable) property where the acquisition of such is necessary for public purposes. Section 33 (2) of the Tribal Land Act (1968) provides that compensation is payable when land is acquired for a project and the acquiring body is financially responsible for all aspects of the project; this includes payment for compensation to claimants. The displaced may be granted the right to use other land if available and is entitled to adequate compensation.

TRIBAL LAND (AMENDMENT) ACT (CAP.32:02 OF 1993)

The Act allows for determination of land use zones in tribal areas. According to the Act, a Land Board shall after due consultation with the District Council determine and define land use zones within a tribal area. The Land Board shall not make grants of land for any use which conflicts with the use for which land is zoned. Land Boards may determine management plans for use and development of the zones.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2011

It constitutes the main piece of legislation on environmental and social impact assessments in Botswana. This act prescribes that no person shall undertake or implement an activity likely to cause significant adverse effects on the environment unless the environmental impact of the proposed activity is fully considered, and the impact statement reviewed by a competent authority before authorization. The competent authority may hold a public hearing if after examining the statement, the competent authority believes the activity is of such that the public should have an opportunity to make submissions or comments at a public hearing. Section 7 of the Act requires that the project proponent seek the views of the people or communities which are likely to be affected by the proposed activity. The environmental impact statement is expected to identify and evaluate the environmental impact of an activity with reference to: health, safety or quality of life of people; archaeological, aesthetic, cultural and sanitary conditions of the environment; and the configuration, quality and diversity of natural resources.

The land acquisition needs of the project implementation, and their resulting impacts on neighbouring populations in terms of lost revenues, shelters etc are assessed as part of the EIA scope. The project proponent must develop an environmental management plan that explicitly outlines the administration of efforts that will be made to manage any significant environmental impact resulting from the implementation of the project. The competent authority may, in issuing an authorization, prescribe, in writing, specific requirements for monitoring during and after implementation of the proposed activity, by technical departments, local authorities and the developer. A person aggrieved by a decision of the competent authority may appeal to the High Court within 30 days of receiving the decision of the competent authority.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY ACT 1955

This Act empowers the State President to acquire any real (immovable) property where the acquisition of such property is necessary or expedient (a) in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, town and country planning or land settlement or (b) in order to secure the development or utilization of that or other property for a purpose beneficial to the community. Compensation for such an acquisition is payable on agreed terms or in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Notice of intention to acquire the property (in the form specified by the Act) must be given by the responsible Minister to all persons interested or claiming to be interested in the property. The notice must be personally served on the interested persons or left at their last usual place of abode or business. If the person(s) are out of the country or their last place of abode or business cannot be found, the notice should be served on the occupier of the premises

or his agent. Failing all these, the notice may be affixed upon some conspicuous part of the property. The notice must be published at least once in the Government Gazette and a newspaper circulating in Botswana.

If any person holding or claiming any interest or title in the property subject to the acquisition notice disputes the legality of the proposed acquisition, he may apply to the High Court for the determination of the dispute.

If after three months of publication of the notice of acquisition, no claim has been lodged with the President in respect of the property, or if the claimant and the President cannot agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid, or there is some query about the title of the claimant, these matters shall be settled in terms of the Act. In this regard an Assessment Board has been constituted to deal with disputes. The Board shall hear any person, by themselves or their counsel, attorney, or representatives, who claim to own, or to have any title or interest in the property, the subject of the acquisition.

In determining compensation, various considerations including market value of the property at the date of service of the notice of acquisition are considered by the Assessment Board. If the market value has been increased by means of any improvements made within the year immediately preceding the service of the notice of acquisition, such increase shall be regarded unless it is proved that the improvement was made bona fide and not in contemplation of the property being compulsorily acquired under the provisions of the Act. In certain cases, compensation will be paid for loss of rents and profits. The decision of the Board respecting any compensation, or any question of disputed interest or title shall be final and conclusive as respects all parties upon whom notices have been served in terms of the Act.

STATE LAND ACT 1966

The Act defines what constitutes "State Land" and provides for its disposal and incidental matters. "State Land" means unalienated State land and reacquired State land and includes any land outside Botswana ownership of which is vested in the Republic of Botswana. "Unalienated land" means any land in Botswana other than tribal land or land in the Borolong Ranches or land within a township established under the Township Act. It also includes any grant made by or on behalf of Her Majesty Queen of England prior to the independence of Botswana and ranches in "Ramatlabama Kuil", "Forest Hill", "Traquair" and "Crocodile Pools".

Reacquired State land is presumably reacquired freehold land. The State has a more concrete title over this category of land, which may be reflected by the issue to it of a certificate of registered state title in terms of the Deeds Registry Act 1961. The most likely use for this category of land is for urban use and settlement. The process and procedure for acquisition of state land or freehold land is outlined in the Acquisition of Property Act.

The power to dispose of State Lands is vested in the State President, which power may be exercised on his behalf by any person authorised by notice in the Government Gazette to do so. Any contract or other disposition, which does not comply with this requirement, would be devoid of legality.

PRINCIPLES OF COMPENSATION GUIDELINES

The compensation guidelines are in line with the Tribal Land Act of 1968 and deals with both customary land rights and common law grants. The compensation guidelines are prepared by the Department of Lands and are revised annually/ periodically.

1. Compensation Guidelines Objectives

When the government or a statutory body undertakes a project which is of national importance and the only suitable land for that project is already occupied the president shall determine in accordance with section 32 of the Tribal Land Act that it is in the public interest that the land be acquired for the project. When such land is taken, compensation is payable as per section 33(2) of the Tribal Land Act. The acquiring body is responsible for aspects of the project including payment of compensation direct to the claimants. National projects include new airports, power stations, dams, schools, roads, village expansions etc. The Compensation Guidelines provide a set of practical rules and procedures to deal with land acquisition by ensuring fair and just compensation to the affected people. But beyond the provision of such compensation the guidelines do not seek any further objectives for the sake of the persons/households affected.

In the course of implementing a project for the public interest, affected people are at best left in the same state as prior to the project, or worse off, depending on their personal vulnerability situation. If deemed necessary affected people might have to be displaced before payment of compensation.

2. Land Rights and Entitlements

Compensation for tribal land is considered under two categories:

- Customary Land Rights
- Common Law Land Rights

3. Customary Land Rights

Regarding customary land the displaced people are entitled to adequate compensation for the following, where applicable:

- The value of any standing crops taken over by the state
- The value of any improvements effected to such land, including the value of any clearing or preparation of land for agricultural or other purposes
- The costs of resettlement, and
- The loss of the right of user of such land (this refers to where no alternative land is identified, or any portion of land taken cannot be replaced. Compensation shall include the value equivalent to loss of right to use that land).

4. Common Law Land Rights

When dealing with leases, there may be complications arising due to the following factors:

- The lease being registered;
- The lease being mortgaged;
- Subletting of one or more portions of lease property;
- The disruption or closure of business operations;

Where there are complications, such cases are referred to the Department of Lands. Acquisition procedures in the case of leased properties are as follows:

- The Land Board acquires vacant possession and negotiates the best price. Where the occupier agrees and there is no burden to personal interest, compensation would follow.
- The Land Board may use its powers under the lease to permit construction of pipelines, power lines, roads, and drains etc for public purposes. Compensation is paid only for direct damage to improvements, nuisance and for any land taken for the above servitudes and cannot be replaced.
- The Land Board may exercise its right to terminate the lease as provided for in the lease agreement in which case "adequate compensation" is payable.

5. Other Cases

- Where fixed costs which are compensated can in fact be salvaged and transported to the alternative site, then removal costs shall be payable based on the actual costs incurred or 10% of the total compensation sum per affected household, taking the higher value.
- In the case of existing business operations, the following situations are also covered:
 - Loss of goodwill.
 - Injurious affection and severance where access or other conditions are changed.
 - The loss sustained by reason of moving to an alternative site (disturbance).

LAND ACQUISITION PROCEDURES

When government or a statutory body undertakes a project which is of national importance and the only land suitable for that project is already occupied the President shall determine in accordance with Section 32 of the Tribal Land Act that it is in the public interest that the land be acquired for the project. When such land is taken, compensation is payable as per Section 32 (2) of the Tribal Land Act. The Acquiring body is responsible for aspects of the project including payment of compensation direct to the claimants. National projects include new airports, power stations, dams, water pipelines, schools, roads, village expansions etc.

The compensation guidelines require that the acquiring body informs the relevant land board of its intention at least six months prior to commencement of the project, both of which shall consult the affected parties as appropriate and specified in the guidelines. The required consultation shall involve the District Land Use Planning Unit (DLUPU), District Council, as well as National Conservation Strategy Unit. In accordance with the guidelines, the Land Board shall in the case of big projects insist that an Environmental Impact Study be commissioned to assess the project's implications. The results of the study are to be used as a factor in deciding the nature of the development and enable the Land Board to state the appropriate conditions under which the application may be approved. The identification of amelioration measures to overcome the suggested impacts should be included in a programme for compensation.

In the event of acquisition of already occupied tribal land, Regulation 15 of the Tribal Land Regulations of 1970 is invoked. The acquiring authority with the assistance of the Land Board, make reasonable effort to identify and contact all occupiers within the zoned land. If deemed necessary, the Land Board shall request for a Kgotla (community) meeting to advise the people of the scheme and their rights. The views of the affected communities are documented to ensure that they are taken into consideration when a decision to implement the project is made.

Using an Environmental Impact Study, DLUPU or the National Steering Committee should give an early recommendation, in principle, to the Land Board, which then forms the basis of subsequent detailed recommendations.

Once it has been decided to proceed with the project the compensation assessment committee conducts a physical inspection recording all the details of all improvements to the land and any other fixed assets affected within the zoned area. The inspection report is the basis upon which compensation is assessed. The assessment committee invites the various affected occupiers to submit any additional or counter claims for their improvements if they so wish.

Some claimants may engage the services of professionals and should be given time to do so. The compensation assessment committee then meets to discuss and agree on the appropriate rates of compensation. Compensation rates are reviewed yearly and for improvements they are based on depreciated replacement value. Where only part of the land is required and the part remaining cannot be used by itself because of size, access or negative impact of the project, the assessment report gives full details as the acquiring authority may be required to take the whole land and pay compensation for improvements.

The Land Board should consider the compensation assessment and submit its recommendations to the Department of Lands for checking and adjustment where necessary. The Department of Lands then advises the acquiring authority of the approved report. The acquiring authority then immediately releases payment directly to claimants. In the case of emergencies, an order is issued by the Minister of Lands and Housing to the effect that people should vacate their land before compensation is paid with commitment by the acquiring authority for full compensation at a subsequent date with interest. In the event of the applicants being dissatisfied with the compensation assessment, they are advised to appeal to the Minister of Lands and Housing who may then appoint an arbitrator in accordance with section 25 (2) of the Tribal Land Act, Cap. 32:02. The claimants have the right to take the appeal to Court if they so wish. Section 40 of the Tribal Land (Amendment) Act of 1993 provides for the establishment of the Land Tribunal to assume the responsibility of the Minister in adjudicating on these appeals.

World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12)

The World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP.4.12) applies to all project components that have only direct economic and social impacts due to expropriation of land or restriction of access to natural resources irrespective of the number of affected people, severity of loss and land ownership rights. Key principles and policy objectives of OP 4:12 can be summarized as;

- To minimize or avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible and to explore all viable alternative project designs;

- To conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs where affected people are provided with sufficient investment resources and opportunities to share in project benefits;

The Overall Objectives of the Bank's OP 4.12 Policy on Involuntary Resettlement are:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The Operational Policy OP4.12 has requirements for:

- a) High levels of consultations and disclosure and a participatory process;
- b) Assistance with physical displacement;
- c) Particular attention must be given to the needs of vulnerable groups especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups, ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged persons;
- d) Exploring all viable alternative project design to avoid physical displacement of affected peoples to the extent possible;
- e) Replacement of assets rather than cash compensation, unless in specific circumstances;
- f) A process to define eligibility for benefits according to certain criteria and determination of entitlements according to eligibility;
- g) The development of appropriate resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring documents including a resettlement plan or framework that achieves the objective of OP4.12. RAP for each subproject shall be prepared by the Client cleared by the Bank and disclosed by both parties prior to implementing resettlement activities;
- h) Grievance mechanisms to be in place at the early stages of the resettlement processes
- i) Inclusion of costs of resettlement in the overall cost of the Project; and
- j) Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement and its impacts.

The Bank also requires that the provision of compensation and other assistance to PAPs, to restore livelihoods when these are affected appreciably, shall be done prior to the displacement of people. In particular, the policy requires that possession of land for project activities may take place only after compensation has been paid. Resettlement sites, new homes and related infrastructure, public services and moving allowances must be provided to the PAPs in accordance with the provisions of this RAP.

In addition, OP 4.12 provides a framework for the compensation of various types of assets as highlighted below;

- For agricultural land, land of equal productive use or potential, prepared to a similar level and located in the vicinity of the affected land;
- For residential land, land of equal size and use, with similar infrastructure and services and located in the vicinity of affected land;
- For structures, full replacement cost to purchase or build new structures of a similar size and quality to affected houses and other affected structures; and
- Subsidies to assist AP with costs associated with the transition period in the resettlement site e.g., moving costs, living allowance, business losses lost production etc.

ANALYSIS OF PRINCIPLES OF ACQUISITION OF LAND AND COMPENSATION IN BOTSWANA AND THAT OF THE WORLD BANK OP 4.12

The main gap in Botswana's compensation guidelines and the World Bank's OP 4.12 is related to their objectives. The World Bank OP 4.12 first and foremost is a policy document, whose operational principles are also informed by key social development objective, which is to restore, if not improve the livelihood of affected persons, while the national compensation guidelines are mainly an operational guidance to acquire land and compensate asset losses for a public interest investment.

OP 4.12 holds as a principle that displaced people should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or at least to restore their lives in real terms, to pre-investment levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation or whichever is higher. Where necessary, to achieve the objective of the policy, the resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are offered support after displacement and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures (e.g.: land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, in-kind compensation, or whatever measures have been identified as a subject of concerns to the displaced people.) In conducting communities' consultation and socioeconomic survey for the resettlement plan, special attention is paid to vulnerable households or persons such as: elderly, disabled, singled-headed, or child-headed households; but also gender discriminating impacts. Appropriated accompanying measures are taken to assist such households or persons.

When the government of Botswana or a statutory body undertakes a project which is of national importance and the only suitable land for that project is already occupied the president shall determine in accordance with section 32 of the Tribal Land Act that it is in the public interest that the land be acquired for the project. When such land is taken, compensation is payable as per section 33(2) of the Tribal Land Act. The acquiring body is responsible for aspects of the project including payment of compensation direct to the claimants. The Compensation Guidelines provide a set of practical rules and procedures to deal with land acquisition by ensuring fair and just compensation to the affected people. But beyond the provision of such compensation the guidelines do not seek any further objectives for the sake of the persons/households affected. Admittedly, while implementing a project for the public interest, affected people are at best left in the same state as prior to the project, or worse off, depending on their personal vulnerability situation. If deemed necessary affected people might have to be displaced before payment of compensation.

Areas of Concern	Botswana Legislation, Policy & Guidelines	World Bank Policy Requirement	Measures to Fill Gaps
Timing of Compensation Payment	Compensation paid before displacement except in the case of emergencies, where an order is issued by the Minister of Lands and Housing to the effect that people should vacate their land before compensation is paid with commitment by the acquiring authority for full compensation at a subsequent date with interest.	Compensation to be paid prior to displacement and relocation. The displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	Compensation to be paid prior to civil works.
Calculation of Compensation	Compensation value for land to be acquired/repossessed does not rely solely on land markets especially where the markets are weak or non-existent. It considers the need to strike a balance between the public need/good, security of tenure and protection of private property rights.	Compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable directly to the project. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.	Market prices should be used for assessing and evaluation compensation. Depreciation of asserts should not be used.
Form of Compensation	Land-for-land compensation when land is available. If land is not available, cash compensation is paid for all improvements on the land including the value equivalent to the loss of right to use the land.	Recommends land-for-land compensation. Preference should be given to land-based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based. If land is not available at reasonable price, non-land-based options built around opportunities for employment or self-employment should be provided in addition to cash compensation for land and other assets lost.	Botswana laws and Bank OP 4.12. are in agreement that there be land compensation for land-based livelihoods if available. In cases where land is not available, Botswana laws supports cash payments while Bank OP 4.12 requires cash payments plus other assistance measures. To bridge this gap, all Compensation Programmes or Resettlement Plans must have a budget for other assistance measures in addition to cash compensation.
Squatters/Land Users Without Formal Title	No compensation shall be payable in a case where a dispossessed person is not in a position	Land users without formal title are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of	The Laws of Botswana will take precedence in as far as it recognizes

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme

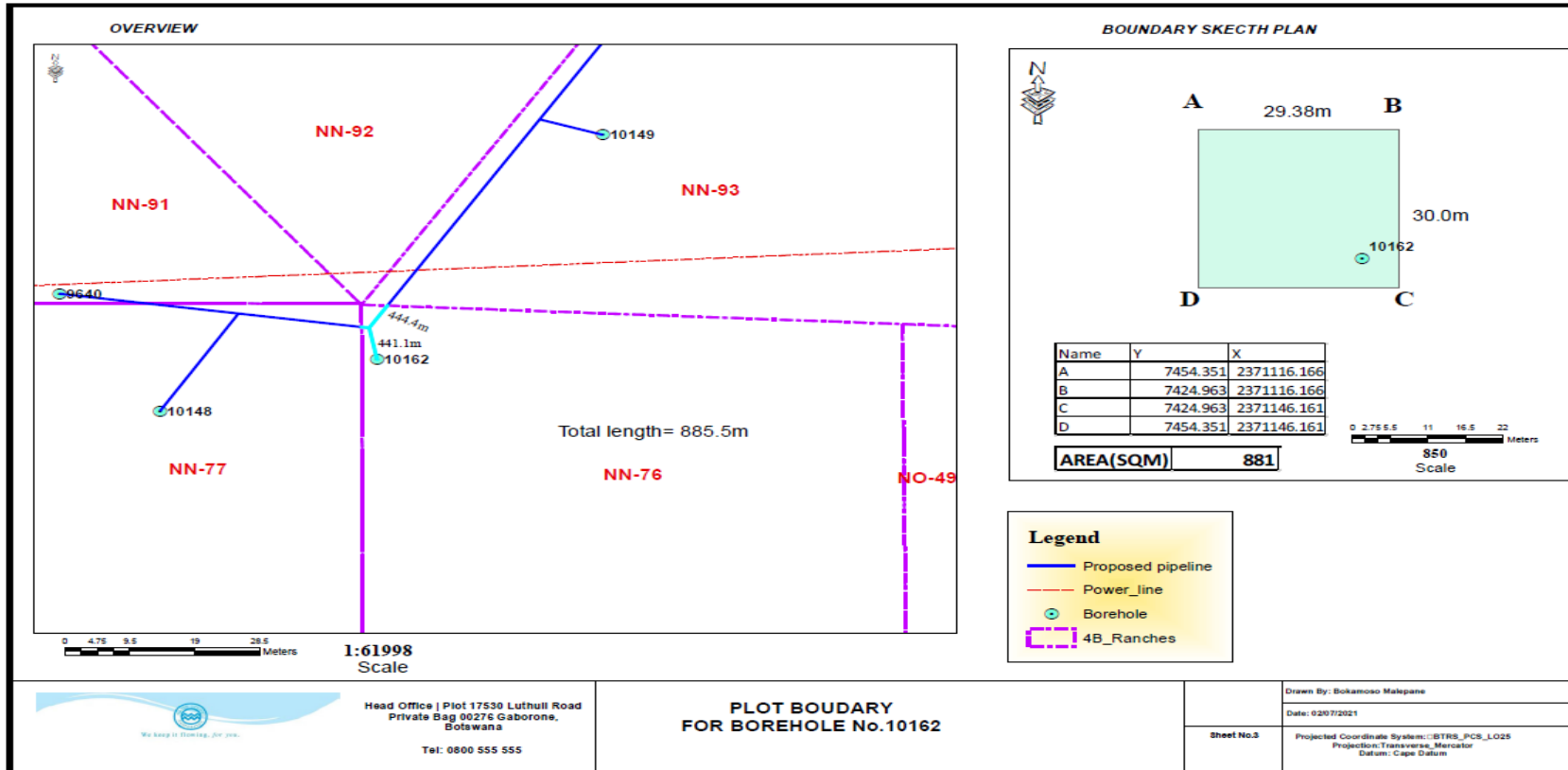
	<p>to adduce lawful title to the improvements which are affected by the proposed project.</p> <p>No compensation shall be payable for improvements which conflict with the land use zoning unless the owner-occupier can show that developments were carried out with authority of the land Board or were carried out prior to the zoning of the land in question.</p>	<p>compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date.</p>	<p>rights of tenure. In cases where project affected persons have no rights of tenure or his/her land use is in conflict with the land use of the area he/she occupies according to Botswana laws, the provisions of the Bank OP 4.12 would apply in terms of their rights for compensation, consultation, grievance mechanism etc, where they have been affected by the project. Where there is conflict between Laws of Botswana and the Bank OP 4.12, the latter must take precedence.</p>
Special/Vulnerable Groups	<p>No specific provision with respect to additional assistance and monitoring.</p>	<p>The Work Bank policy encourages that special attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups (those below poverty datum line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous people, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities (PWD) etc.) among the displaced.</p>	<p>All Compensation Programmes or Resettlement Plans must have a budget for other assistance measures in addition to cash compensation.</p>
Resettlement Assistance	<p>No specific provision with respect to additional assistance and monitoring.</p>	<p>In case of physical relocation, displaced persons are provided assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation. The displaced should be provided with development assistance (such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities) in addition to compensation measures. Affected persons are also to be offered support after displacement, for a transitional period</p>	<p>All Compensation Programmes or Resettlement Plans must have a budget for other assistance measures in addition to cash compensation.</p>
Consultation	<p>In the event of acquisition of already occupied tribal land, Regulation 15 of the Tribal Land Regulations of 1970 is invoked. The acquiring authority with the assistance of the Land Board,</p>	<p>Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement option, and</p>	<p>There is no gap between the Botswana Law and OP 4.10 as far as consultations with affected communities and PAPs. Affected communities as well as PAPs</p>

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme

	<p>make reasonable effort to identify and contact all occupiers within the zoned land.</p> <p>The EIA Act of 2011, Section 7 – states that an applicant shall take all measures necessary to seek the views of the people or communities which are likely to be affected by the activity. The views of the affected communities should be documented to ensure that they are taken into consideration when a decision to implement the project is made.</p>	<p>offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement.</p>	<p>are targeted and consulted as a group and as individuals. Timely and relevant information will be shared with PAPs during the project lifetime.</p>
<p>Grievance Mechanism and Dispute Resolution</p>	<p>In the event of the applicants being dissatisfied with the compensation assessment, they must be advised to appeal to the Minister of Lands and Housing who may then appoint an arbitrator in accordance with section 25 (2) of the Tribal Land Act, Cap. 32:02. The claimants have the right to take the appeal to Court if they so wish. Section 40 of the Tribal Land (Amendment) Act of 1993 provides for the establishment of the Land Tribunal to assume the responsibility of the Minister in adjudicating on these appeals. Any party who is aggrieved by the decision of the Land Tribunal may appeal to the High Court on a point of law only.</p>	<p>Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established</p>	<p>There is no gap in the grievance mechanism and dispute resolution for Botswana and the World Bank OP 4.12</p>

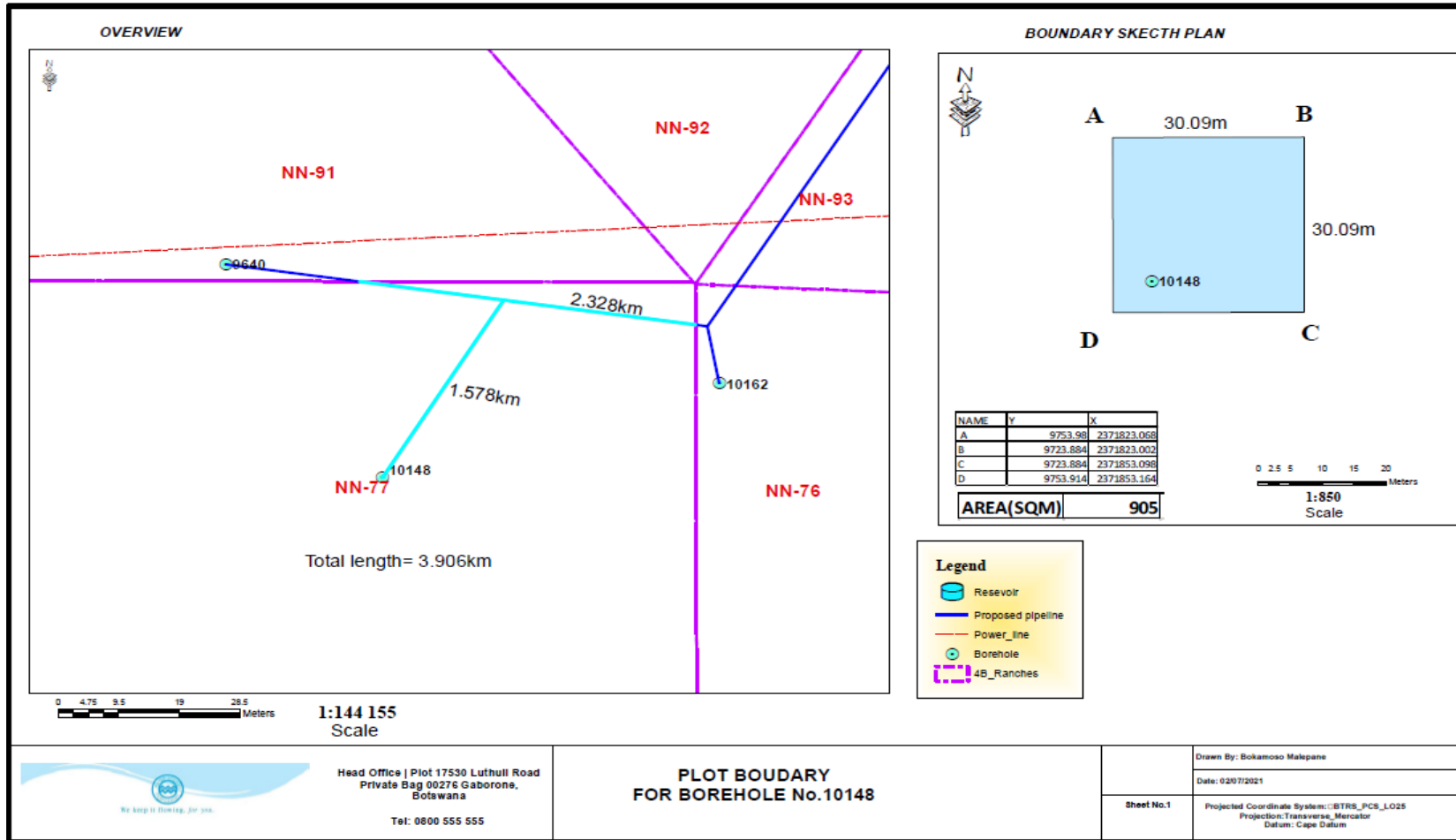
ANNEX 3: SKETCH DRAWINGS SHOWING LAND AREAS TO BE ACQUIRED FROM PAPS

PAP 1: NN 76 (BH 10162) - OWNED BY MR. CHARLES MAHUBE



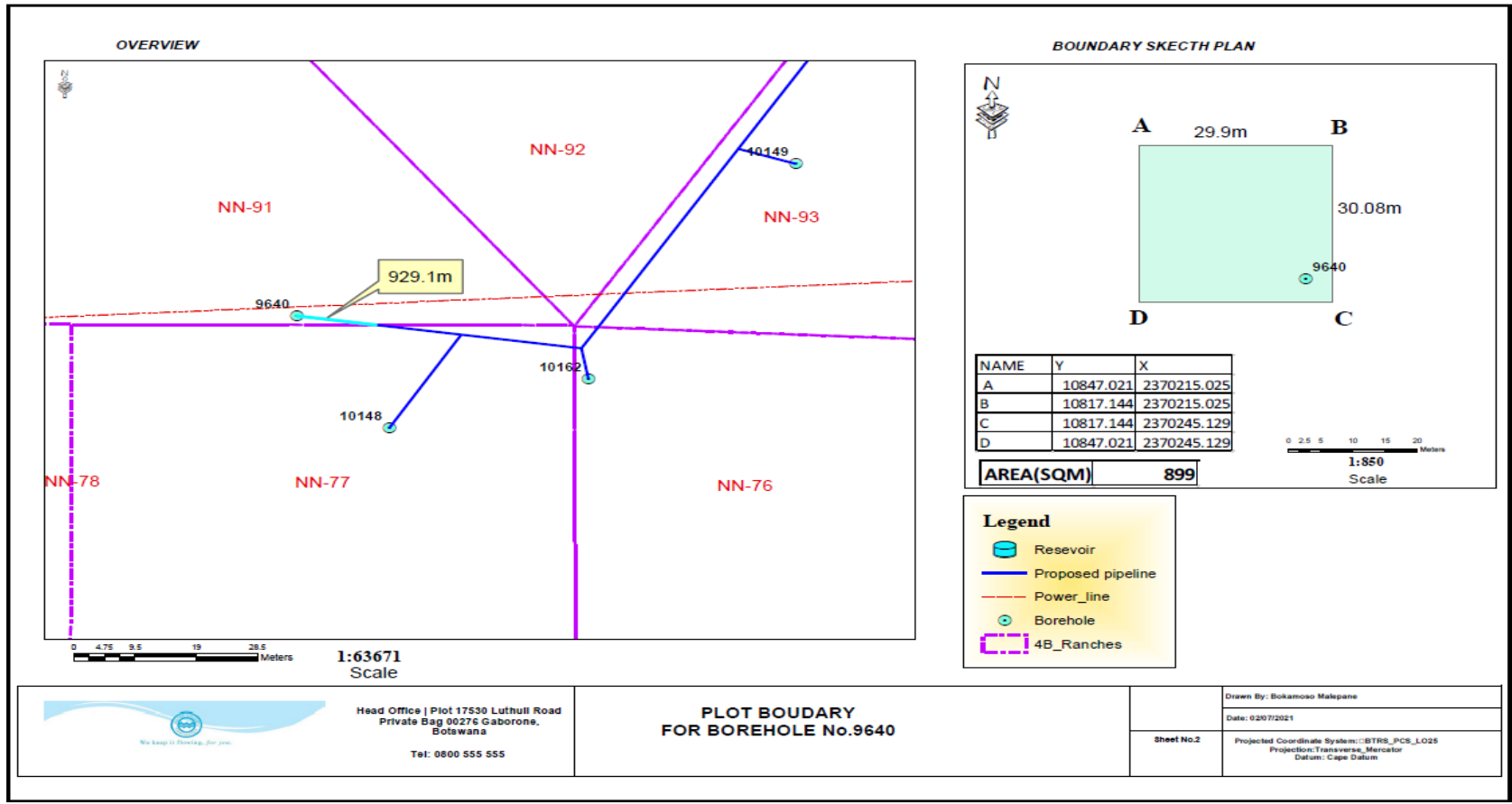
PAP 2: NN 77 (BH 10148) – OWNED BY LAND BOARD

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



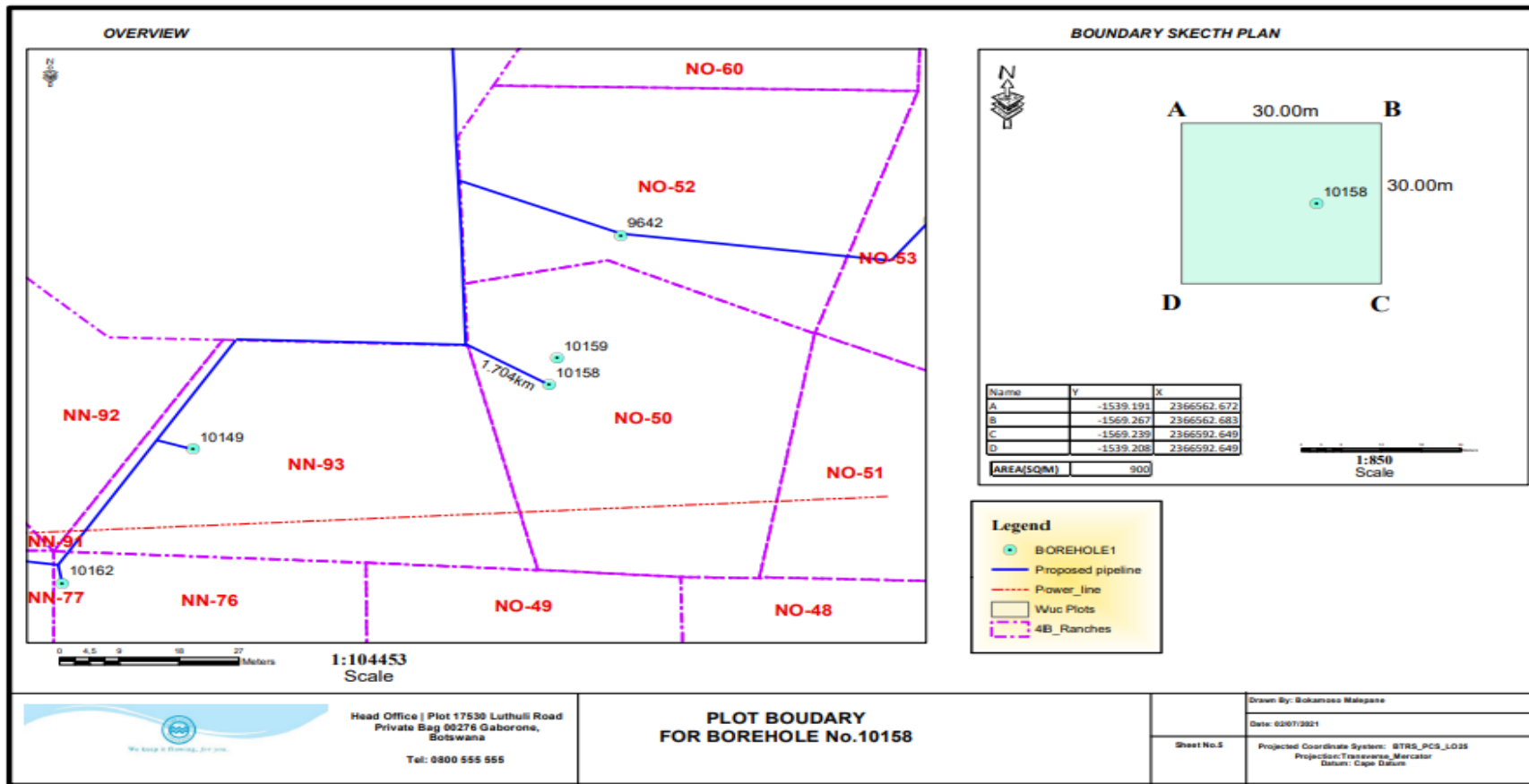
PAP 3: NN 91 (BH 9640) – OWNED BY MS. GOBOTSWAMANG KAROWE

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



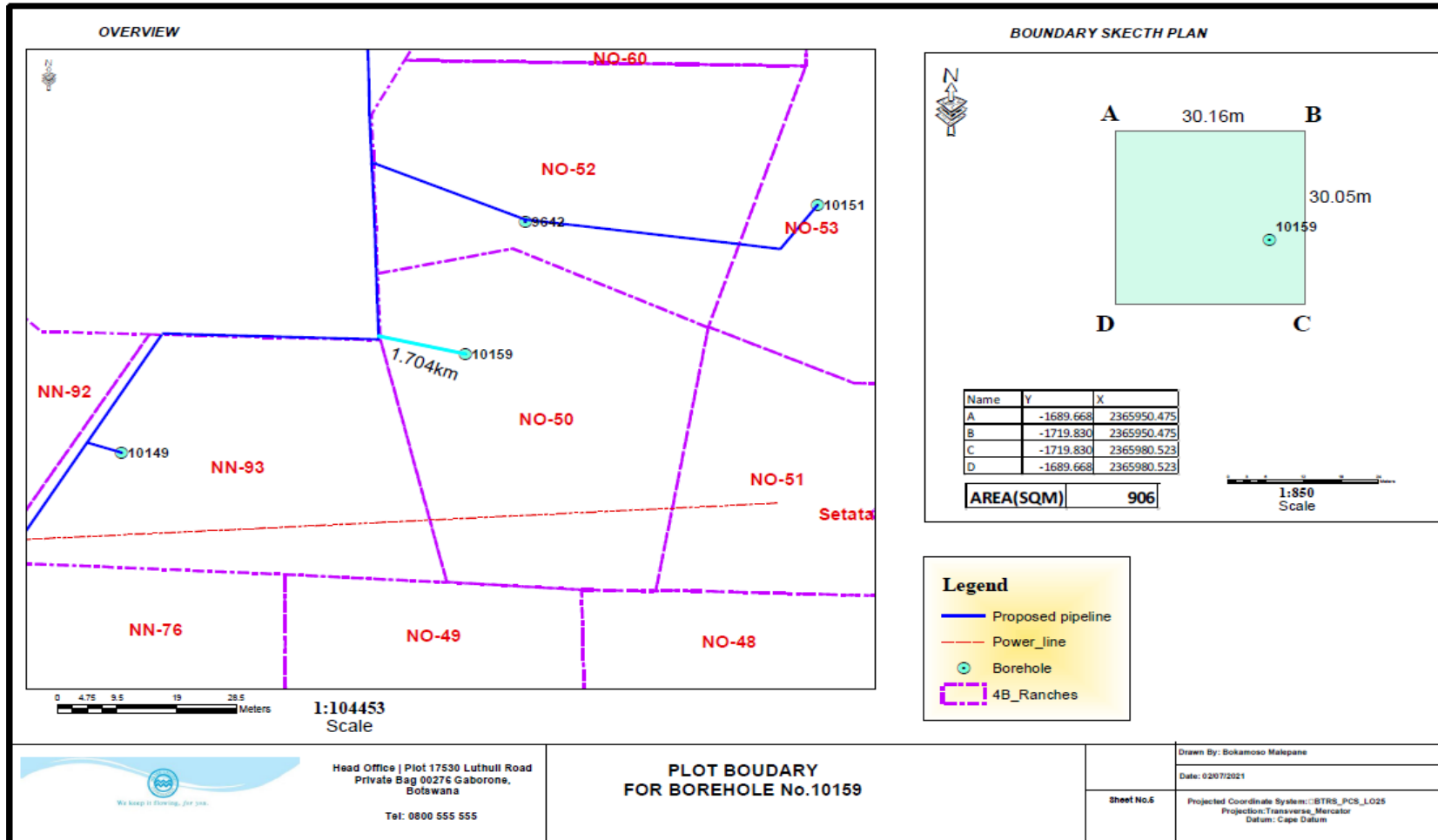
PAP 4: NN 93 (BH 10149) – OWNED BY

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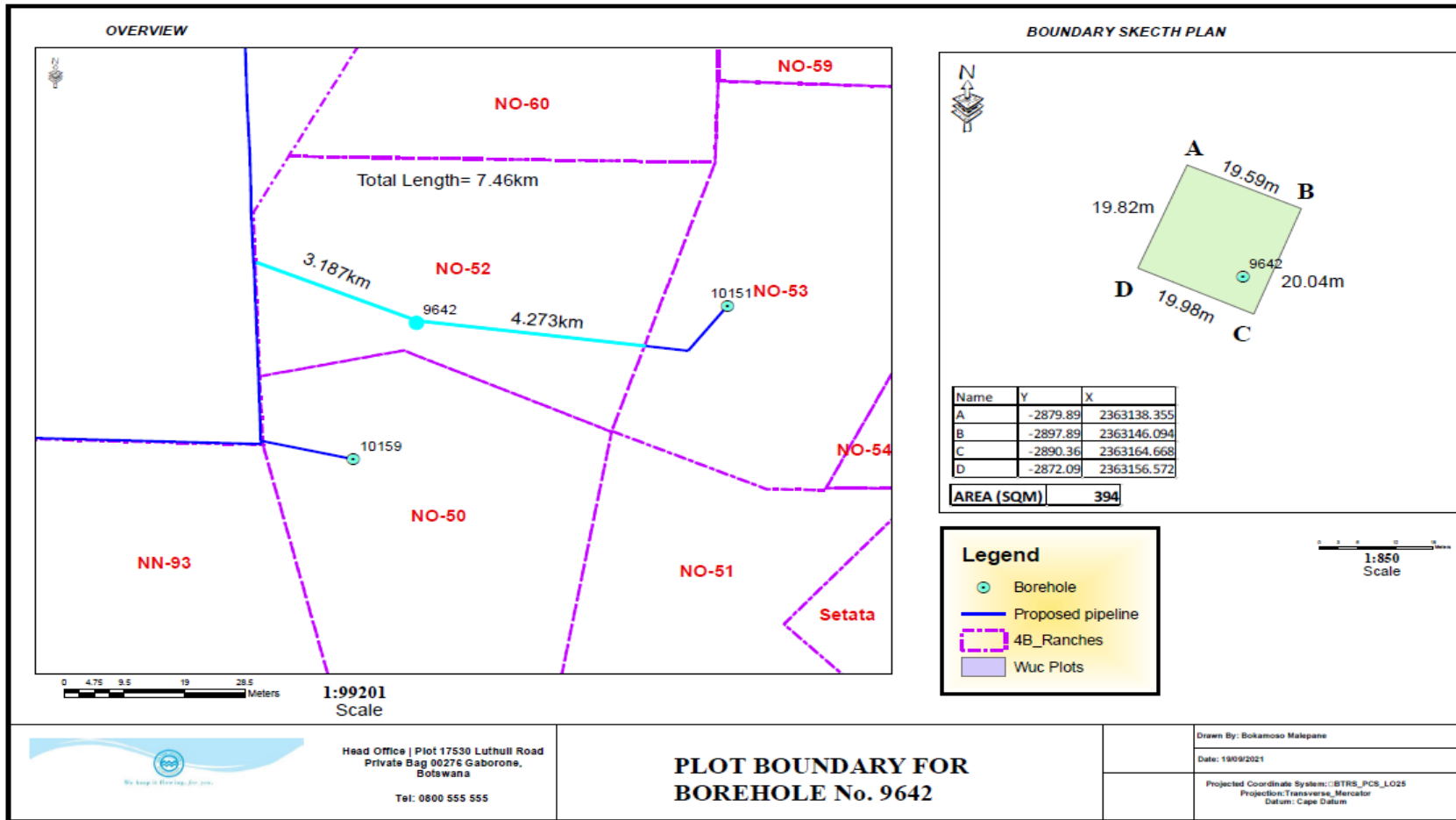
PAP 5: NN 50 (BH 10158) – OWNED BY MS. NNINI MMEREKI

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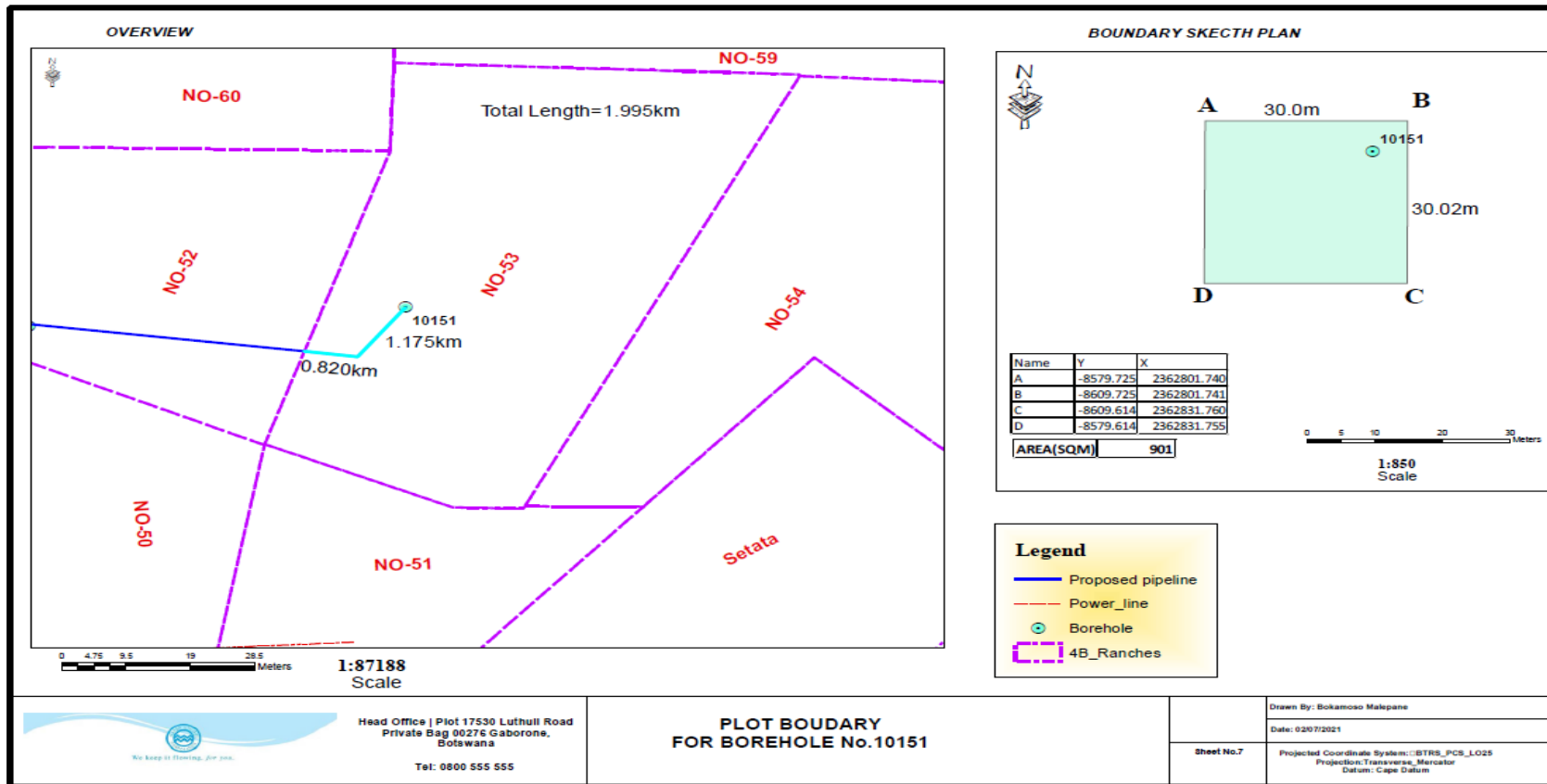
PAP 6: NO 52 (BH 9642) – OWNED BY MAKUKE BROTHERS SYNDICATE

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



PAP 7: NO 53 (BH 10151) – OWNED BY LETSHABAMANG SYNDICATE

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ANNEX 4: MAP SHOWING PIPELINE ROUTE ALONG WAYLEAVES

WAYLEAVE TO COLLECTOR TANK

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



FROM COLLECTOR TANK TO MOKOBOXANE WAYLEAVE

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



Name	Y	X
51	115.691	2361933.051
52	149.269	2361194.635
53	167.32	2360288.188
54	197.795	2359484.859
55	234.798	2358615.764
56	269.635	2357548.506
57	313.368	2356383.439
58	357.286	2355027.769
59	370.718	2354507.318
60	380.084	2354144.417

Wayleave
From Collector tank To Mokoboxane

Legend

- Wayleave Point
- Boundary
- Plot
- Fence
- Property Line
- Proposed pipeline
- Proposed collector tank

boteti

- Red: boteti
- Green: boteti
- Blue: boteti

PCS_BOTSWANA_BTRE_LOOS

0 220 440 880 1,320 1,760 Meters

Date Completed: 04/08/2021

Map Scale: 1:11000

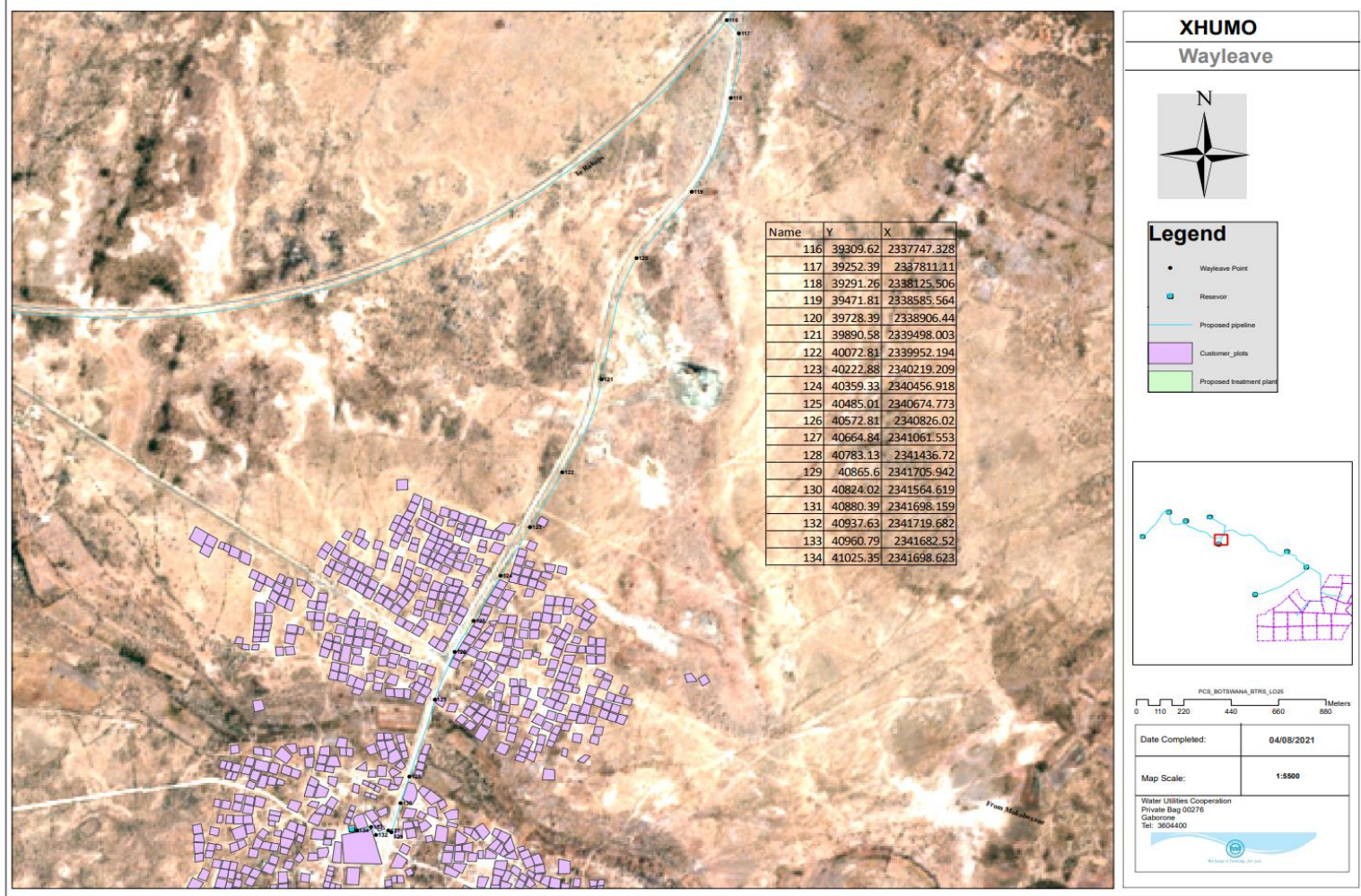
Water Utilities Cooperation
Private Bag 50276
Gaborone
Tel: 3604400

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



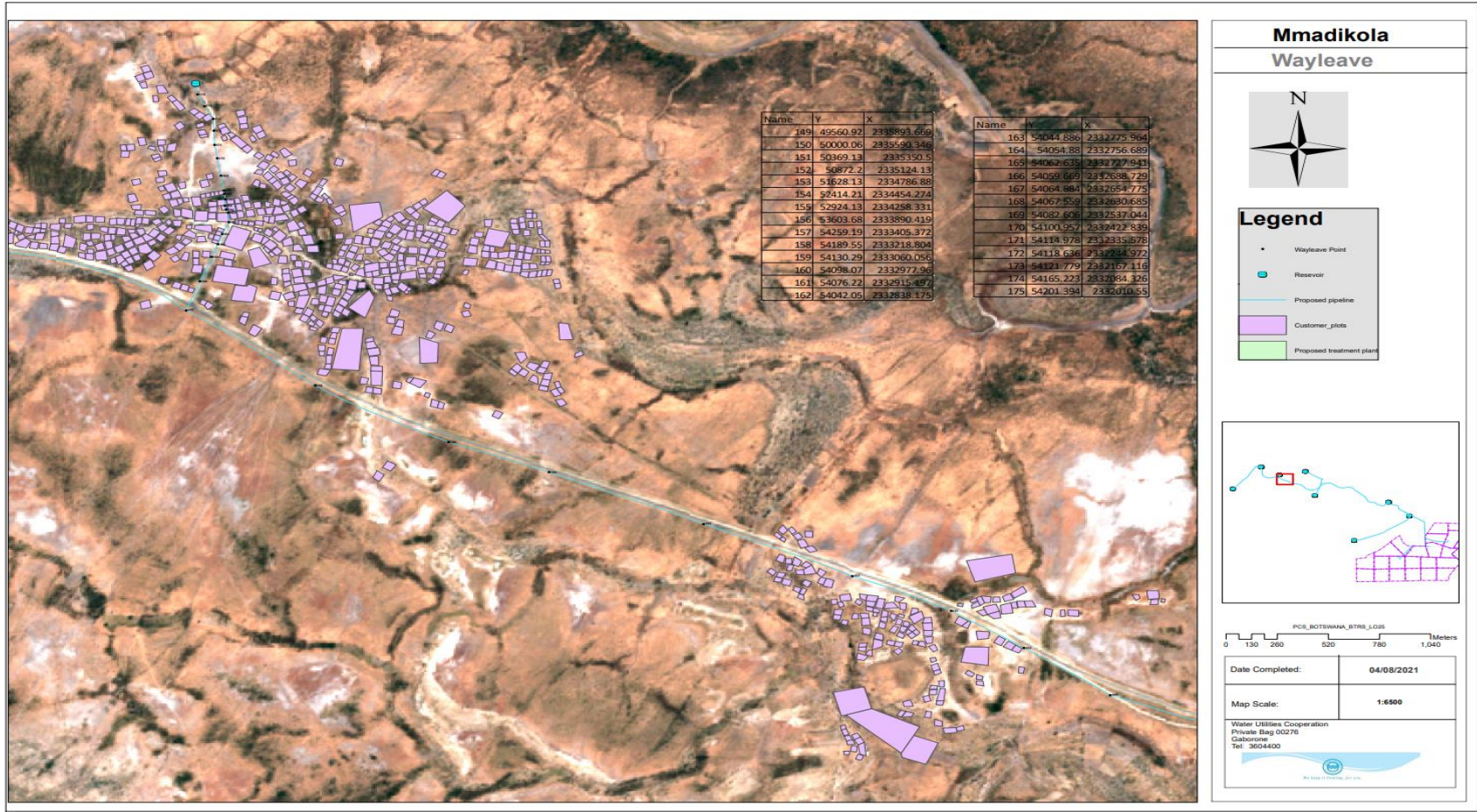
Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme

XHUMO

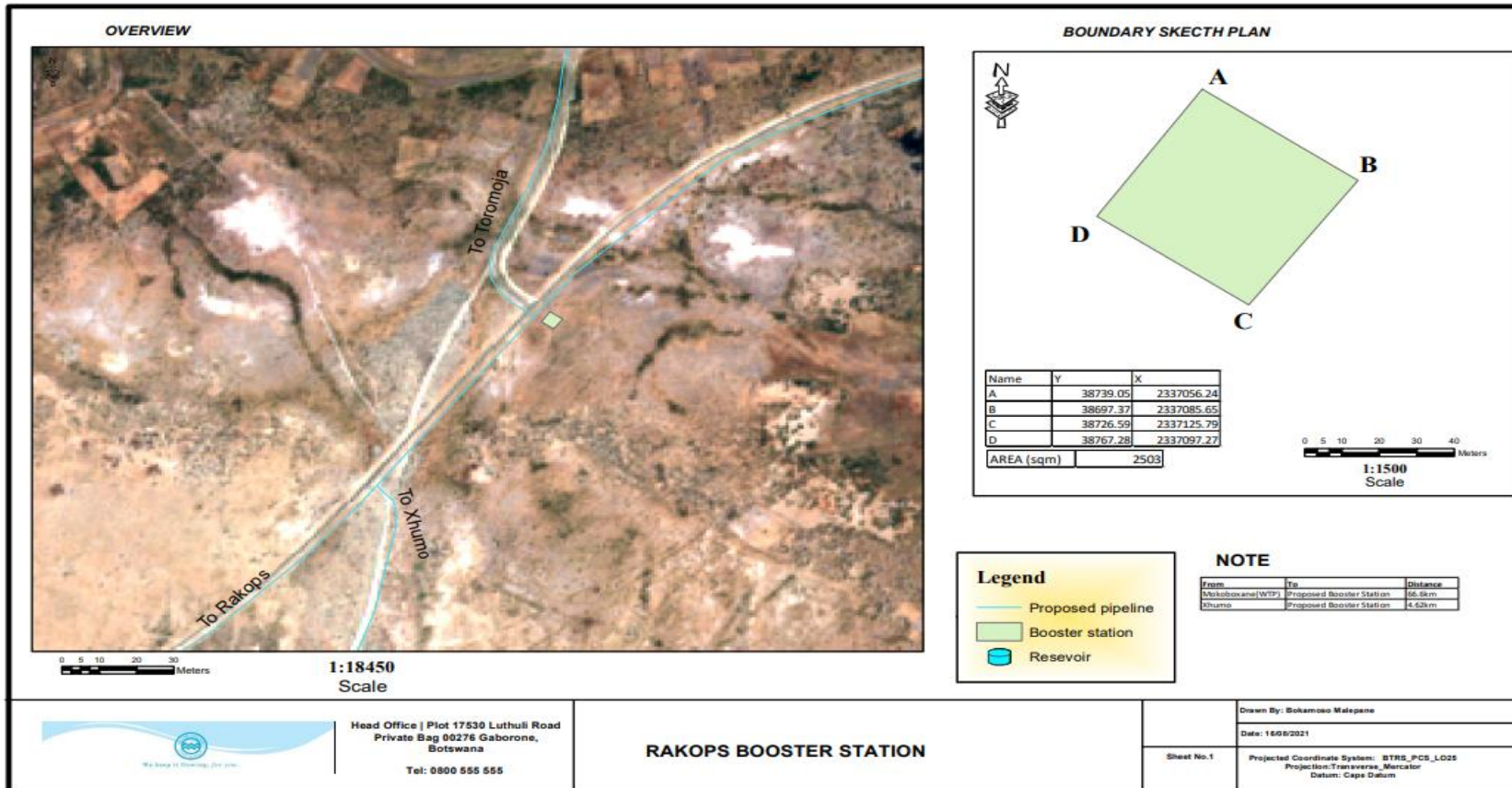


Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme

MMADIKOLA WAYLEAVE

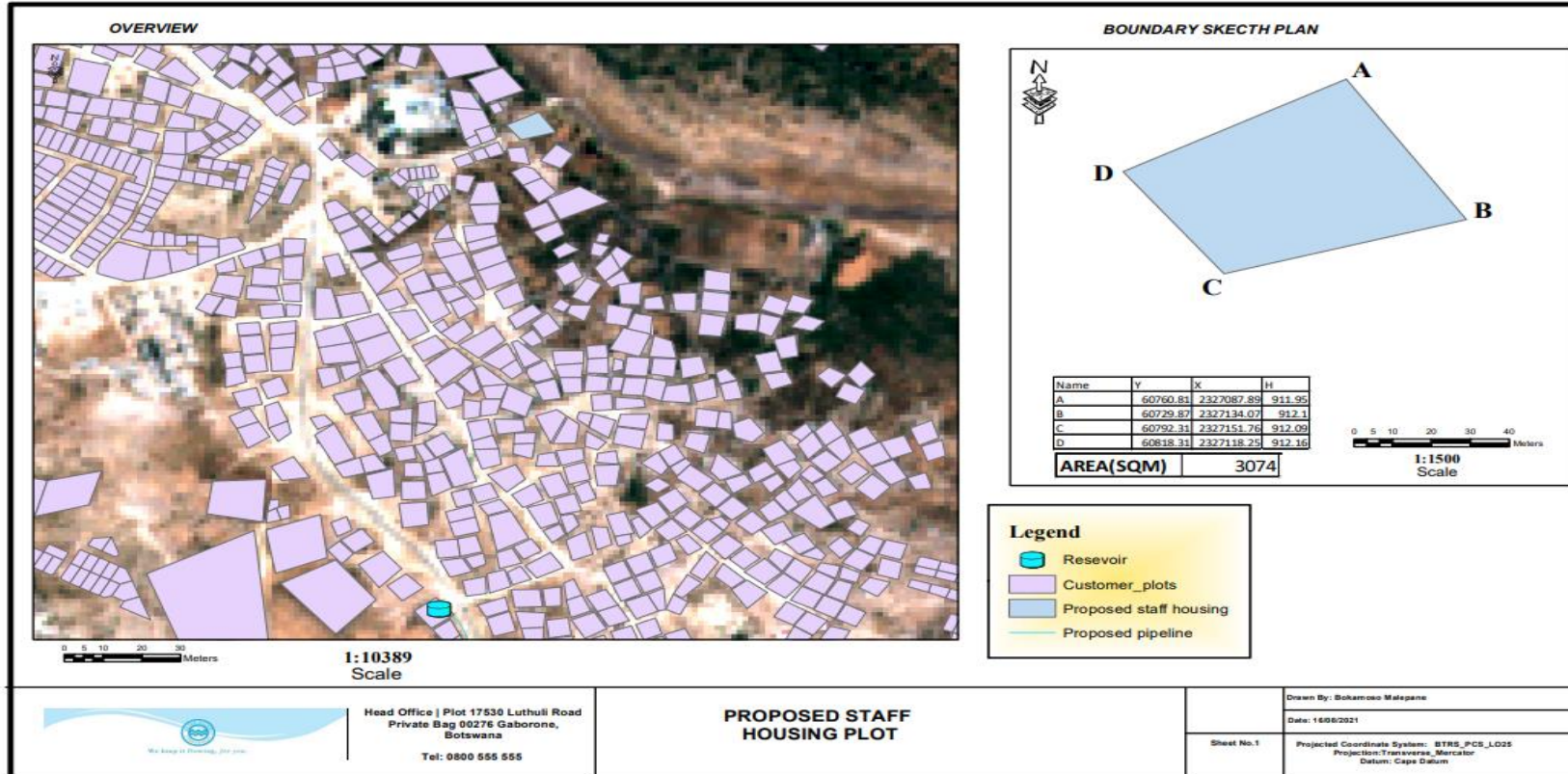


RAKOPS BOOSTER STATION



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme

RAKOPS STAFF HOUSE



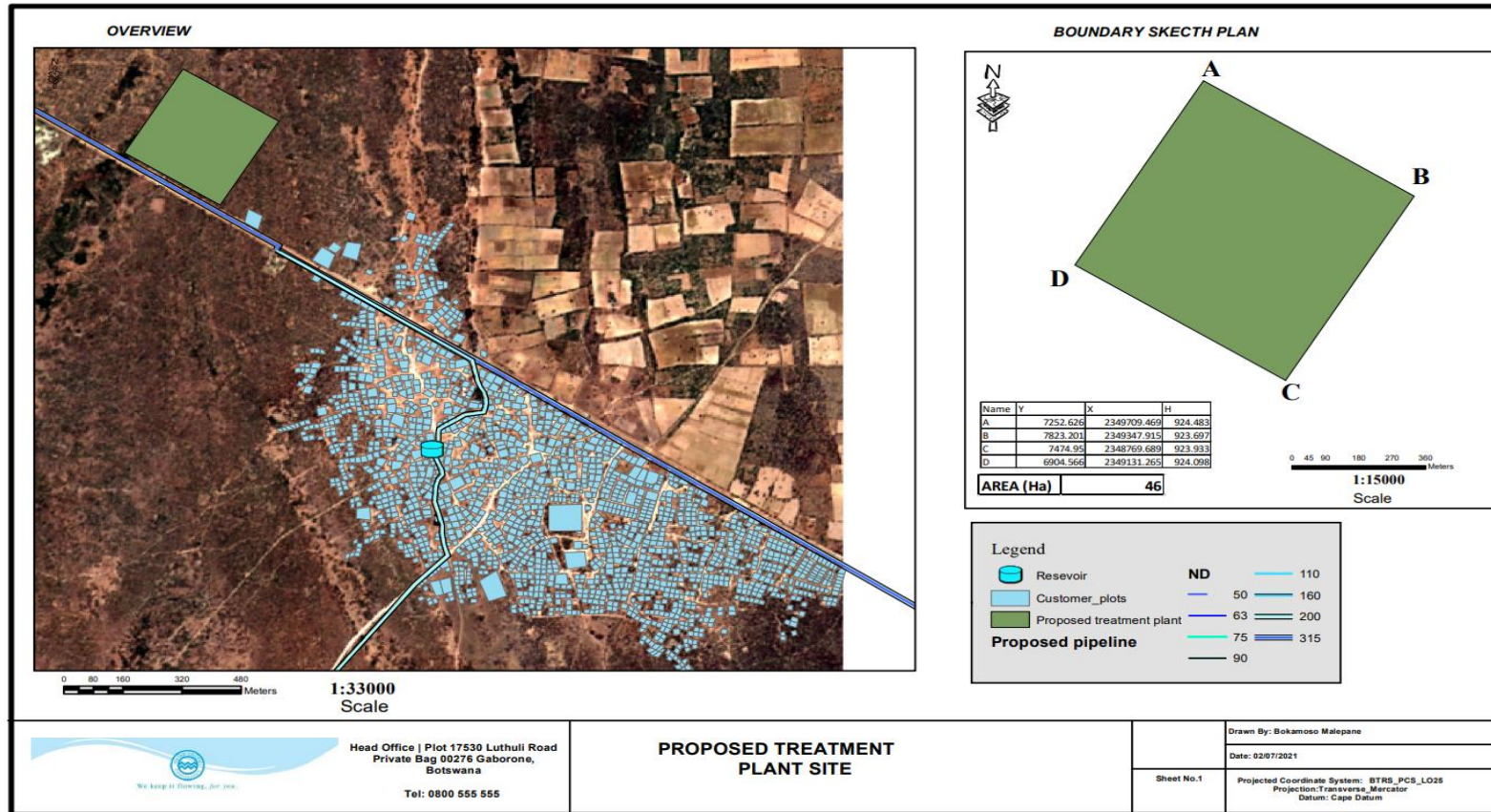
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RAKOPS WAYLEAVE

MOKOBOXANE WAYLEAVE

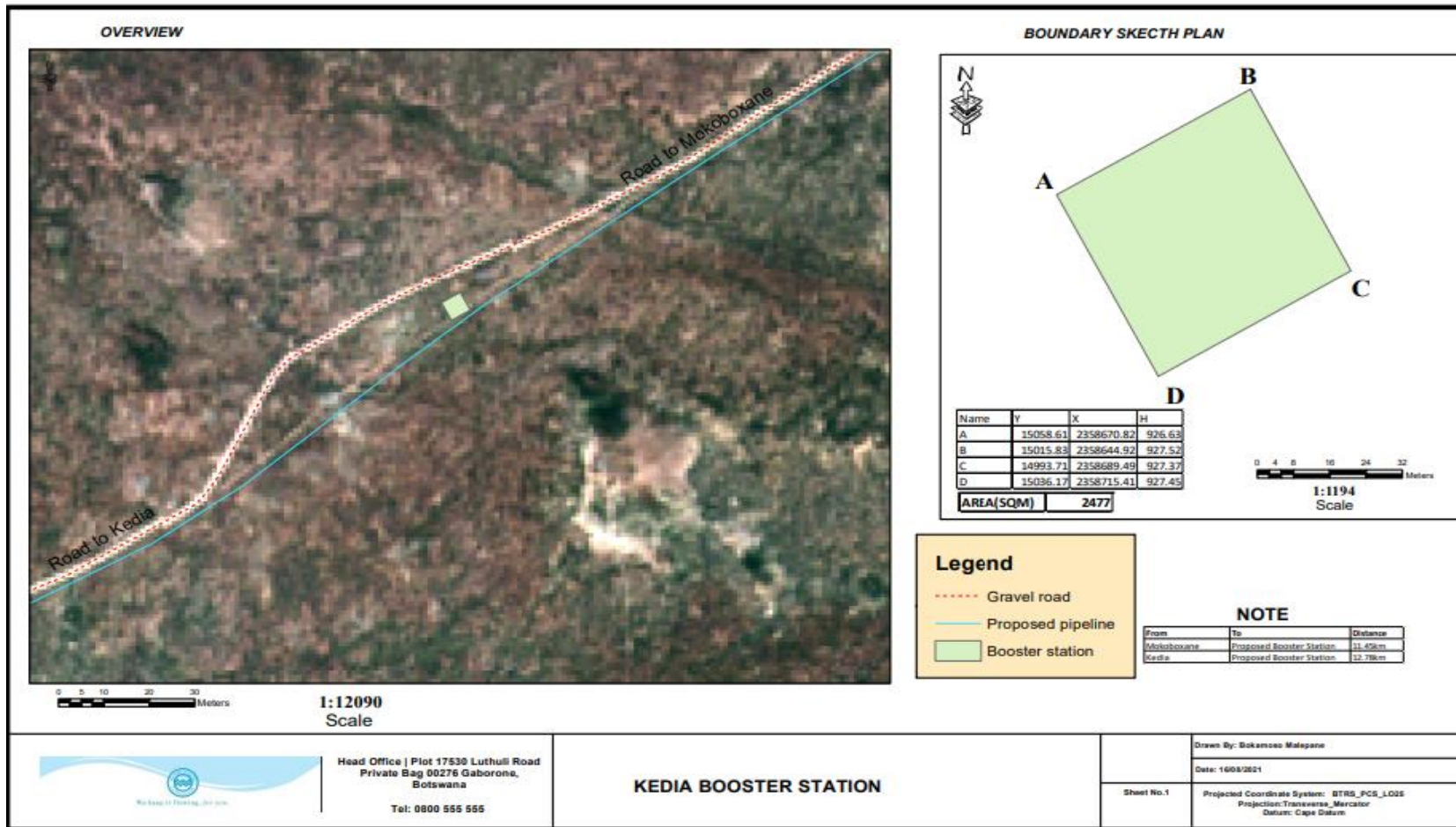


PROPOSED TREATMENT PLANT SITE IN MOKOBOXANE



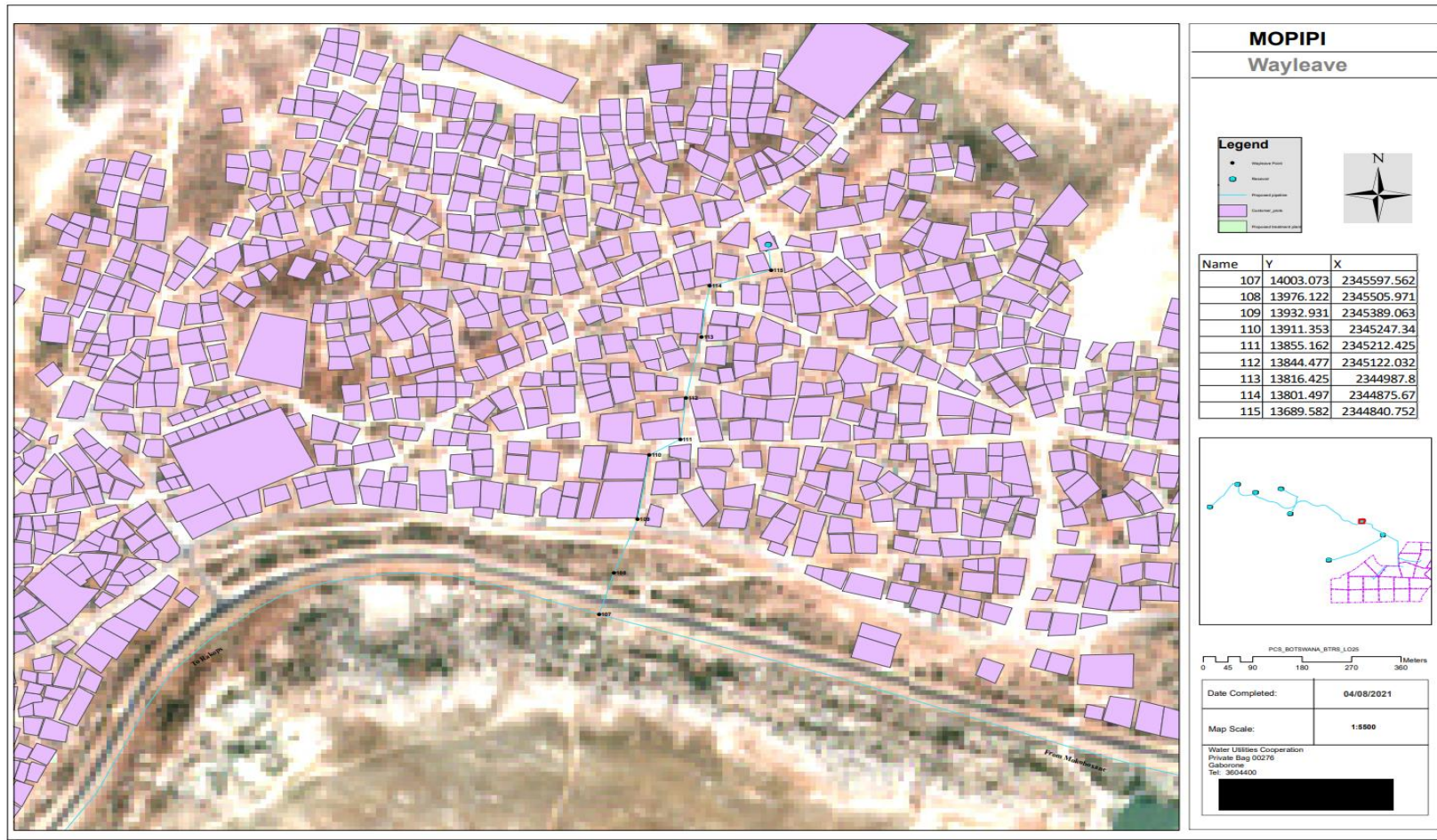
KEDIA BOOSTER STATION SITE

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



MOPIPI WAYLEAVE

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TOROMOJA

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme



ANNEX 5: CENSUS CUT-OFF DATE ADVERT PLACED IN THE DAILY NEWS NEWSPAPER

Water Utilities Corporation
We keep it flowing. for you.

PUBLIC NOTICE
BOTETI SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL CLUSTER VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME- ANNOUNCEMENT OF CUT-OFF DATES FOR CENSUS OF PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT ALONG THE PIPELINE ROUTE.

Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) intends to improve availability of water supply and efficiency services in Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages through the World Bank funding under the Botswana Emergency Water Security and Efficiency Project (BEWSEP). To actualize this infrastructure upgrade, WUC engaged Enviro Solve Consultancy (Pty) Ltd to review and update the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) report for the scheme as well as prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) thereof, as part of the pre-requisites of the World Bank Funded Project. This process will facilitate compensations for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The project is intended to improve water supply to villages of Mokobosane, Kedja, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola, Rakops and Xere.

Project Components
The planned sub-project envisages the implementation of the following water supply infrastructure:

1. Equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes located as per the table below;

Borehole No.	Location
BH 9640	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)
BH 9642	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)
BH 10149	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)
BH 10151	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)
BH 10159	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)
BH 10148	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)
BH 10162	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)

2. Pipelines from the seven (7) boreholes to the Raw Water Collector Reservoir.
3. Pipeline from the Raw Water Collector Reservoir to the Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (18.7 km long 315 mm uPVC transmission line).
4. Transmission mains from the water treatment plant to the elevated storage tanks at the villages.
5. From the WTP to Kedja elevated tank with off-takes to Mokobosane elevated tank (24.7 km long 200 mm uPVC gravity line).
6. From the WTP to Rakops elevated storage tanks with off-takes to Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja and Mmadikola Reservoirs (53.3 km long 315 mm steel gravity line).
7. Booster station after Mokobosane to boost pressure in order to reach Kedja.
8. Booster station after Toromoja tap-off to boost pressure in order to reach downstream villages of Xhumo, Mmadikola and Rakops.
9. Booster station at Rakops to boost water pressure in order to reach Xere.
10. From Rakops to Xere elevated storage tanks (16.4 km long 90 mm uPVC pump fed transmission line).

This notice serves to announce the CUT OFF DATES to allow for the census of all affected property and/or land. The public and affected property owners are requested to be available at the respective village Kgotlas to allow for the census to be held at their respective plots on the following dates and times:

ITEM	VENUE	CUT-OFF DATE	TIME
1	Mokobosane	06 th December 2021	08:00 am
2	Kedja	06 th December 2021	12:00 noon
3	Mopipi	06 th December 2021	15:00 pm
4	Xhumo	07 th December 2021	08:00 am
5	Toromoja	07 th December 2021	12:00 noon
6	Mmadikola	07 th December 2021	15:00 pm
7	Rakops	08 th December 2021	08:00 am
8	Xere	08 th December 2021	12:00 noon

KITSISO MO SECHABENG
KITSISO KA KEMISO YA PALO DIKAGO TSE DI AMIANG KE TLHABOLOLO YA GO GOKGELA METSI MO NGAOLOGONG YA BOTETI BORWA LE METSE E E MO BOGARE

Kopone ya ditamelole tsa metsi (WUC) e ikemisetse go tshafatsa seemo sa kgokagelo ya metsi le boleng jwa ditiriso mo Boteti Borwa le karolo ya mogae a a mo Bogare ka madi a bankagolo ya Mafatshafatsho. Ka fa tlase ga Botswana Emergency Water Security and Efficiency Project (BEWSEP), Tlhabolole e e itebagantse le go anamisa metsi a a streselegeng ebile ala a boleng jo bo rileng mo metseing ya Mokobosane, Kedja, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola, Rakops and Xere. Go ntolafatsa tlhabolole e, WUC ene ya thapa ba kompone ya Enviro Solve Consultancy (Pty) Ltd go ba sekawetse tlhologo ka go tshafatsa tlhakotshako tlhologo e e dirilweng mo dingwadising tse di leteng. Jo go tshafatsa tlhakotshako ya phudiso kgotso Lenoneo Tiragatso la go fudisa batho ba bo tsa amiwang ke tlhabolole e, seo e le se se tshwanetseing go dirwa ka fa tlase ga tlhabolole eo adimotsweng madi ko bankagolo ya Mafatshafatsho. Tammiso e e tsho tsa ka dikago/phetso dikaledi ya seo ya lefatshe ele thulaganyo ya molao motheo wa phudiso.

DIPOLASI TSA LEFELO
Tlhabolole e e rulagantsweng e bona tempo ya dikago/phetso tse di leteng tsa kgokagelo ya metsi:

1. Tlhemleto le go tseya mafatshafatsho a didiba tse supa (7) tse di sedimonthole mo tseleng e fa tlase:

Borehole No.	Location
BH 9640	Dipolasi tsa Lefelo la Boteti B (NN-91)
BH 9642	Dipolasi tsa Lefelo la Boteti B (NN-52)
BH 10149	Dipolasi tsa Lefelo la Boteti B (NN-92)
BH 10151	Dipolasi tsa Lefelo la Boteti B (NN-53)
BH 10159	Dipolasi tsa Lefelo la Boteti B (NN-50)
BH 10148	Dipolasi tsa Lefelo la Boteti B (NN-77)
BH 10162	Dipolasi tsa Lefelo la Boteti B (NN-76)

2. Metsi ya diphaepe go tswa didibeng tse supa (7) go ya Tankeng e e kgobokanyang metsi (asebua).
3. Mola wa phaape e etswang Tankeng e e kgobokanyang metsi go ya kgotla tshwanang metsi.
4. Diphaepe tse di letisang metsi go tswa ko a tlhatswawang teng go yako ditankeng tse di agetsweng ko godimo mo metseing ka fantsigana.
5. Go tswa madirong a a tlhatsweng metsi go ya ko tankeng e agetsweng ko godimo ko Rakops, ebo e fapoga e tse metsi ko Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja and Mmadikola (mola wa 315 mm phaepe ya tshipi o le bolelele jwa 53.3 km).
6. Setelishane sa tsosoloso mo Mokobosane go fa metsi maatle gore a gorage ko Kedja.
7. Setelishane sa tsosoloso mo Toromoja go fa metsi maatle gore a gorage ko matseing ya Xhumo, Mmadikola le Rakops.
8. Setelishane sa tsosoloso ko Rakops go fa metsi maatle gore a gorage ko Xere.
9. Go tswa Rakops go ya ko ditankeng tse di agetsweng ko godimo ko Xere (mola wa phetso wa 90 mm uPVC o le bolelele jwa 16.4 km).

KITSISO O, A BEGA KA KEMISO MALEFI GO ITLELELA PALO YA DITSHA TSE DI AMIANG. SECHABA LA BA BANG BA DITSHA TSE DI AMIANG BA KOTHA GO NNA TENG MO DIKAGOTLENG TSE DI LETENG GORE GO TSHAREWE PALO DITSHA KA MALATI A A JUELANG.

ITEM	VENUE	CUT-OFF DATE	TIME
1	Mokobosane	06th Sedimonthole 2021	08:00 am
2	Kedja	06th Sedimonthole 2021	12:00 noon
3	Mopipi	06th Sedimonthole 2021	15:00 pm
4	Xhumo	07th Sedimonthole 2021	08:00 am
5	Toromoja	07th Sedimonthole 2021	12:00 noon
6	Mmadikola	07th Sedimonthole 2021	15:00 pm
7	Rakops	08th Sedimonthole 2021	08:00 am
8	Xere	08th Sedimonthole 2021	12:00 noon

ANNEX 6: MINUTES OF PAPS AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

MEETING DETAIL

Meeting No:	1
Meeting Date:	10 September 2021

Meeting Time:	11:00 – 12:00hrs
Meeting Venue:	Microsoft Teams (BEWSEP)
Meeting Originator:	Ms R. Radibe

Meeting Name: Consultation Meeting with Mr Thapelo Jack on Ranches NO 52

Meeting Purpose: To inform them on the possible encroachments of the project on their ranches

MEETING ATTENDEES

No.	Name	Designation	Email	Present/Absent with Apology
1.	Mr M. Matswiri			P
2.	Ms. C. Ofetotse	Project Engineer	cofetotse@wuc.bw	P
3.	Mr. K. Sebeke	Project Environmentalist	ksebeke@wuc.bw	P
4.	Ms. R. Radibe	Project Sociologist	rradibe@wuc.bw	P
5.	Mr. J. Ntsatsi	Hydrogeologist	jntsatsi@wuc.bw	P
6.	Mr. Bokamoso Malepane	GIS Technician	bmalepane@wuc.bw	P
7.	Ms. D. Poloko			P
8.	Mr. T. Jack	RANCH NO-52 Family Representative		P
9.	Mr T. Gopolang	Environmentalist (Consultant)	gopolang.enviroarchi@gmail.com	P

AGENDA

No	Item	Due Date	Action By.
1.	Introductions		All
2.	Overview of the Project		Ms. C. Ofetotse (Project Engineer)
3.	Purpose of the Consultations		Mr. K. Sebeke (Project Environmentalist)
4.	Compensations		Ms. R. Radibe (Project Sociologist)
4.	Comments and Questions		Mr Thapelo Jack
5.	Wayforward		Chairperson

No	Item	Due Date	Action by.
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<p>1.</p>	<p>Introductions</p> <p>All the Water Utilities Team members were asked to introduce themselves by the Chairperson, as well as the Mr Thapelo Jack who had connected via Microsoft Teams Meeting.</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Briefing on the Project</p> <p>The Project Engineer explained that the water supply scheme is a project that covers eight villages of Mokoboxane, Kedia, Rakops, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola and Xere. She further explained that the proposed water supply scheme entails equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118m³/hr located to the south east of Mokoboxane village in 4B ranches. These boreholes include the following in the respective ranches:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BH 9640 in NN 91 2. BH 9642 in NO 52 3. BH 10148 in NN 77 4. BH 10149 in NN 93 5. BH 10151 in NO 53 6. BH 10159 in NO 50 7. BH 10162 in NN 76 <p>The boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7km from the raw water storage tank via a 250mm uPVC pipeline. The potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia which will have a booster pump station and another booster pumpstation between Xhumo junction and Madikola that will pump water to Rakops and Xere respectively. She explained that the project is in two phases. Phase 1 is the Design of the project and Phase 2 is the actual construction of the project.</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Ms. C. Ofetotse</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Purpose of the Consultations</p> <p>The Environmentalist explained that as WUC we are the proponent of the project which is funded by World Bank. He explained that it is a requirement that we engage with all stakeholders as WUC as per World Bank policies and laws of Botswana so that we reach a mutual agreement where encroachments on people's properties are concerned. He mentioned that this is an initial consultation with Mr Thapelo Jack as one of the project boreholes sit on their ranch NO. 52 and would want to know what their expectations and interests are as far as the project is concerned on the encroachments on their ranches. These are requirements of the environmental and social assessments.</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Mr. K. Sebeke</p>

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<p>4.</p>	<p>Compensations</p> <p>The Project Sociologist explained that part of the consultations include discussing how much land the project requests Ranch NO-52. She also stated that they would be asked to sign a consent form as an initial indication of their cooperation towards the project and an agreement will be signed by both parties at a later stage once the consultations have been concluded.</p> <p>It was explained that the project would need a 30m x 30m fence around the borehole point, an access road of 7m width by 200m length and a gate.</p> <p>The Project Sociologist explained that compensations are done in monetary form and normally the affected person would be asked for their preferred Property Valuer to value their property at current open markets and the Valuation thereof would be discussed once an agreement has been reached.</p>	<p>Note</p>	<p>Ms. R. Radibe (Chairing)</p>
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5.	<p>Questions and Comments</p> <p>Mr Thapelo Jack was thankful for the proposed project and the consultation process. He stated that he supports the proposed development.</p> <p>Mr Jack confirmed that their ranch was NO-52.</p> <p>Mr. Jack stated that their Ranch is not yet fenced hence they do not anticipate any disturbance to the fence.</p> <p>He also said that BH 9642 is located within their ranch and is currently operational. He said that the leakages from BH 9642, led to their livestock going astray and susceptible to theft.</p> <p>Mr Jack also pointed out that continuous drawing of water will eventually lead to a drop on borehole yield. Please do thorough monitoring of groundwater to counter for overdrawing.</p> <p>Mr Thapelo Jack added that there are other boreholes in the area, so they thought Water Utilities Corporation will expropriate the whole ranch and relocate them to somewhere else to avoid setbacks in future caused by various project maintenance activities.</p> <p>Responses</p> <p>Mr Moeti Matswiri thanked Mr Thapelo Jack for the pertinent issues he raised. He said that they (WUC) have taken cognizance of the impacts brought about by the proposed project.</p> <p>Mr Matswiri said that they have done assessments and they are forced by legislation to conduct monthly borehole monitoring and submit the results to Water Apportionment Board to guard against over drawing.</p> <p>He advised that relocation of the affected persons would be quite expensive and time costly other than expropriating a small percentage of the ranch.</p> <p>Mr Joel Ntsatsi added that In some cases they request the borehole owners to stop pumping and use the borehole as a monitoring borehole to test for interference while they offer a temporary alternative solution.</p> <p>If they discover that the borehole yields are affected, they sometimes offer the borehole owner water from the project borehole or offer them an alternative borehole.</p> <p>Mr Ntsatsi also added that they are aware of the boreholes in the area and the boreholes are used as monitoring boreholes. Sometimes the boreholes are given to Ranch owners but after due consultations.</p> <p>Mr Ntsatsi also said that our boreholes will be run remotely and hard wiring float of the pump will be essential to switch off in order to counter overflowing during pumping/operation.</p>	<p>Note</p> <p>Note</p> <p>Note</p>	<p>Mr. Thapelo Jack</p> <p>Mr. Thapelo Jack</p> <p>Mr M. Matswiri</p> <p>Mr. J. Ntsatsi</p>
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	<p>Responding to excessive water drawing, Mr Ntsatsi said that they usually make arrangements with private borehole owners in the vicinity to monitor the groundwater levels.</p>		<p>Mr. J. Ntsatsi</p>
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MEETING DETAIL

Meeting No:	1
Meeting Date:	26 July 2021
Meeting Time:	11:00 – 12:00hrs
Meeting Venue:	Microsoft Teams (BEWSEP)
Meeting Originator:	Ms R. Radibe

Meeting Name:	Consultation Meeting With Mahube Family on Ranches NO 52, NO 53 and NN76
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Meeting Purpose:	To inform them on the possible encroachments of the project on their ranches
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MEETING ATTENDEES

No.	Name	Designation	Email	Present/Absent with Apology
10.	Ms. C. Ofetotse	Project Engineer	cofetotse@wuc.bw	P
11.	Mr. K. Sebeke	Project Environmentalist	ksebeke@wuc.bw	P
12.	Ms. R. Radibe	Project Sociologist	rradibe@wuc.bw	P
13.	Mr. J. Ntsatsi	Hydrogeologist	jntsatsi@wuc.bw	P
14.	Mr. T. Gapu	Project Controls Officer	tgapu@wuc.bw	P
15.	Mr. Bokamoso Malepane	GIS Technician	bmalepane@wuc.bw	P
16.	Ms. S. Meghjee	Project Planner	s.meghjee@wuc.bw	P
17.	Mr. C. Mahube	Ranch NN 76 Syndicate Member	juicemahube@gmail.com	P
18.	Mr. K. Mahube	Ranch NN 76 Syndicate Member	juicemahube@gmail.com	P
19.	Mr. Z. Mahube	Ranch NN 76 Syndicate Member	juicemahube@gmail.com	P

AGENDA

No	Item	Due Date	Action By.
1.	Introductions		All
2.	Overview of the Project		Ms. C. Ofetotse (Project Engineer)
3.	Purpose of the Consultations		Mr. K. Sebeke (Project Environmentalist)
4.	Compensations		Ms. R. Radibe (Project Sociologist)
4.	Comments and Questions		Mahube Family
5.	Wayforward		Chairperson

No	Item	Due Date	Action By.
1.	<p>Introductions</p> <p>All the Water Utilities Team members were asked to introduce themselves by the Chairperson, as well as the Mahube family members who had connected via Microsoft Teams Meeting.</p>	Note	All
2.	<p>Briefing on the Project</p> <p>The Project Engineer explained that the water supply scheme is a project that covers eight villages of Mokoboxane, Kedia, Rakops, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola and Xere. She further explained that the proposed water supply scheme entails equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118m³/hr located to the south east of Mokoboxane village in 4B ranches. These boreholes include the following in the respective ranches:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. BH 9640 in NN 91 9. BH 9642 in NO 52 10. BH 10148 in NN 77 11. BH 10149 in NN 93 12. BH 10151 in NO 53 13. BH 10159 in NO 50 14. BH 10162 in NN 76 <p>The boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7km from the raw water storage tank via a 250mm uPVC pipeline. The potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia which will have a booster pump station and another booster pumpstation between Xhumo junction and Madikola that will pump water to Rakops and Xere respectively.</p> <p>She explained that the project is in two phases. Phase 1 is the Design of the project and Phase 2 is the actual construction of the project.</p>	Note	Ms. C. Ofetotse

No	Item	Due Date	Action By.
4.	<p>Compensations</p> <p>The Project Sociologist explained that part of the consultations include discussing how much land the project requests from the Mahube family. She also stated that they would be asked to sign a consent form as an initial indication of their cooperation towards the project and an agreement will be signed by both parties at a later stage once the consultations have been concluded.</p> <p>She also requested that the Mahube family clarify which ranches belong them among the NO 52, NO 53 and NN 76.</p> <p>It was explained that the project would need a 30m x 30m to fence around the borehole point, an access road of 7m width by 200m length and a gate.</p> <p>She also explained that compensations are done in monetary form and normally the affected person would be asked for their preferred Property Valuer to value their property at current open markets and the Valuation thereof would be discussed once an agreement has been reached.</p>	Note	Ms. R. Radibe (Chairing)

No	Item	Due Date	Action By.
	<p>The Environmentalist explained that the cost valuation will be borne by WUC.</p> <p>As to what modalities will be used to acquire the land, whether to lease or purchase, he explained that advice was being sought from Land Board on the matter but the consultations also include the modalities which the affected ranch owners would prefer or agree on.</p> <p>He mentioned that the intention was to get a common Valuer for all the ranches to maintain consistency on the compensations to be paid. He also assured the meeting that the valuations will be discussed with the affected ranch owners and a mutual agreement reached.</p>	Note	Mr. K. Sebeke
5.	<p>Wayforward</p> <p>Upon closing the Chairperson thanked the Mahube family and informed them that they will be informed about sub-sequent consultation meetings.</p> <p>The Chairperson appreciated all for the attendance and contributions. Informed the meeting that she will send the minutes of the consultative meeting before the next meeting.</p> <p>Meeting adjourned at 12:00hrs.</p>	Note	Ms. R. Radibe

MEETING DETAIL

Meeting No:	2
Meeting Date:	20 July 2021
Meeting Time:	12:00 – 13:00hrs
Meeting Venue:	Microsoft Teams (BEWSEP)
Meeting Originator:	Ms R. Radibe

Meeting Name:	Consultation Meeting With MMEREKI Family on Ranch NO 50
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Meeting Purpose:	To inform them on the possible encroachments of the project on their ranch
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MEETING ATTENDEES

No.	Name	Designation	Email	Present/Absent with Apology
1.	Ms. C. Ofetotse	Project Engineer	cofetotse@wuc.bw	P
2.	Mr. K. Sebeke	Project Environmentalist	ksebeke@wuc.bw	P
3.	Ms. R. Radibe	Project Sociologist	rradibe@wuc.bw	P
4.	Mr. B. Malepane	GIS Technician	bmalepane@wuc.bw	P
5.	Mr. G. C. Mmerekhi	Mmerekhi Family Representative	gobitsa@hotmail.com	P

AGENDA

No	Item	Due Date	Action By.
1.	Introductions		All
2.	Follow Up on the 1 st Consultation		All
3.	Comments and Questions		Mmerekhi Family Representative
4.	Wayforward		Chairperson

No	Item	Due Date	Action By.
1.	<p>Introductions</p> <p>All the Water Utilities Team members were asked to introduce themselves by the Chairperson, as well as the Mmerekhi family representative who had connected via Microsoft Teams Meeting.</p>	Note	All
2.	<p>Follow Up on the 1st Consultation</p> <p>The meeting was a follow-up on the last meeting. The Chairperson indicated that she was following up on the certificate confirming the purchase of BH 10159 by the Mmerekhi family. She also requested that the Mmerekhi family should write a paper and state their expectations and wishes concerning the use of BH 10159 by the project so that these can be addressed as agreements are drawn.</p>	Note	Ms. R. Radibe

Meeting detail

Meeting No:	1
Meeting Date:	September 2021
Meeting Time:	14:00 – 15:30
Meeting Venue:	Microsoft Teams (BEWSEP)
Meeting Originator:	Ms R. Radibe

Meeting Name:	Consultation Meeting With Beetsoga Syndicate on Ranch NN92
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Meeting Purpose:	To inform them on the possible encroachment of the pipeline on NN92
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MEETING ATTENDEES

No.	Name	Designation	Email	Present/Absent with Apology
20.	Mr. M. Matswiri	BEWSE Project Coordinator	mmatswiri@wuc.bw	P
21.	Ms. C. Ofetotse	Project Engineer	cofetotse@wuc.bw	P
22.	Mr. K. Sebeke	Environmentalist	ksebeke@wuc.bw	P
23.	Ms. R. Radibe	Project Sociologist	rradibe@wuc.bw	P
24.	Mr. J. Ntsatsi	Hydrogeologist	jntsatsi@wuc.bw	P
25.	Mr. D. Poloko	Maintenance Engineer - Letlhakane	dpoloko@wuc.bw	P
26.	Mr. T. Gopolang	Archaeologist - Envirosolve	Gopolang.enviroarchi@gmail.com	P
27.	Mr. B. Mohinamune	Beetsoroga Syndicate Member	Beetsorogaranchs@gmail.com	P
28.	Mr. O. Mohinamune	Beetsoroga Syndicate Member	Beetsorogaranchs@gmail.com	P
29.	Ms. A. Mohinamune	Beetsoroga Syndicate Member	Beetsorogaranchs@gmail.com	P
30.	Mr. Clement Modisenyane	Lead Engineer	cmodisenyane@wuc.bw	AA

AGENDA

No	Item	Due Date	Action.
1.	Introductions		All
2.	Objective of the meeting		Chairperson
3.	Briefing on the Project		Ms. C. Ofetotse
4.	Comments and Questions		Beetsoroga Members
5.	Wayforward		Chairperson
1.	Introductions	Note	All

No	Item	Due Date	Action.
	All the Water Utilities Team members were asked to introduce themselves by the Chairperson, as well as the Beetsoroga Syndicate members who had connected via telephone conferencing.		
2.	<p>Objectives of the Project</p> <p>The Chairperson stated that objective of the meeting was to consult the Beetsoroga Syndicate members on the possible encroachment of the Boteti South and Central Villages Water Supply Scheme pipeline on their ranch, NN92. She explained that the encroachment will be a 7m wide by 5.9km for pipeline servitude and access road for maintenance of the pipeline, as well as a lockable gate, if the ranch is closed by the fence on the adjacent end. She explained that the due compensations will be done after all agreements have been managed and completed.</p>	Note	Ms. R. Radibe (Chairperson)
3.	<p>Briefing on the Project</p> <p>The Project Engineer explained that the water supply scheme is a project that covers eight villages of Mokoboxane, Kedia, Rakops, Mopipi, Xhumo, Toromoja, Mmadikola and Xere.</p> <p>She further explained that the proposed water supply scheme entails equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118m³/hr located to the south east of Mokoboxane village in 4B ranches. The boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7km from the raw water storage tank via a 250mm uPVC pipeline. The potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia which will have a booster pump station and another booster pumpstation between Xhumo junction and Madikola that will pump water to Rakops and Xere respectively.</p> <p>She explained that the project is in two phases. Phase 1 is the Design of the project and Phase 2 is the actual construction of the project.</p>	Note	Ms. O Ofetotse

No	Item	Due Date	Action.
	It was explained to Mr. Mohinamune that boreholes are monitored to ensure that their boreholes are not affected, but in the even that their borehole is affected, corrective measures are taken. It was also explained to him that the Water Apportionment Board is the one responsible for allocating boreholes to the ranchers who want to purchase and that WUC cannot influence them in anyway.	Note	Mr. J. Ntsatsi
5.	<p>Wayforward</p> <p>Beetsoroga Syndicate was requested to write a paper that details their expectations and their aspirations for the project to consider as preparations are made for encroachment of their ranch, NN92.</p> <p>The Chairperson appreciated all for the attendance and contributions.</p> <p>Meeting adjourned at 15:30hrs.</p>	List of expectations and aspirations	Beetsoroga Syndicate

MINUTES OF CONSULTATIONS FOR THE CUT-OFF DATE

VENUE	MOKOBOXANE
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DATE	06/12/2021
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START TIME	0845HRS
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END TIME	1000HRS
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No	Item	Action
1.	Prayer	

1.1.	Prayer by volunteer	Ms Gabopadiile (Volunteer)																								
2.	Introductions																									
2.1.	Attendees introduced themselves.	All																								
3.	Welcome Remarks																									
3.1.	The VDC Chairperson welcomed everyone in attendance.	VDC Chairperson																								
4.	Project Brief																									
4.1.	<p>Mr. Gopolang highlighted that the purpose of the meeting was to sensitive respective communities of the Cut-Off Dates for the census of properties affected by the anticipated Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Village Water Supply Scheme project. This project is funded by the World Bank and it is facilitated by Water Utilities Corporation (WUC). He stated that there are seven ranches from which seven existing boreholes are needed for the project, therefore, portions of land are required from each affected ranch.</p> <p>Mr Gopolang with the aid of maps and survey drawings highlighted that the proposed water supply scheme sub-project entails the equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118 m³/hr, located to the south east of Mokoboxane village. He said the boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250 m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7 km from the raw water storage tank via a 250 mm uPVC pipeline. Mr Gopolang added that the potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia, after Toromoja to downstream villages and Rakops to Xere that needs a booster pump stations. The gravity mains range from 1 km to 67 km and pipe diameters from 63 mm uPVC to 315 mm steel pipes.</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								
4.2.	<p>The project area has been surveyed and affected parties have been identified. Moreover, the exercise was carried out with caution to avoid at all costs affecting private property. The ranches that are affected by the project are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borehole No.</th> <th>Yield m³/h</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BH 9640</td> <td>50</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 9642</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10149</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10151</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10159</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10148</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10162</td> <td>7</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These ranches are privately owned, therefore, where the project will enter and/or exit the ranch, a lockable gate will be constructed. A 5m wide portion of land will be required for the pipeline, and each borehole will require a 30m by 30m portion of land.</p>	Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Location	BH 9640	50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)	BH 9642	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)	BH 10149	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)	BH 10151	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)	BH 10159	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)	BH 10148	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)	BH 10162	7	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)	Tinae Gopolang
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4.3.	<p>The World Bank and WUC requires us to consult local communities and affected parties regarding Cut-Off Dates. Cut-Off dates for census of affected properties start on the 06th of December 2021. The cut-off date marks the day that the census begins for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Any affected persons who move into the sub project areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation. Therefore, no developments, ploughing or land allocation where the pipeline will be constructed. Any developments done after today will not be compensated.</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								

COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS

NO.	FULL NAME/ ORGANIZATION	QUESTIONS/ COMMENTS	RESPONSE
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1.	Albert Kamukuru	There are shared boreholes, will they be affected?	Mr Gopolang responded thus, "We have identified and consulted affected parties, and consultations are still ongoing on-going There are procedures we follow when dealing with syndicate boreholes, in your case shared boreholes".
		WUC boreholes are deep, they will deplete the groundwater sources for nearby boreholes. How will those affected be compensated?	There will be borehole monitoring during operation, to monitor the water levels at the boreholes to counter overdrawing by WUC. Anyone can go and request for results or more information from Water Apportionment Board at WUC regarding quantities drawn.
		Do you attend to those with certificates for their ranches only or even those without?	We will need a certificate for verification purpose. Syndicates will be required to provide a record of everyone who is a member.
2.	Samson Kelatheletswe	We want to know if our community will be employed during construction?	Mr Gopolang indicated that indeed there will be recruitment for employment from the community. He advised that those who will be employed to work hard. The Community was advised to voice out their concerns and wishes.
3.	Marx Tshikae	How am I going to know where the pipeline will be? Should I wait for you to place danger tapes first?	Mr Gopolang described the affected ranches and proposed route further with the aid of maps of survey drawings. We have consulted affected parties, and consultations are ongoing.
5.	Vote of thanks		
5.1.	Acknowledged that the meeting was held, about a project that affects the villages.		Baipati Moloji
6.	Closing Prayer		
6.1.			All

VENUE	KEDIA
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DATE	06/12/2021
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START TIME	1200HRS
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END TIME	1330HRS
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No	Item	Action
1.	Opening Prayer	
1.1.	Prayer by volunteer	Baula (Volunteer)
2.	Introductions	
2.1	Attendees introduced themselves.	All
3.	Welcome Remarks	
3.1.	The Chief welcomed everyone in attendance.	Kgosi Sedike
4.	Project Brief	

3.1.	<p>Mr. Gopolang highlighted that the purpose of the meeting was to sensitive respective communities of the Cut-Off Dates for the census of properties affected by the anticipated Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Village Water Supply Scheme project. This project is funded by the World Bank and it is facilitated by Water Utilities Corporation (WUC). He stated that a layout drawing was done to give a visual representation of which properties will be affected by the project.</p> <p>Mr Gopolang with the aid of maps and survey drawings highlighted that the proposed water supply scheme sub-project entails the equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118 m³/hr, located to the south east of Mokoboxane village. He said the boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250 m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7 km from the raw water storage tank via a 250 mm uPVC pipeline. Mr Gopolang added that the potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia, after Toromoja to downstream villages and Rakops to Xere that needs a booster pump stations. The gravity mains range from 1 km to 67 km and pipe diameters from 63 mm uPVC to 315 mm steel pipes.</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								
3.2.	<p>The project area has been surveyed and affected parties have been identified. Moreover, the exercise was carried out with caution to avoid at all costs affecting private property. The ranches that are affected by the project are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 837 1209 1211"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borehole No.</th> <th>Yield m³/h</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BH 9640</td> <td>50</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 9642</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10149</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10151</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10159</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10148</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10162</td> <td>7</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These ranches are privately owned, therefore, where the project will enter and/or exit the ranch, a lockable gate will be constructed. A 5m wide portion of land will be required for the pipeline, and each borehole will require a 30m by 30m portion of land.</p>	Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Location	BH 9640	50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)	BH 9642	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)	BH 10149	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)	BH 10151	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)	BH 10159	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)	BH 10148	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)	BH 10162	7	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)	Tinae Gopolang
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3.3.	<p>Construction activities may result in cracks in houses which are near. The Community was recommended to take pictures of the state of their properties before the project commences in order to prove if it has indeed caused any damages.</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								
3.4.	<p>The World Bank and WUC requires us to consult local communities and affected parties regarding Cut-Off Dates. Cut-Off dates for census of affected properties start on the 06th of December 2021. The cut-off date marks the day that the census begins for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Any affected persons who move into the sub project areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation. Therefore, no developments, ploughing or land allocation where the pipeline will be constructed. Any developments done after today will not be compensated.</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								
3.5.	<p>Each village will have a Community Liaison Officer to act as an intermediary between WUC and the community. A Grievance Mechanism and Vulnerable Community Plan tools will be implemented. GBV issues should be addressed.</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								

NO.	FULL NAME/ ORGANIZATION	QUESTIONS/COMMENTS	RESPONSE	Action by
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1.	Gorileng Keleneetswe	We heard about the seven boreholes and other villages. Have you surveyed these boreholes to ensure adequate supply to the whole of Boteti: What is the combined yield?	Assessments were carried out, and the combined yield is 118m ³ /h and 2,832m ³ /day.	Tinae Gopolang
		Have you seen where to place the tank in Kedia, Mopipi and Mokoboxane?	Yes, it has been identified per village. The proposed elevated storage tanks will be housed on the existing WUC plots where there are existing elevated tanks.	Tinae Gopolang
		After completion, will you hand the service to the community, or it will be handled by WUC? If it is the community, there is need of specialists to take care of it.	WUC will operate it.	Tinae Gopolang
2.	Molemisi Bothata	Thankful for the project, believes it will change lives. He asked where the Reverse Osmosis Treatment plant will be placed.	It will be at Mokoboxane. The location of the treatment plant was shown on the map and understood by all.	Tinae Gopolang
		After works, Contractor have a tendency of leaving poor housekeeping on site.	The Contractor will be supervised daily.	Tinae Gopolang
		We have worries, with the Contractor promising a better pay rate but when works commences pay rate is reduced. Sub-Contractors do not address safety issues.	A community liaison officer who will be employed from the community will act as an intermediary between the project and the community. All concerns/grievances including underpayments, GBVs etc, will be addressed to her who will escalate the matter to the relevant authorities.	Tinae Gopolang
		Will there be employees who will ensure that what has been agreed upon is carried out?	A Community Liaison Officer will be hired per village to monitor, document and report any issue. The project will adopt a project specific Grievance Mechanism. There will be an Environmentalist to supervise works on site and ensure that the Contractor mitigates issues that arise.	Tinae Gopolang
3.	Kgosi Mathoa	A 600m deep borehole pumped daily may dry up other boreholes in the vicinity. How will those whose boreholes are out of water be compensated?	Boreholes in Botswana are monitored monthly to counter against depletion of the groundwater source.	Tinae Gopolang
4.	Mr Taolo	Will you use the existing pipes or new ones to supply water in Kedia?	A new pipeline will be constructed along the existing pipeline.	Tinae Gopolang
5.	Mr Mabula	Worried that excavators are going to disturb the environment outside the project area	An Environmental Consultant will be present onsite to ensure that the Contractor mitigates environmental issues that arise.	Tinae Gopolang
		Worried that the Contractor will bring employees not from Kedia,	The Contractor will be introduced to the community at the Kgotla.	Tinae Gopolang

		while there are people available to work from Kedia.	Employees will be hired at the Kgotla.	
		Worried about payment issues that will arise	The Contractor will be required to provide contracts for its employees.	Tinae Gopolang
6.	Mr Maikutlo Kenosi (VDC Chairperson)	Recommended that the Contractor should bring contract forms.	The Contractor will be required to provide contracts for its employees.	Tinae Gopolang
		Contractor to ensure Corporate Social Responsibility is done. The road is not in a good condition, it requires culverts.	Noted	Tinae Gopolang

4.	Vote of thanks	
4.1.	Acknowledged that the meeting was held, about a project that affects the villages.	Kgosi Matlhoa
5.	Closing Prayer	
5.1.	Prayer by volunteer	Baula (Volunteer)

VENUE	MOPIPI	DATE	06/12/2021
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START TIME	1500HRS	END TIME	1600HRS
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No	Item	Action																								
1.	Prayer																									
1.1.	Prayer by volunteer	Moruti Gokelang (Volunteer)																								
2.	Introductions																									
2.1.	Attendees introduced themselves.	All																								
3.	Welcome Remarks																									
3.1.	Kgosi Matlhare welcomed everyone in attendance. He highlighted that development is behind and there are vandalised water pipes, He asked attendees to participate accordingly.	Kgosi Matlhare																								
4.	Project Brief																									
4.1.	<p>Mr. Gopolang highlighted that the purpose of the meeting was to sensitive respective communities of the Cut-Off Dates for the census of properties affected by the anticipated Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Village Water Supply Scheme project. This project is funded by the World Bank and it is facilitated by Water Utilities Corporation (WUC). He stated that a layout drawing was done to give a visual representation of which properties will be affected by the project.</p> <p>Mr Gopolang with the aid of maps and survey drawings highlighted that the proposed water supply scheme sub-project entails the equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118 m³/hr, located to the south east of Mokoboxane village. He said the boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250 m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7 km from the raw water storage tank via a 250 mm uPVC pipeline. Mr Gopolang added that the potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia, after Toromoja to downstream villages and Rakops to Xere that needs a booster pump stations. The gravity mains range from 1 km to 67 km and pipe diameters from 63 mm uPVC to 315 mm steel pipes.</p> <p>The project area has been surveyed and affected parties have been identified. Moreover, the exercise was carried out with caution to avoid at all costs affecting private property. The ranches that are affected by the project are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="316 1435 1187 1809"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borehole No.</th> <th>Yield m³/h</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BH 9640</td> <td>50</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 9642</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10149</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10151</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10159</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10148</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10162</td> <td>7</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These ranches are privately owned, therefore, where the project will enter and/or exit the ranches, a lockable gate will be constructed. A 5m wide portion of land will be required for the pipeline, and each borehole will require a 30m by 30m portion of land.</p>	Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Location	BH 9640	50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)	BH 9642	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)	BH 10149	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)	BH 10151	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)	BH 10159	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)	BH 10148	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)	BH 10162	7	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)	Tinae Gopolang
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4.2.	The Contractor will be introduced to the community at the Kgotla and hiring will be carried out at the Kgotla as well.																									

4.3.	There are local community members that may be affected by the project. The Consultant and the Community Liaison Officer will be there to ensure that the Contractor complies. A census of the affected will be carried out, a Grievance Mechanism will be implemented and the CLO will record everything.	Tinae Gopolang
4.4.	The World Bank and WUC requires us to consult local communities and affected parties regarding Cut-Off Dates. Cut-Off dates for census of affected properties start on the 06 th of December 2021. Therefore, no developments, ploughing or land allocation where the pipeline will be constructed. Any developments done after today will not be compensated. World Bank recognises everyone, even vendors because their welfare can be affected by the project. Therefore, no one should position themselves along the project area.	Tinae Gopolang

NO.	FULL NAME/ ORGANIZATION	QUESTIONS/COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION
1.	Rre Gobelaetsweng Lebapotswe VDC Vice Chairperson	When will the project start?	The project has started, what is left is the completion of land expropriation and compensation of affected parties then the contractor will mobilize his resources.	Tinae Gopolang
2.	Shaka Shaka VDC Chairperson	What is the duration of the project?	Eighteen months.	Tinae Gopolang
		How many people will be employed?	The community will be employed, but not certain about the number of people who will be employed at the moment.	Tinae Gopolang
3.	Gokegelang	Believes that the project will bring positive outcomes.	Noted with thanks	Tinae Gopolang
4.	Mme Moloi	I have a ranch in Xisha/Xwisha, will it be affected?	Consultations are ongoing, everyone who is affected will be consulted, as well as the Land Board.	Tinae Gopolang
5.	Rre Thaloso Batlametse	We are concerned by the shortage of water and salty water.		Tinae Gopolang
		I heard that the pipe will follow the existing pipeline. What procedures will take place if the pipeline passes through a private property?	If we find out as the project is ongoing that there is a plot that is affected, the respective Land Board and Landowner will be consulted and compensation will be carried out accordingly.	
6.	Mmopi Bayani	Asked that application for Community Liaison Office to be publicized well on time so that the local community may have enough time to see it.	The CLO will be someone from the respective village and the advert of the position will be posted well on time.	Tinae Gopolang
7.	Kgosi Matlhare	Stated that they have been waiting for water to be supplied in Mopipi, and the necessary developments have been postponed for the longest time. Please make sure this project	We have to complete the compensation exercise for all affected parties that have been identified first. This is why consultations are necessary.	Tinae Gopolang

		starts soon and completed on time.		
		Where will the booster station be in Mopipi, this cluster is big?	There will be no booster station at Mopipi. Only Mokoboxane, Toromoja and Rakops will have booster stations. These are strategically positioned to pump water to other villages.	Tinae Gopolang
8.	Councilor	Requested that if a campsite is setup at Mopipi, they request that after the project is completed, the resources in the campsite should be donated to the community of Mopipi.	Noted	Tinae Gopolang
Vote of Thanks				
Acknowledged that the meeting was held, about a project that affects the villages.				Councillor
Closing Prayer				
				All

VENUE	XHUMO
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DATE	07/12/2021
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START TIME	0800HRS
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END TIME	0900HRS
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No	Item	Action																								
1.	Introductions																									
1.1.	Attendees introduced themselves.	All																								
2.	Welcome Remarks																									
2.1.	Kgosi Ntshumbiwa welcomed everyone in attendance. Stated that <i>Dikgosana</i> went for holidays and will be back on the 15 th January 2022. The community has not been meeting because of Covid-19, therefore, the meeting will be attended by Tribal Leaders as well as The Village Development Committee on behalf of the community.	Kgosi Ntshumbiwa																								
3.	Project Brief																									
3.1.	<p>Mr. Gopolang highlighted that the purpose of the meeting was to sensitive respective communities of the Cut-Off Dates for the census of properties affected by the anticipated Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Village Water Supply Scheme project. This project is funded by the World Bank and it is facilitated by Water Utilities Corporation (WUC). He stated that a layout drawing was done to give a visual representation of which properties will be affected by the project.</p> <p>Mr Gopolang with the aid of maps and survey drawings highlighted that the proposed water supply scheme sub-project entails the equipping and electrification of seven (7) boreholes with a combined yield of 118 m³/hr, located to the south-east of Mokoboxane village. He said the boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250 m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7 km from the raw water storage tank via a 250 mm uPVC pipeline. Mr Gopolang added that the potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia, after Toromoja to downstream villages and Rakops to Xere that needs a booster pump stations. The gravity mains range from 1 km to 67 km and pipe diameters from 63 mm uPVC to 315 mm steel pipes.</p> <p>The project area has been surveyed and affected parties have been identified. Moreover, the exercise was carried out with caution to avoid at all costs affecting private property. The ranches that are affected by the project are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="312 1370 1228 1747"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borehole No.</th> <th>Yield m³/h</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BH 9640</td> <td>50</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 9642</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10149</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10151</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10159</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10148</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10162</td> <td>7</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These ranches are privately owned, therefore, where the project will enter and/or exit the ranches, a lockable gate will be constructed. A 5m wide portion of land will be required for the pipeline, and each borehole will require a 30m by 30m portion of land.</p> <p>The attendees are community representatives, they were asked to disseminate information to the community.</p>	Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Location	BH 9640	50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)	BH 9642	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)	BH 10149	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)	BH 10151	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)	BH 10159	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)	BH 10148	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)	BH 10162	7	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)	Tinae Gopolang
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3.2.	<p>The World Bank and WUC requires us to consult local communities and affected parties regarding Cut-Off Dates. Cut-Off dates for census of affected properties start on the 07th of December 2021.</p> <p>The cut-off date marks the day that the census begins for eligibility for resettlement and</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								

	compensation. Any affected persons who move into the sub project areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation. Therefore, no developments, ploughing or land allocation where the pipeline will be constructed. Any developments done after today will not be compensated.	
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NO.	FULL NAME/ ORGANIZATION	QUESTIONS/COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION
1.	Kgosi Ntshumbiwa	There is an issue of water distribution to households. It will be better to place the tank on a much higher land than the existing tank because the existing tank supplies mostly to households that are on low land.	Comment noted and will be forwarded to WUC and the Engineers.	Tinae Gopolang
		Emphasis should be aligned with the new development plan. Land allocations will be extended towards the main road, 8000 plots, and they cannot be supplied by the existing tank.	Comment noted as above.	Tinae Gopolang
		Why not draw ground water from Mopipi because there is plenty of groundwater in the Mopipi area?	For this project, boreholes that will be used are at Area B Ranches about 18 km south of Mokoboxane. It is possible that in the future more boreholes in other villages will be used, and it might require another Reverses Osmosis Treatment Plant be constructed in the area putting in mind the cost implications.	Tinae Gopolang
2.	Elijah Motsamai	There is a tuck-shop that may be affected by the pipeline	If the property is affected by the project, the affected party will be consulted.	Tinae Gopolang
3.	Kgosi Tsidifatso	When will the project start?	Consultation and compensation should be finalized first, There is already a floating tender for contractors at WUC. Construction should start around April 2022.	Tinae Gopolang
4.	Vote of thanks			
4.1.	Acknowledged that the meeting was held, about a project that affects the villages. Hopeful that the project will start soon.		Kgosi Tsidifatso	
5.	Closing Prayer			
5.1.				All

VENUE	TOROMOJA	DATE	07/12/2021
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START TIME	1240HRS	END TIME	1400HRS
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No	Item	Action																								
1.	Prayer																									
1.1.	Prayer by volunteer	Volunteer																								
2.	Introductions																									
2.1.	Attendees introduced themselves.	All																								
3.	Welcome Remarks																									
3.1.	Kgosi Nguvauva welcomed everyone in attendance.	Kgosi Nguvauva																								
4.	Project Brief																									
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NO.	FULL NAME/ ORGANIZATION	QUESTIONS/COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION
1.	Kgosi Sakeus	We understand that if we do not abide with the Cut-Off dates it will delay the project.	Noted	
2.	Kgosi Serapo	Some people drink contaminated water.	This project will rectify the current water supply condition. There will be a Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant to purify the water that will be supplied to all the aforementioned villages.	Tinae Gopolang
3.	Elizabeth Joel	Where does the pipeline pass in Toromoja exactly?	The pipeline will follow the road servitude. It actually follows the existing water pipeline. This was also explained with the aid of survey diagrams.	Tinae Gopolang
		When will the project start?	Consultation and compensation should be finalized first, there is already a floating tender for contractors at WUC. Construction should start around April 2022.	Tinae Gopolang
4.	Kgosi Salatiel	Requested that there should be no delay since they have long been in dire need of 'fresh' water.	Noted.	
5.	Hekami	Are the boreholes at Setlatla or Seipone?	They are at Seipone (Area 4B Ranches). About 18 km south of Mokoboxane village.	Tinae Gopolang
5.	Vote of thanks			
5.1.	Acknowledged attendees present and emphasised that when there is no water, nothing good will happen. Projects break families, this is not good. The Contractor should note that they will be here to work not to break families and vice versa. Recruitment process should be carried out at the Kgotla.		Kgosi Serapo	
6.	Closing Prayer			
6.1.			All	

VENUE	RAKOPS
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DATE	08/12/2021
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START TIME	0800HRS
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END TIME	1000HRS
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No	Item	Action																								
1.0	Prayer																									
1.1	Prayer by volunteer	Volunteer																								
2.0	Introductions																									
2.1	Attendees introduced themselves.	All																								
3.0	Welcome Remarks																									
	Kgosi Dirang Samoanza Jacob welcomed everyone in attendance.	Kgosi Dirang Samoanza																								
4.0	Project Brief																									
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NO.	FULL NAME/ ORGANIZATION	QUESTIONS/COMMENTS	RESPONSE	ACTION
1.	Leikantsemang Sambaube	We expected the Water Treatment Plant in Rakops, instead it will be constructed Mokoboxane.	Yes, the treatment plant will be constructed at Mokoboxane.	Tinae Gopolang
		What will happen to boreholes that were expected to be used in Rakops?	The project scope concentrates on the boreholes at Area B Ranches which are about 18km south of Mokoboxane. I am sure WUC is aware of the boreholes in Rakops and reserved for future developments in the area. They are not abandoned.	Tinae Gopolang
2.	Selatelo Motladiile	Are you here to hear our comments or you are here to inform us?	This consultation intends to inform and sensitize the community about the project, the cut-off date for census of affected persons and property, and receive questions and/or comments from the community.	Tinae Gopolang
3.	Galemphete Setlhapelo	Maybe assess boreholes which are in Rakops, they can have their own treatment plant. We were promised that the boreholes will be used.	Comment noted and will be forwarded to WUC, but we should also consider the cost implications of that option too.	Tinae Gopolang
4.	Gus Kenkgetswe	We have ranchs, can you supply water to our ranchs?	The project supplies potable water to the village. If one wants to connect water to their ranchs, there are procedures that are followed, of course after due consultations with WUC.	Tinae Gopolang
		Is the 250mm pipe plastic or asbestos? Isn't 250mm pipe small?	The pipe is uPVC and will be 315mm in diameter.	Tinae Gopolang
5.	Ditshupo Sambambe	Pressure is low from pumps at Seipone, will the water reach Rakops when it is from Mokoboxane?	The pipe size should correspond to the pump station, and water will reach Rakops. Engineering designs and surveys were conducted, to get the best possible way of water to adequately reach Rakops.	Tinae Gopolang
6.	Baaitsewe Ngande	Are you bringing water that tastes good or not? The water we drink today does not smell good.	The water will taste good. The construction of the Reverse Osmosis Treatment Plant is to counter against the bad taste and smell.	Tinae Gopolang
7.	Molatlhegi Samorwa	Who will be compensating affected parties? Land Board or World Bank?	The Government of Botswana through Water Utilities Corporation.	Tinae Gopolang

		Contractor should not bring people from outside when there is a community waiting to work.	The Contractor will be advised to hire community members as well.	Tinae Gopolang
		A competent Contractor should be engaged, not Contractors that will leave the project incomplete.	Noted	
		Safety is a concern, it should come first.	Noted	
8.	Gabantshwanele Kelatlhegile	Please invite Labour office at Letlhakane during recruitment.	Noted	
		Contractors have a tendency of not signing contract forms with workers.	The Contractor will be advised to hire community at the Kgotla and bring contract forms as recommended.	Tinae Gopolang
9.	Tatlhego Tom	Sub-Contractors do not provide transport and they pay very little wages.	The CLO will attend to issues that arise during the project.	Tinae Gopolang
	Vote of Thanks			
	Acknowledged that the meeting was held, about a project that affects the villages.		Kgosi Dirang Samoanza	
	Closing Prayer			
			All	

VENUE	XERE
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DATE	06/12/2021
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START TIME	1200HRS
-------------------	---------

END TIME	1330HRS
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No	Item	Action
1.0	Prayer	
1.1	Prayer by volunteer	Tshamikiso Kaingotla
2.	Introductions	
2.0	Attendees introduced themselves.	All
3.	Welcome Remarks	
3.0	Kgosi Molaudi Moipolai welcomed everyone in attendance.	Kgosi Molaudi Moipolai
4.	Project Brief	
4.0	Mr. Gopolang highlighted that the purpose of the meeting was to sensitive respective communities of the Cut-Off Dates for the census of properties affected by the anticipated Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Village Water Supply Scheme project. This project is funded by the World Bank and it is facilitated by Water Utilities Corporation (WUC). He stated that a layout drawing was done to give a visual representation of which properties will be affected by the project. Mr Gopolang with the aid of maps and survey drawings highlighted that the proposed water supply scheme sub-project entails the equipping and electrification of seven (7)	Tinae Gopolang

	<p>boreholes with a combined yield of 118 m³/hr, located to the south east of Mokoboxane village. He said the boreholes are then to be connected to a proposed 250 m³ raw water collection storage tank from which the water would be gravitated to a proposed treatment plant facility north - west of Mokoboxane at a distance of 18.7 km from the raw water storage tank via a 250 mm uPVC pipeline. Mr Gopolang added that the potable water will then be supplied to the 7 (seven) villages cluster via gravity transmission mains except for the supply from Mokoboxane to Kedia, after Toromoja to downstream villages and Rakops to Xere that needs a booster pump stations. The gravity mains range from 1 km to 67 km and pipe diameters from 63 mm uPVC to 315 mm steel pipes. The proposed pipeline will follow the existing pipeline route.</p> <p>The project area has been surveyed and affected parties have been identified. Moreover, the exercise was carried out with caution to avoid at all costs affecting private property. The ranches that are affected by the project are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="331 589 1187 958"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borehole No.</th> <th>Yield m³/h</th> <th>Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BH 9640</td> <td>50</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 9642</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10149</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10151</td> <td>15</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10159</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10148</td> <td>8</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BH 10162</td> <td>7</td> <td>Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These ranches are privately owned, therefore, where the project will enter and/or exit the ranches, a lockable gate will be constructed. A 5m wide portion of land will be required for the pipeline, and each borehole will require a 30m by 30m portion of land.</p>	Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Location	BH 9640	50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)	BH 9642	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-52)	BH 10149	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-92)	BH 10151	15	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-53)	BH 10159	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)	BH 10148	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)	BH 10162	7	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)	
Borehole No.	Yield m ³ /h	Location																								
BH 9640	50	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-91)																								
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BH 10159	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NO-50)																								
BH 10148	8	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-77)																								
BH 10162	7	Boteti Area B Ranches (NN-76)																								
4.1	<p>The World Bank and WUC requires us to consult local communities and affected parties regarding Cut-Off Dates. Cut-Off dates for census of affected properties start on the 06th of December 2021. The cut-off date marks the day that the census begins for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Any affected persons who move into the sub project areas after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation. Therefore, no developments, ploughing or land allocation where the pipeline will be constructed. Any developments done after today will not be compensated.</p>	Tinae Gopolang																								

NO.	FULL NAME/ ORGANIZATION	QUESTIONS/COMMENTS	RESPONSE
1.	David Malepa	Will the local community be hired?	The local community from respective villages will be hired. The Contractor will be introduced to the community in each village at the kgotla. The CLO will liaise with WUC, Contractor and community, and attend to all grievances that arise. The CLO will be trained.
		How many households will be affected in Xere?	None.
2.	Tshamikiso Kaingotla (VDC Chairperson)	Our houses are close to the existing tank, now that the new tank will be bigger, will it not affect the houses?	The proposed tank will not affect houses, but in the event it happens, there will be assessments for compensation eligibility.
		When the tank is full, water spills onto near houses.	Noted. The Contractor and WUC will be informed about this issue.
5.	Vote of thanks		
5.0	Acknowledged that the meeting was held, about a project that affects the villages.		Tshamikiso Kaingotla
6.	Closing Prayer		

6.0		Tshamikiso Kaingotla
------------	--	---------------------------------

ANNEX 7: VALUATION REPORTS



P. O. Box 502235
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Mooketsi@moreproperty.co.bw
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Vat. No. CD 9261701013

Property Professionals, Real Estate Consultants, Property Management, Valuation (Building, Plant and Machinery), Estate Agents and Planning, Project Management and Land Use Consultants

Plot 4216/Unit 7
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Botswana
Phone: (267) 3182111
Fax : (267) 3182112

Botswana Water Utilities Corporation
Private Bag 00276
Gaborone

25th February 2022

Dear Sir,

RE: VALUATION OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS ON LEASE AREA 76-NN, 4B RANCHES BOTETI

Further to your instruction of the 14th February 2022 to value the above mentioned, to determine the market value of the property, an inspection was carried out and we have compiled the information as per the requirements for the valuation report which is enclosed herewith.

It is our opinion that on the 14th February 2022, the values of the property were as follows:

Development and Land Compensation Values	
1. Forty-Two Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-Nine Pula and Forty Thebe Only	P 42,479.40
2. Additions.	
2.1 Salvation@10% of open market values	P 4,247.94
2.2 Disturbances@10% of open market values	P 4,247.94
	P 50,975.28
3. Total Compensation payable, Say	P 50,975.00

As particularly described and identified on the attached Valuation Report:

The Market Value is the price at which the property might reasonably be expected to be sold at the date of valuation. It is assumed that it is an arm's length transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller and that a reasonable time is allowed for the disposal is three months, but it is stressed that this defined period of time is not regarded as the forced sale basis.

The Forced Sale Value means the best price, at which the sale of an interest in property might reasonably be expected to have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation, assuming:

- a. an unwilling seller;
- b. that prior to the date of valuation, there had been a limited period for marketing of the interest, for the agreement of price and term conditions for the completion of the sale;
- c. that the state of the market, level of values and other circumstances were, on any earlier assumed date of exchange of contracts, the same on the date of valuation; and



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Private Bag 00276
Gaborone

25th February 2022

Dear Sir,

RE: VALUATION OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS ON NO 53, 4B RANCHES BOTETI

Further to your instruction of the 14th February 2022 to value the above mentioned, to determine the market value of the property, an inspection was carried out and we have compiled the information as per the requirements for the valuation report which is enclosed herewith.

It is our opinion that on the 14th February 2022, the values of the property were as follows:

Development and Land Compensation Values	
1. Eighty-Nine Thousand One Hundred and Ninety-Five Pula and Forty Thebe Only	P 89,195,40
2. Additions.	
2.1 Salvation@10% of open market values	P 8,919.54
2.2 Disturbances@10% of open market values	P 8,919.54
	P 107,034.48
3. Total Compensation payable, Say	P 107,034.00

As particularly described and identified on the attached Valuation Report:

The Market Value is the price at which the property might reasonably be expected to be sold at the date of valuation. It is assumed that it is an arm's length transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller and that a reasonable time is allowed for the disposal is three months, but it is stressed that this defined period of time is not regarded as the forced sale basis.

The Forced Sale Value means the best price, at which the sale of an interest in property might reasonably be expected to have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation, assuming:

- a. an unwilling seller;
- b. that prior to the date of valuation, there had been a limited period for marketing of the interest, for the agreement of price and term conditions for the completion of the sale;



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Fax : (267) 3182112

Botswana Water Utilities Corporation
Private Bag 00276
Gaborone

25th February 2022

Dear Sir,

RE: VALUATION OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS ON NO 50, 4B RANCHES BOTETI

Further to your instruction of the 14th February 2022 to value the above mentioned, to determine the market value of the property, an inspection was carried out and we have compiled the information as per the requirements for the valuation report which is enclosed herewith.

It is our opinion that on the 14th February 2022, the values of the property were as follows:

Development and Land Compensation Values	
1. Seventy-Seven Thousand and Fifty-Nine Pula and Eighty-Six Thebe Only	P 77,059.86
2. Additions.	
2.1 Salvation@10% of open market values	P 7,705.99
2.2 Disturbances@10% of open market values	P 7,705.99
	<u>P 92,471.83</u>
3. Total Compensation payable	P 92,472.00

As particularly described and identified on the attached Valuation Report:

The Market Value is the price at which the property might reasonably be expected to be sold at the date of valuation. It is assumed that it is an arm's length transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller and that a reasonable time is allowed for the disposal is three months, but it is stressed that this defined period of time is not regarded as the forced sale basis.

The Forced Sale Value means the best price, at which the sale of an interest in property might reasonably be expected to have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation, assuming:

- an unwilling seller;
- that prior to the date of valuation, there had been a limited period for marketing of the interest, for the agreement of price and term conditions for the completion of the sale;
- that the state of the market, level of values and other circumstances were, on any earlier assumed date of exchange of contracts, the same on the date of valuation; and



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Private Bag 00276
Gaborone

25th February 2022

Dear Sir's,

RE: VALUATION OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS ON NO 52, 4B RANCHES BOTETI

Further to your instruction of the 14th February 2022 to value the above mentioned, to determine the market value of the property, an inspection was carried out and we have compiled the information as per the requirements for the valuation report and is enclosed here with.

It is our opinion that on the 14th February 2022, the values of the property were as follows:

Development and Land Compensation Values	
1. Three Hundred and Thirty One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy Six Pula Only	P 331,176.00
2. Additions.	
2.1 Salvation@10% of open market values	P 33,117.60
2.2 Disturbances@10% of open market values	P 33,117.60
3. Total Compensation Valuation payable	P397,411.20
Say	P397,500.00

As particularly described and identified on the attached Valuation Report:

The Market Value is the price at which the property might reasonably be expected to be sold at the date of valuation. It is assumed that it is an arm's length transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller and that a reasonable time is allowed for the disposal is three months, but it is stressed that this defined period of time is not regarded as the forced sale basis.

The Forced Sale Value means the best price, at which the sale of an interest in property might reasonably be expected to have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation, assuming:

- a. an unwilling seller;
- b. that prior to the date of valuation, there had been a limited period for marketing of the interest, for the agreement of price and term conditions for the completion of the sale;
- c. that the state of the market, level of values and other circumstances were, on any earlier assumed date of exchange of contracts, the same on the date of valuation; and



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Botswana Water Utilities Corporation
Private Bag 00276
Gaborone

25th February 2022

Dear Sir,

RE: VALUATION OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS ON NN 93, 4B RANCHES BOTETI

Further to your instruction of the 14th February 2022 to value the above mentioned, to determine the market value of the property, an inspection was carried out and we have compiled the information as per the requirements for the valuation report which is enclosed herewith.

It is our opinion that on the 14th February 2022, the values of the property were as follows:

Development and Land Compensation Values	
1. Two Hundred and Seventy-One Thousand And Eighty-Five Pula and Forty Thebe Only	P 271,085.40
2. Additions.	
2.1 Salvation@10% of open market values	P 27,108.54
2.2 Disturbances@10% of open market values	P 27,108.54
	P 325,302.48
3. Total Compensation payable	P 325,302.00

As particularly described and identified on the attached Valuation Report:

The Market Value is the price at which the property might reasonably be expected to be sold at the date of valuation. It is assumed that it is an arm's length transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller and that a reasonable time is allowed for the disposal is three months, but it is stressed that this defined period is not regarded as the forced sale basis.

The Forced Sale Value means the best price, at which the sale of an interest in property might reasonably be expected to have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation, assuming:

- a. an unwilling seller;
- b. that prior to the date of valuation, there had been a limited period for marketing of the interest, for the agreement of price and term conditions for the completion of the sale;
- c. that the state of the market, level of values and other circumstances were, on any earlier assumed date of exchange of contracts, the same on the date of valuation; and



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Phone: (267) 3182111
Fax : (267) 3182112

Botswana Water Utilities Corporation
Private Bag 00276
Gaborone

25th February 2022

Dear Sir,

RE: VALUATION OF LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS ON NN 91, 4B RANCHES BOTETI

Further to your instruction of the 14th February 2022 to value the above mentioned, to determine the market value of the property, an inspection was carried out and we have compiled the information as per the requirements for the valuation report which is enclosed herewith.

It is our opinion that on the 14th February 2022, the total compensation value of the property was calculated as follows:

Development and Land Compensation Values	
1. Forty-Four Thousand Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Pula and Eighty Thebe Only	P 44,296.80
2. Additions:	
2.1 Salvation@10% of open market value	P 4,429.68
2.2 Disturbances@10% of open market value	P 4,429.68
	<u>P 53,156.16</u>
3. Total Compensation payable, Say	P 53,156.00

As particularly described and identified on the attached Valuation Report:

The Market Value is the price at which the property might reasonably be expected to be sold at the date of valuation. It is assumed that it is an arm's length transaction between a willing buyer and willing seller and that a reasonable time is allowed for the disposal is three months, but it is stressed that this defined period of time is not regarded as the forced sale basis.

The Forced Sale Value means the best price, at which the sale of an interest in property might reasonably be expected to have been completed unconditionally for cash consideration on the date of valuation, assuming:

- a. an unwilling seller;
- b. that prior to the date of valuation, there had been a limited period for marketing of the interest, for the agreement of price and term conditions for the completion of the sale;
- c. that the state of the market, level of values and other circumstances were, on any earlier assumed date of exchange of contracts, the same on the date of valuation; and

TELEPHONE: (267) 4630 487
FAX: (267) 4631 483
TELEGRAPH: LEFATSHE



NGWATO LAND BOARD
PRIVATE BAG 12
SEROWE

ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE LAND BOARD SECRETARY

Ref: NLB1/8/1 11 (56)

7th October 2021

The Manager
Water Utilities Corporation
P. O. Box 8
Letlhakane

Dear sir/Madam

RE: CONSTRUCTION OF BOTETI SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL CLUSTER VILLAGES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Receipt of yours dated 8th September 2021 on the above captioned is hereby acknowledged.

Having done all the needful in order to facilitate your office pursuant to your request, Ngwato Land Board discovered that ranch **NN-77 at Area 4B zone** does not show records of ownership i.e allocation/conferment of right.

Based on the fore-going therefore and taking cognisance of the magnitude and importance of the project on National interest, Water Utilities Corporation is hereby granted permission to implement its envisaged construction works.

Should there be any queries during the implementation phase, due consultation will be done with whosoever will be affected.

Ngwato Land Board sincerely apologise for the late response.

Yours Faithfully



VISION: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
MISSION: MANAGEMENT OF LAND & WATER RESOURCES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT




Balapi Marumo
Principal Surveyor (Ngwato Land Board)

ANNEX 8: LAND APPROPRIATION CONSENTS FORMS AND AGREEMENT SIGNED BY PAPs

Landowner Consent:

I, Mr. Gonnang Moloi of ID 750112304 on behalf of our Syndicate consent to the expropriation of a portion of our Farm NO 53 to cater for the water supply project under the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme. The total size of the portion of land to be taken is 900 m² (30m x 30m) for the borehole plot and 13.965m² (1.995km x 7m) for access road and pipeline route, which represents ___% of the total farm size of ___ hectares (___km x ___km and ___km x ___km). This land is given with the condition that a fair compensation amount at open market price will be paid.

Signature: A Moloi

Date: 06-10-2021

Witness Name: LADIE Moko

Signature: [Signature]

Date: 06-10-2021

RECEIVED BY:

1. RUTH MOEDI RADIKE
2. KHOTISO SEBEKO

[Signature] 06/10/2021
[Signature] 06/10/21

Landowner Consent:

I, **Mr. Gobitsa C. Mmerekhi** of ID ...**799014500**..... consent to the expropriation of a portion of my Farm Ranch No **50** to cater for the water supply project under the **Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme**. The total size of the portion of land to be taken is 900 m² (30m x 30m) for the borehole plot and 11.929m² (1.704km x 7m) for access road and pipeline route. which represents 0.003 % of the total farm size of 3506.8330 hectares (km x km and km x km). This land is given with the condition that a fair compensation amount at open market price will be paid.



Signature:.....

Date:.....22/10/2021.....

Witness Name:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....

NOTE:

In addition to the above consent, we humbly request that the utility (WUC) makes provision for joint use for both human and livestock consumption with the following considerations:

- i) Daily human consumption for 2 households
- ii) Daily consumption for a maximum of 300 weaners during the weaning season targeted annually for the months of October – December.

Landowner Consent:

I, Mr. Charles Mahube of ID 238 912 600 consent to the expropriation of a portion of my Farm NN 76 to cater for the water supply project under the **Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme**. The total size of the portion of land to be taken is 900 m² (30m x 30m) for the borehole plot and 1400m² (200m x 7m) for access road and pipeline route, which represents ___% of the total farm size of ___ hectares (___km x ___km and ___km x ___km). This land is given with the condition that a fair compensation amount at open market price will be paid.

Signature .....

Date: 18-10-2018.....

Witness Name: Kudzani Mahube Signature: .....

Date: 18-10-2018.....

Landowner Consent:

I, Mr. Jack Thapelo of ID 578519303 on behalf of our Syndicate consent to the expropriation of a portion of our Farm NO 52 to cater for the water supply project under the **Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme**. The total size of the portion of land to be taken is 2,500m² (50m x 50m) for the raw water collector tank, 900m² (30m x 30m) for the borehole plot, and 50.575m² (7.225km x 7m) for access road and pipeline route; which represents **1%** of the total farm size of **3600** hectares (**6000m x 6000m and 6000m x 6000m**). This land is given with the condition that a fair compensation amount at open market price will be paid.

While considering and consensual to a fair compensation to be paid the below concerns also need to be considered:

1. A drop in yield (m³) from the existing borehole that may result from the impact caused by the high pumping rate for the project.

Suggested mitigation: Approval to use one of the existing monitoring boreholes to compensate for a drop in yield (m³).

2. The pipeline leaks and accidental overflow of reservoirs will result in breeding ground for predators causing damage to livestock or stray livestock causing degradation to the already insufficient grazing space.

Suggested mitigation: consider the possibility of taking over the ranch in exchange for relocation since it is already a wellfield for government groundwater monitoring boreholes.

Signature:  Date: 07/10/2021

Witness Name: JAMES THAPELO Signature:  Date: 07/10/2021

Chief Executive Officer
Water Utilities Corporation
Plot 17530, Luthuli Road
P/Bag 00276,
Gaborone
Att: BEWSEP – Coordinator

Dear Sir

SUBJECT: USE OF BOREHOLE BH 9640 BY KAROWE'S FAMILY

I the undersigned was allocated farm/ranch NN 91 at Area B in the Boteti area measuring 4225,06 hectares by Ngwato Land Board on (insert date). Particulars of the lease are;

Lease Holder GOBOTSWAMANG KAROWE
Lease Number NLB 057 / 2018
Expiry Date 16th APRIL 2058

Within the allocated farm there are three (3) drilled boreholes being boreholes BH9095, BH10147 and BH9640. I was using borehole BH..... for watering my livestock until 2018 when it dried up. After drying up of BH..... I equipped borehole BH 9640 for watering my 200 livestock being 150 cattle, 50 sheep and 50 goats.

On 17th December 2020 and 28th February 2021 I met representatives of Water Utilities Corporation who explained to me about the coming of a water supply project that will deliver water to the eight (8) villages of Boteti Central and South Villages. It was explained that one of the boreholes earmarked for the project is BH9640 and that it is very critical for the project as it is the most high yielding amongst the boreholes to be used. During my discussions with Water Utilities Corporation representatives who came to consult me on the matter, many options were discussed on how they can have access to the use of BH 9640 without compromising my livestock and my livelihood. Some of the options discussed include the following: 1. Identifying a different borehole to use for my livestock

2. Getting a rationed water supply from BH 9640 from WUC

I on behalf of Mr. KAROWE wish to state that my concern is on my livestock and livelihoods and hence I am amenable to any option as long as it does not compromise the welfare of my livestock and my livelihood. I am aware that the project will benefit the greater community of the Boteti villages and will cooperate with the project team as long as they address the issues I have raised.

Attached are copies of my national identity card (Oman) and farm lease.

Yours Faithfully
Gobotswamang KAROWE

Landowner Consent:

I, Mr. Boji Asee of ID 714319609 on behalf of our Syndicate consent to the expropriation of a portion of our Farm NN 93 to cater for the water supply project under the **Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme**. The total size of the portion of land to be taken is 867.3 m² (29.7m x 29.4m x 29.4m x 29.3m) for the borehole plot and 46.053m² (6.579km x 7m) for access road and pipeline route, which represents ___% of the total farm size of 3096 hectares (___ km x ___ km and ___ km x ___ km). This land is given with the condition that a fair compensation amount at open market price will be paid.

Signature: Boji Asee

Date: 06/10/2021

Witness Name: Kereng Asee

Signature: B

Date: 06/10/2021

original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same Agreement as at the date of signature of the Party last signing one of the counterparts.

- 18.3 The persons signing this Agreement in a representative capacity warrant their authority to do so.
- 18.4 The Parties record that it is not required for this Agreement to be valid and enforceable that a Party shall initial the pages of this Agreement and/or have its signature of this Agreement verified by a witness.

SIGNED at LETUAKA on this 0th day of JUNE 2022

For and on behalf of

NGATOUANE FAMILY SYNDICATE

B. Asa
Signature

B. Asa 714319509
Name of Signatory

Designation of Signatory

As witnesses:

B
Signature

Karong Hedjeve Asa (680424204)
Name of Witness

P. Sa
Signature

P. Sa (592015502)
Name of Witness

original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same Agreement as at the date of signature of the Party last signing one of the counterparts.

- 18.3 The persons signing this Agreement in a representative capacity warrant their authority to do so.
- 18.4 The Parties record that it is not required for this Agreement to be valid and enforceable that a Party shall initial the pages of this Agreement and/or have its signature of this Agreement verified by a witness.

SIGNED at Gaborone on this 10th day of August 2022

For and on behalf of
MS. NINI BOTLOGETSWE MMEREKI

PP *Phempho*
Signature
GORTSA C. MMEREKI
Name of Signatory
SON
Designation of Signatory

As witnesses:

O Mahlala
Signature

OTENG MAHLALA
Name of Witness

ONKOPHILE COSOPHAMA
Signature

GS

original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same Agreement as at the date of signature of the Party last signing one of the counterparts.

- 18.3 The persons signing this Agreement in a representative capacity warrant their authority to do so.
- 18.4 The Parties record that it is not required for this Agreement to be valid and enforceable that a Party shall initial the pages of this Agreement and/or have its signature of this Agreement verified by a witness.

SIGNED at GABORONE on this 31st day of AUGUST 2022

For and on behalf of
GOBOTSWAMANG KAROWE

G.K.
Signature
Gobotswamang Karowe
Name of Signatory
Owner
Designation of Signatory

As witnesses:

Bongo Tshikae
Signature
BSW
Name of Witness

Omphuraletse Karowe
Signature

O Karowe

original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same Agreement as at the date of signature of the Party last signing one of the counterparts.

18.3 The persons signing this Agreement in a representative capacity warrant their authority to do so.

18.4 The Parties record that it is not required for this Agreement to be valid and enforceable that a Party shall initial the pages of this Agreement and/or have its signature of this Agreement verified by a witness.

SIGNED at Mokobaxane on this 1st day of September 2022


For and on behalf of
MAKUBE SONS



Signature
JACK G THAPELO
Name of Signatory

Designation of Signatory

As witnesses:



Signature
GALSIEKWE THAPELO
Name of Witness



Signature
SEBATI THAPELO
Name of Witness

original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same Agreement as at the date of signature of the Party last signing one of the counterparts.

- 18.3 The persons signing this Agreement in a representative capacity warrant their authority to do so.
- 18.4 The Parties record that it is not required for this Agreement to be valid and enforceable that a Party shall initial the pages of this Agreement and/or have its signature of this Agreement verified by a witness.

SIGNED at MOKOROYANE on this 9th day of JUNE 2022

For and on behalf of
LETSHABAMANG SYNDICATE

D. Moloi
Signature

PAITSAPI MOLoi (109416803)
Name of Signatory

SYNDICATE MEMBER
Designation of Signatory

As witnesses:

L. Moloi
Signature

Lesitumang Moloi (337319402)
Name of Witness

L. Moloi
Signature

SPENABANG Moloi (280112306)
Name of Witness

original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same Agreement as at the date of signature of the Party last signing one of the counterparts.

18.3 The persons signing this Agreement in a representative capacity warrant their authority to do so.

18.4 The Parties record that it is not required for this Agreement to be valid and enforceable that a Party shall initial the pages of this Agreement and/or have its signature of this Agreement verified by a witness.

SIGNED at FRANCISTOWN on this 9TH day of JULY 2022

For and on behalf of
MAHUBE FAMILY



Signature

Charles T. Mahube
Name of Signatory

Designation of Signatory

As witnesses:



Signature

Zibe Mahube

Name of Witness



Signature

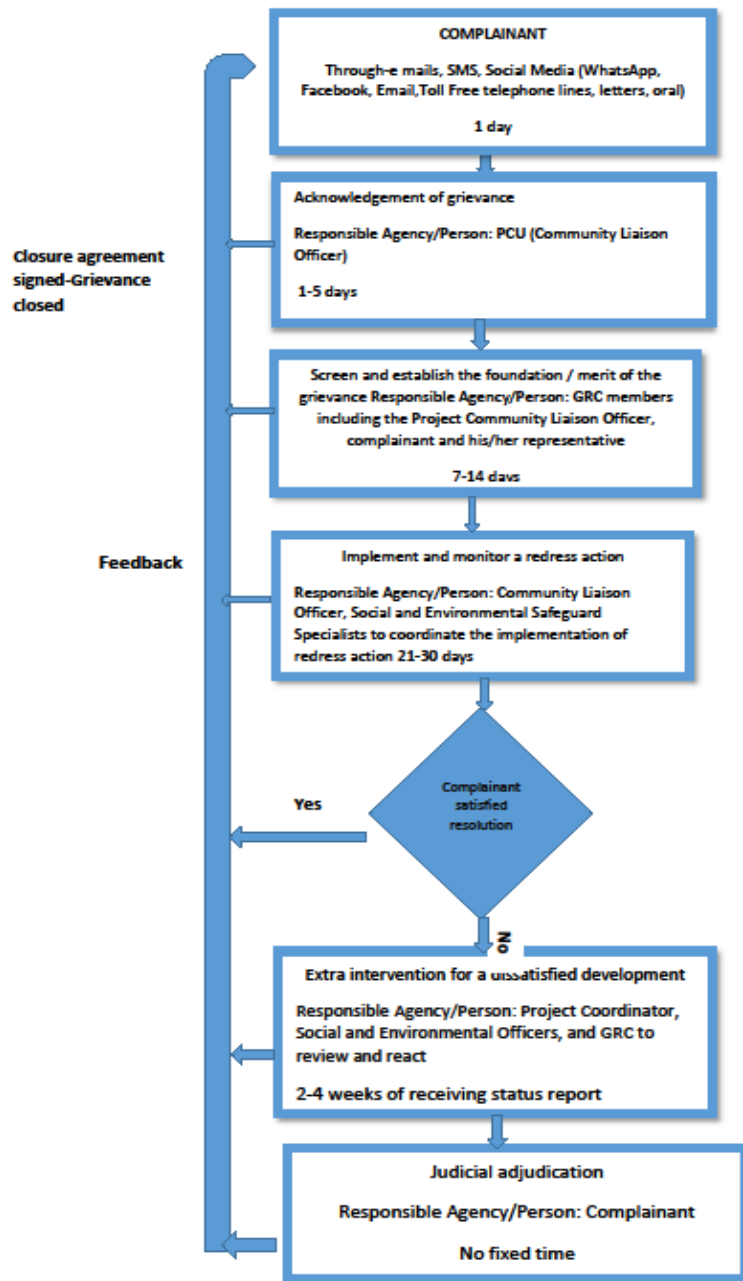
Ousitsewe Zibani

Name of Witness

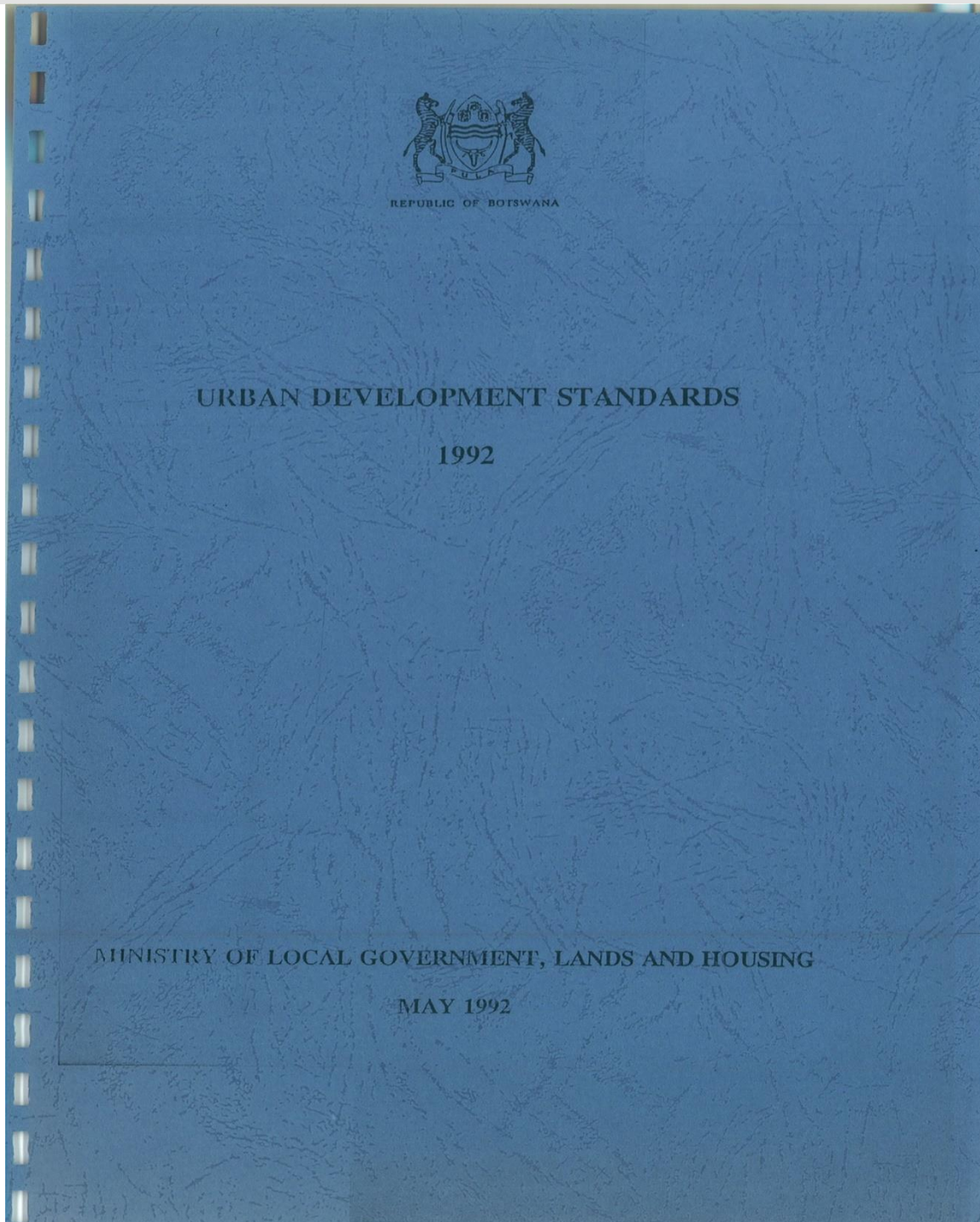
ANNEX 10: GRIEVANCE MECHANISM MONITORING LOG

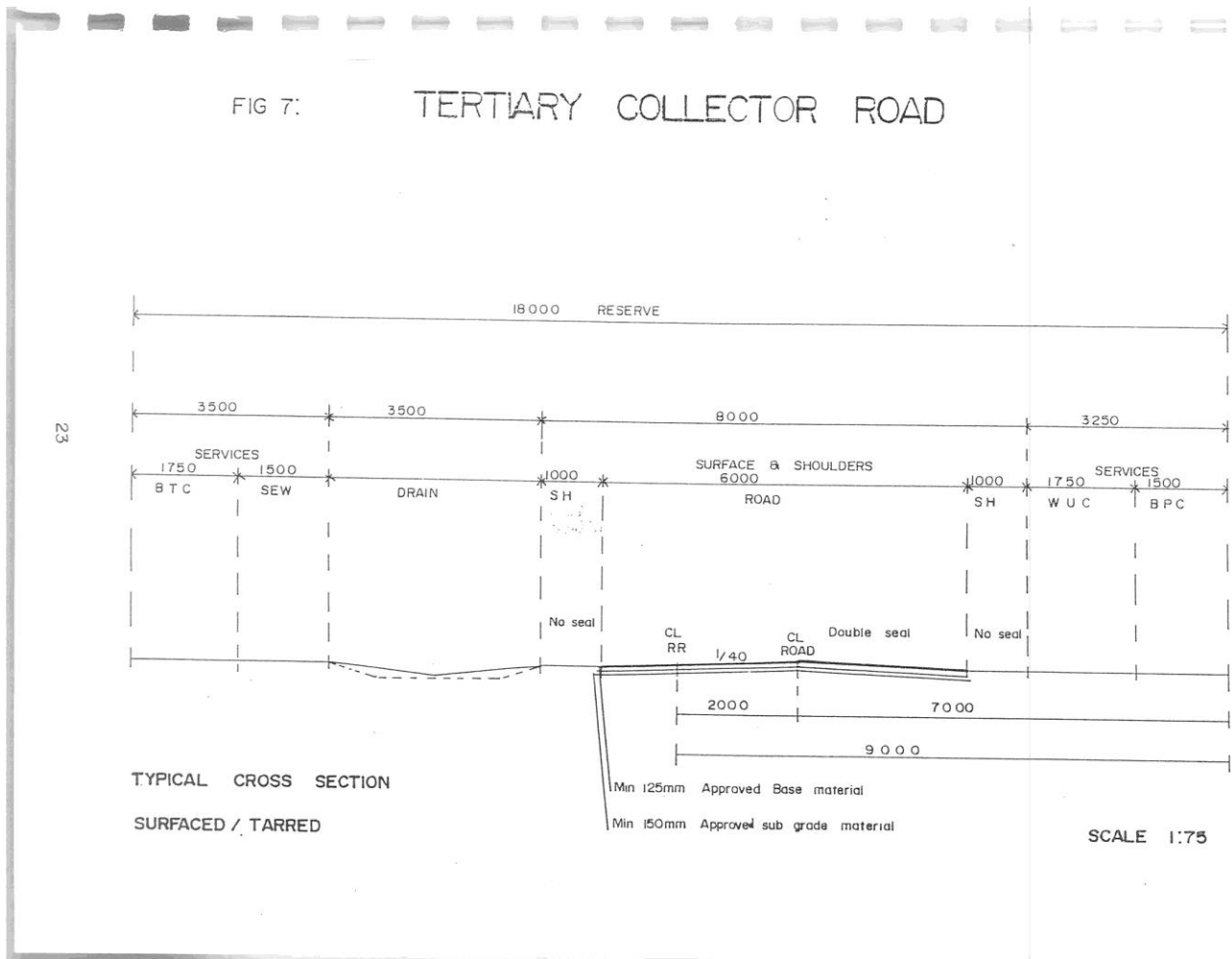
Case #	Date Claim Received	Name of Person Receiving Complaint	Where/how the complaint was received	Name & contact details of complainant (if known)	Content of the claim (include all grievances, suggestions, inquiries)	Was Receipt of Complaint Acknowledged to the Complainant? (Y/N – if yes, include date, method of communication and by whom)	Expected Decision Date	Decision Outcome (Include names of participants and date of decision)	Was Decision communicated to complainant? Y/N If yes, state when and via what method of communication	Was the complainant satisfied with the decision? Y/N If no, explain why and if known, will pursue appeals procedure	Any follow up action?
									Yes: _____ When: _____ How: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No		

ANNEX 11: GRIEVANCE MECHANISM PROCESS

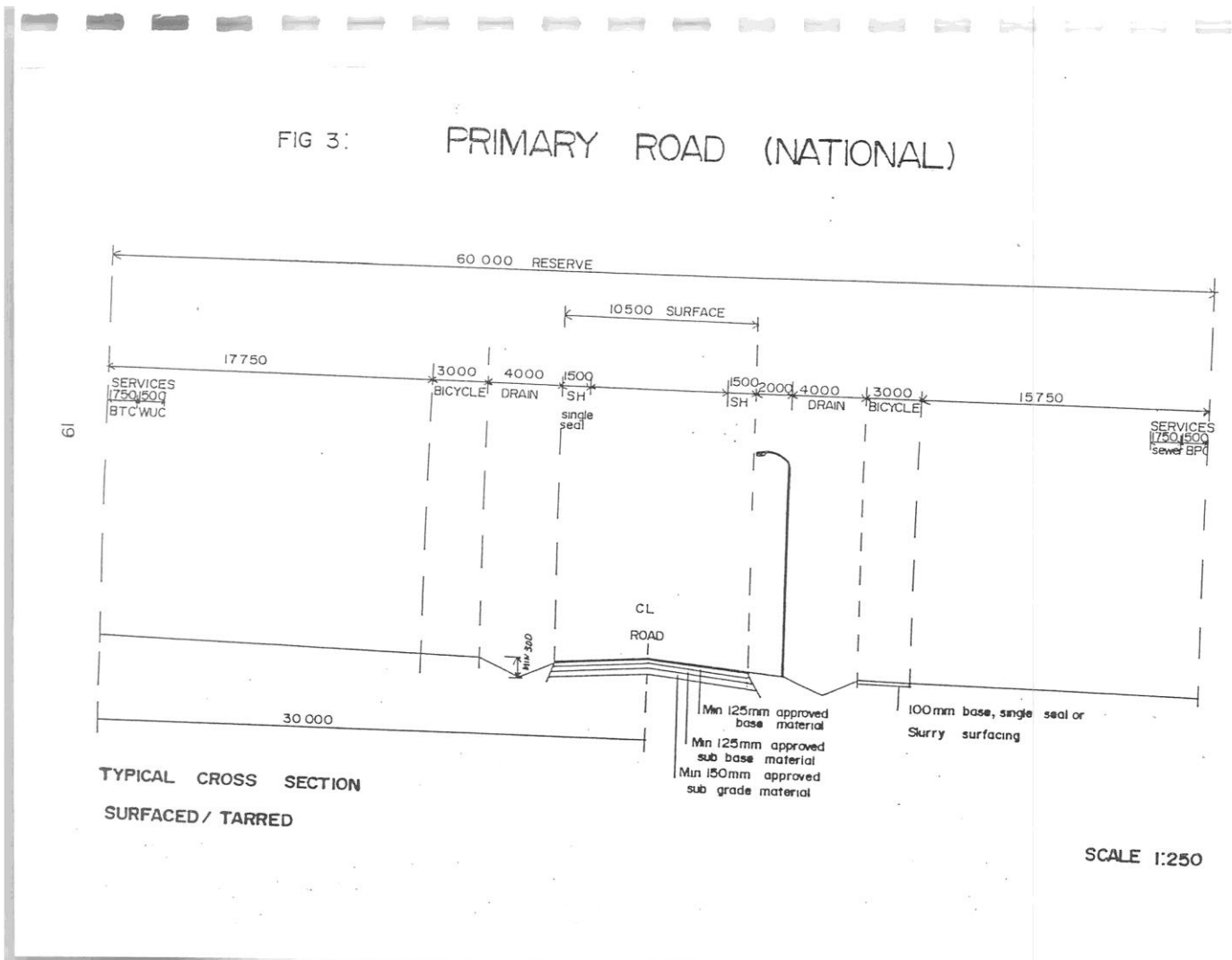


ANNEX 12: URBAN DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS, SHOWING LOCATION OF WATER LINES WITHIN ROAD RESERVES





Prescribed location of services such as water (WUC) within road reserves.



Prescribed location of services such as water (WUC) within road res

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) For the Boteti Southern and Central Cluster Villages Water Supply Scheme