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**WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION (WUC)**

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

***RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)***  
***for the***  
***Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water Transfer Scheme***

**FEBRUARY 2020**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS .....                                     | VI        |
| GLOSSARY .....   | VII       |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....  | XIII      |
| <b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT .....                                  | 1         |
| 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION OF SELEBI-PHIKWE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME ..... | 2         |
| 1.3 JUSTIFICATION OF PROJECT.....                                    | 2         |
| 1.4 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY OF DEVELOPING THE RAP .....             | 2         |
| 1.5 JUSTIFICATION FOR AN RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN .....              | 4         |
| 1.6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK OF THE RAP .....                      | 4         |
| <b>2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>                                 | <b>9</b>  |
| 2.1 PROJECT LOCATION .....   | 9         |
| 2.3 WATER SOURCE AND QUALITY .....                                   | 10        |
| 2.4 PROJECT COMPONENTS .....   | 10        |
| 2.5 STORAGE REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS.....                               | 11        |
| 2.6 LAND REQUIREMENTS .....  | 12        |
| 2.7 ROADS AND RAILWAY CROSSINGS.....                                 | 25        |
| 2.8 FENCING .....  | 25        |
| 2.9 PIPELINE SERVITUDE AND DEPTH OF EXCAVATION .....                 | 25        |
| 2.10 POWER SUPPLY .....  | 25        |
| 2.11 ESTIMATED COST .....  | 26        |
| 2.12 ESTIMATED COMMENCEMENT DATE AND DURATION .....                  | 26        |
| <b>3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....</b>      | <b>27</b> |
| 3.1 APPROACH FOR IDENTIFYING PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS.....           | 27        |
| 3.2 PAPs IDENTIFIED .....  | 27        |
| 3.3 RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS .....                                       | 27        |
| <b>4.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION.....</b>                | <b>29</b> |
| 4.1 INTRODUCTION.....  | 29        |
| 4.2 STAKEHOLDERS.....  | 29        |
| <b>5.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX .....</b>                  | <b>37</b> |
| 5.1 INTRODUCTION.....  | 37        |
| 5.2 CUT-OFF DATE .....   | 37        |
| 5.3 PROOF OF ELIGIBILITY .....                                       | 37        |
| 5.4 ELIGIBILITY FOR PHYSICAL RESETTLEMENT .....                      | 38        |
| 5.5 ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY COMPENSATION.....                      | 38        |
| <b>6.0 VALUATION OF AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES .....</b>            | <b>40</b> |
| 6.1 INVENTORY OF ASSETS AND PAPs .....                               | 40        |
| 6.2 VALUATION PROCEDURE.....   | 40        |
| 6.3 LAND COMPENSATION .....  | 40        |
| 6.4 COMPUTATION OF COMPENSATION PACKAGES .....                       | 40        |
| 6.5 FORMS OF COMPENSATION .....                                      | 40        |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>6.6 BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENT .....</b>  | <b>41</b> |
| <b>7.0 RAP ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURE AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....</b>   | <b>42</b> |
| <b>7.1 ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP .....</b>  | <b>42</b> |
| <b>7.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....</b>  | <b>42</b> |
| <b>8.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....</b>  | <b>43</b> |
| <b>8.1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>   | <b>43</b> |
| <b>8.2 GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND KEY ASPECTS OF THE GRM.....</b>  | <b>43</b> |
| <b>8.3 MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES .....</b>   | <b>44</b> |
| <b>8.4 RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.....</b>                                | <b>44</b> |
| <b>8.5. COMMUNITY LEVEL GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....</b>  | <b>48</b> |
| <b>8.6. PROJECT LEVEL GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....</b>  | <b>48</b> |
| <b>8.7 GRM PROCEDURES.....</b>   | <b>49</b> |
| <b>8.8 THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS STRUCTURE .....</b>   | <b>49</b> |
| <b>8.9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS PROCESS .....</b>   | <b>50</b> |
| <b>8.10 ESCALATION OF GRIEVANCES .....</b>   | <b>51</b> |
| <b>8.11 JUDICIARY LEVEL GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM .....</b>  | <b>51</b> |
| <b>8.12 SENSITIVE ISSUES REGARDING GENDER BASED VIOLENCE, SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN .....</b> | <b>52</b> |
| <b>8.13 CAPACITY OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS TO ADDRESS GRIEVANCES AND DISPUTES .....</b>                                | <b>52</b> |
| <b>8.14 GOOD COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION SHARING .....</b>   | <b>52</b> |
| <b>8.15 MONITORING.....</b>  | <b>53</b> |
| <b>8.16 ESIMATED COST OF GRM IMPLEMENTATION .....</b>  | <b>53</b> |
| <b>9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION.....</b>  | <b>54</b> |
| <b>9.1 MONITORING .....</b>  | <b>54</b> |
| <b>9.2 EVALUATION.....</b>   | <b>54</b> |
| <b>9.3 INDICATORS FOR MONITORING .....</b>   | <b>55</b> |
| <b>ANNEXES .....</b>   | <b>56</b> |

## LIST OF TABLES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>Table 1:</b> Botswana’s Legislation Compared With World Bank Safe Guard Policies .....             | 5  |
| <b>Table 2:</b> Village Storage Requirements .....  | 11 |
| <b>Table 3:</b> Private Paps To Be Affected.....  | 13 |
| <b>Table 4:</b> Land Required From Government/Land Board/Institutions.....                            | 18 |
| <b>Table 5:</b> Summary of Resettlement Impacts .....   | 28 |
| <b>Table 6:</b> Dates and Venue of Public Meetings.....   | 29 |
| <b>Table 7:</b> Institutional Consultations Matrix .....  | 32 |
| <b>Table 8:</b> Consultation With Paps .....  | 35 |
| <b>Table 9:</b> Entitlement Matrix, Eligible Paps, Assets and Compensation Estimates/Guidelines ..... | 39 |
| <b>Table 10:</b> Estimated Budget and Funding.....  | 41 |
| <b>Table 11:</b> RAP Formulation And Implementation Schedule .....                                    | 42 |
| <b>Table 12:</b> Grievance Redress Mechanism Process .....  | 50 |
| <b>Table 13:</b> Costing of The GRM Implementation .....  | 53 |

## LIST OF MAPS

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Map 1:</b> Project Location .....                                 | 1 |
| <b>Map 2:</b> Water Pipeline Route between Beneficiary Villages..... | 9 |

## LIST OF PLATES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>Plate 1a:</b> Land Area To Be Acquired From Pap 1 For Laying of Pipeline (Pre-November 2019) .....   | 13 |
| <b>Plate 1b:</b> Land Area To Be Acquired From PAP 1 For Laying Of Pipeline (January 2020).....   | 14 |
| <b>Plate 2:</b> Topisi VDC - Pap 2, Land Area To Acquired and Tree To Be Cut. ....  | 17 |
| <b>Plate 3:</b> Aerial Photo and Pictures of New Site to be Acquired for Location of Reservoir and Pump Station 1 at Selebi-Phikwe .....                | 19 |
| <b>Plate 4:</b> Aerial Photo and Pictures of New Site to be Acquired for Location of Water Tank at Gojwane Settlement .....                             | 20 |
| <b>Plate 5:</b> Aerial Photo and Pictures of Area of Extensions to be Acquired from The Mmadinare Sub-Land Board. ....                                  | 20 |
| <b>Plate 6:</b> Aerial Photo and Pictures of Area of Extensions for Pump Station 2 - Serule Village to be Acquired from the Tonota Sub-Land Board ..... | 21 |
| <b>Plate 7:</b> Aerial Photo and Pictures of Area of Extensions For Pump Station 3 - Serule Village to be Acquired from the Tonota Sub-Land Board. .... | 22 |
| <b>Plate 8:</b> Kgosi Keitshwenye Baitshinyi Giving the Welcome Remarks at a Kgotla Meeting .....   | 30 |
| <b>Plate 9:</b> Residents of Gojwane Settlement at a Kgotla Meeting .....   | 30 |
| <b>Plate 10:</b> Members of the PIU with the Safeguards Consultant at a Meeting with Land Board at Palapye on the 25th July 2017.....                   | 30 |

## LIST OF ANNEXES

|  |      |
|--|------|
| <b>Annex 1:</b> Preparers .....  | 56   |
| <b>Annex 2:</b> Legal Institutional and Regulatory Framework for Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition ...   | 57   |
| <b>Annex 3:</b> Plot Certificate for PAP 1 Showing Plot Dimensions .....   | 64   |
| <b>Annex 4a:</b> Land Acquisition Form Signed by PAP 1 .....   | 64   |
| <b>Annex 4b:</b> Measurement Description of Land Acquisition for PAP 1.....  | 65   |
| <b>Annex 4c:</b> Original Land Acquisition Form Signed by PAP 1.....   | 66   |
| <b>Annex 4d:</b> Land Acquisition Form Signed by PAP 2.....  | 67   |
| <b>Annex 4e:</b> Land Acquisition Application for Compensation Assessment to Land Board for Pap1 & Pap 2.....  | 68   |
| <b>Annex 5:</b> Census Cut-off Date Advert Placed in Daily News.....   | 71   |
| <b>Annex 6:</b> Maps Showing Location of Affected Private Land.....  | 72   |
| <b>Annex 7:</b> Grievance Redress Mechanism Process .....  | 74   |
| <b>Annex 8:</b> Grievance Redress Mechanism Monitoring Log.....  | 75   |
| <b>Annex 9:</b> Minutes of Stakeholders Meetings/Consultations.....  | 76   |
| <b>Annex 10a:</b> Minutes of Interviews with Roads Department Staff and Letter from the Roads Department Regarding the Use of Road Reserves .....  | 82   |
| <b>Annex 10b:</b> Application for Use of Road Reserves from the Departments of Roads .....   | 84   |
| <b>Annex 10c:</b> Response for Use of Road Reserves from the Department of Roads .....   | 85   |
| <b>Annex 11a:</b> Minutes of Interviews with Botswana Railways Staff and Letter from Botswana Railways Regarding the use of Railway Reserves .....   | 87   |
| <b>Annex 11b:</b> Application for Use of Railway Reserves from Botswana Railways .....   | 90   |
| <b>Annex 11c:</b> Expected Response for Use of Railway Reserves from Botswana Railways .....   | 91   |
| <b>Annex 12:</b> Minutes of Consultations Meetings with Land Boards .....  | 92   |
| <b>Annex 13:</b> Letter of Support from Gojwane Community and Attendance List of the Kgotla Meeting Supporting the Use of the Land for Tank and Laying of Pipeline .....   | 99   |
| <b>Annex 14:</b> Urban Development Standards Showing Location of Water Lines Within Road Reserves .....  | 104  |
| <b>Annex 15a:</b> Approved Lease for Gojwane New Water Tank Site and Sketch Drawings for New Site at Gojwane Village.....  | 107  |
| <b>Annex 15b:</b> Approved Lease for Extension of Serule Pump Station 2 and Sketch Drawings for Extension at Pump 2 at Serule Village (Shaded Portions Show Area of Extension) .....                                 | 110. |
| <b>Annex 15c:</b> Approved Lease for Extension of Serule Pump Station 3 and Sketch Drawings for Extension at Pump 3 at Serule Village (Shaded Portions Show Area of Extension) .....                                 | 113. |
| <b>Annex 15d:</b> Approved Lease for Extension for Water Utilities Corporation Properties in Mmadinare and Sketch drawings for Extension for Mmadinare Reservoir Site (Shaded Portions show Area of Extension) ..... | 116  |
| <b>Annex 15e:</b> Sketch for New site for Pump Station 1 at Selebi-Phikwe.....   | 118  |

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

|      |  |
|------|--|
| AIA  | Archaeological Impact Assessment             |
| AIDS | Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome           |
| RAP  | Resettlement Action Plan                     |
| SB   | Statistics Botswana                          |
| BR   | Botswana Railways                            |
| BWP  | Botswana Pula                                |
| 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                |

## GLOSSARY

**Resettlement Action 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. As this is an abbreviated plan it will cover 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 redress; (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 like 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 (PAP) 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:** Date of start of the census and asset inventory of persons affected by the Project. Persons occupying the Project area after cut-off date are not eligible for compensation and/or settlement assistance. Similarly, fixed assets (such as built structures, crops, and fruit, trees, and wood- lots etc.) established after the date of completion of the assets inventory, or an alternative mutually agreed 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 Procedures (including Grievance Redress Mechanism or GRM):** 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 a 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) because 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 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.

**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**.

**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 labor 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 or Resettlers:** Those groups of people who must physically move to new locations because 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 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.

**World Bank BP/OP 4.12:** 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.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the outcome of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report of the proposed *Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water Transfer Scheme*, a sub-Project of the Botswana Emergency Water Security and Efficiency Project (BEWSEP) which was approved by the World Bank in 2017. The development objective of the Project is to improve availability of water supply in drought vulnerable areas, increase the efficiency of WUC, and strengthen wastewater management in selected systems.

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 instead of a full resettlement action plan because only two private individual plots will be affected. The livelihoods of the persons in the households will also not be affected. The two lands to be expropriated are in Topisi (one private plot) and Mmadinare villages (one private plot). These villages represent two of six of beneficiary villages. The remaining beneficiary villages are Moreomabele, Serule, Gojwane and Damuchojena.

### 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

### Environmental and Social Safeguards Laws and Policies Relevant to this RAP

The following Safeguards policies in Tables A and B of the World Bank and Botswana respectively are relevant for the preparation of the RAP. These have been presented and discussed in detail in **Annex 2**.

**Table A: World Bank Policies Relevant to this RAP**

| World Bank Safeguards Operational Policy (OP) | Triggered by this Project | Remarks   |
|---|---------------------------|---|
| OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement               | Yes                       | Two resettlement issues are to be resolved in Mmadinare and Topisi villages. Subsequently a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared. |

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

| <b>Legislation/Policy</b>                                     | <b>Relevance</b>  |
|---|---|
| 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 defense, 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 |

### **Impacts and Scope of Land Acquisition**

Two parties were identified as Project affected parties whose land is required for this Project. The first is an individual who will be known as PAP 1, who owns a commercial plot in Mmadinare village and has formal legal rights (see Annex 3). About 220.042 m<sup>2</sup> (1.5m width x 146.69m length) out of 8,825 m<sup>2</sup> of the total land area is to be acquired (approximately 2.5% of the total land). The land is under the jurisdiction of the Mmadinare Sub-Land Board which will soon commence the assessment and evaluation of compensation following approval of the RAP by the World Bank. *In November 2019, PAP1 started construction of a foundation on his plot, which left a maximum of 2.2m width from the fence to the structure. As the construction went beyond the 3m width, which was initially agreed to on February 19, 2019, the project has agreed to acquire 1.5m in width, and the PAP's new structure remains as it does not impact the pipe construction. The length (146.69m) did not change from the original agreement. PAP1 has agreed to the revised land width to be acquired. (See Annexes 4a and 4c).*

The second land to be acquired belongs to the Topisi Village Development Committee (VDC), which has formal legal rights to the land. The VDC will be known as PAP 2. The VDC is a Local Government institution established by a 1968 Presidential Directive for the purpose of assisting development programmes in villages. One of its allocated residential plots by the Palapye Sub-Land Board is to be partially affected by the pipeline route. About 366.179 m<sup>2</sup> of 4,858 m<sup>2</sup> of the total plot area (or 7.5% of the total land area) is to be acquired. An *Acacia tortilis* (Mosu, hairy umbrella thorn tree) of about 200 cm girth will be felled on this plot to make way for the pipeline to the tank. The land is under the jurisdiction of the Palapye Sub-Land Board which is mandated by law to issue rights for land uses. The RAP identified the Project impacts at Topisi village as loss of land and loss of a tree. The land is currently not developed and not used (see Plate 3 below).

Processes are ongoing to acquire some land from the Government of Botswana (see Table C) for the location of some Project components such as the pipeline route, reservoir tanks and pump

stations. These are, 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, therefore, land acquisition is to be acquired by WUC from the relevant Government entities, and there will be no physical or economic displacement. WUC applied for surface rights for all land required for extensions or new areas and applied for wayleave in December 2019 from the Department of Roads and Botswana Railways (see Annexes 10b and 11b). Department of Roads gave permission to use road reserves on the 12 February 2020 as per Annex 10c attached. However, still pending is the response from use of railway reserves from Botswana Railways (to be attached as Annex 11b once it is released).

**Table C: Land to be Acquired from Government Institutions for the Project:**

| Description  | Location  | Required Size                   | Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)  | Current Land Use  |
|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>New Plots for the location of:</b><br>Pump Station (PS 1) | Selebi-Phikwe   | 2000 m <sup>2</sup>             | Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land) | Vacant. Not used for any economic purpose   |
| Distribution Tank Site                                       | Gojwane   | 937.8 m <sup>2</sup>            | Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)  | Vacant. Not used for any economic/livelihood purpose. No dwellings  |
| <b>Land Extensions for:</b><br>Distribution Tank Site        | Mmadinare   | 1070 m <sup>2</sup>             | Mmadinare Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)   | Vacant. Not used for any economic/livelihood purpose. No dwellings  |
| Pump Station (PS 2)  | Serule  | 487 m <sup>2</sup>              | Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)  | Vacant. Not used for any economic/livelihood purpose. No dwellings  |
| Pump Station (PS 3)  | Serule  | 498.2 m <sup>2</sup>            | Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)  | Vacant. Not used for any economic/livelihood purpose. No dwellings  |
| <b>Pipeline</b>  |   |                                 |  |   |
| Road Reserve: Way leave                                      | Most length of the pipeline route:<br>A1 and A15 Roads    | 5 m wide<br>During construction | Department of Roads (State Land)   | Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage |
| Rail Reserve: Way Leave                                      | Part of pipeline route between Serule and Gojwane Village |                                 | Botswana Railways (State Land)   | telecommunication lines.<br><b>(see Annex 14)</b>   |
| Vacant Land Abutting A Cap <sup>1</sup>                      | From Serule Village (Pump                                 |                                 | Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)  | Vacant. Not used for any economic purpose   |

<sup>1</sup> A Cap Mine is a new mine to be established between Gojwane Village and Serule Village. The mine has taken up the existing gravel road between the two villages. The road is therefore to be diverted in future. This

|                        |                               |  |  |  |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Mine Southern Boundary | Station 2) to Railway Reserve |  |  |  |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|--|

**The Asset Register:** An asset register detailing the assets and property of the PAPs that are affected and the likely damage has been prepared as part of this RAP. The Project entitlements have been designed to cover compensation for lost assets using full replacement cost (see Glossary of Terms).

### **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 it was to affect about fourteen (14) plots between Serule and Gojwane villages, a hotel and one residential plot in Mmadinare village to the current design which now affects only two (2) properties. The affected property Owners have been consulted throughout each stage of the Project implementation.

### **Socio-Economic Situation of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)**

The Project is to affect two (2) properties. One Owner, PAP 1 a male who owns the commercial plot in Mmadinare village. The second is the Topisi Village Development Committee, a Local Government-based institution (PAP 2). In terms of socio-economic characteristics, PAP 1 does not live on this land in Mmadinare. He, his wife and three (3) children live and work in Gaborone. PAP 1 and his wife both have attained tertiary education and earn household incomes well above the Poverty Datum Line of P560.00 (\$56.00) per month per capita in Botswana and the \$1.90 (P19.00) per capita per day as set by the World Bank.

### **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, as a result 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<sup>2</sup> 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.

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consequently resulted in the designing of the pipeline route away from the road to use the railway reserve. (See Details in Volume 1 of 2 of the ESIA Report.

<sup>2</sup> Such claims could be derived from adverse possession or from customary or traditional tenure arrangements.



### Consultation and Community and PAP Participation

Public consultations took place through Kgotla (community) meetings with all people in the Project beneficiary communities. Meetings with affected plot Owners were held separately, however, they were also invited to attend Kgotla meetings. In addition, the respective Sub-Land Boards were also consulted because they are responsible for land acquisition, compensation assessment and evaluation. The public was consulted several times between 2012 and 2019 at the respective six beneficiary villages (see Table D 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 OP4.12.

**Table D: Meeting Dates and Venues for Consultations**

|    | Venue               | Date           | Time    | Attendance | Males | Females |
|----|---------------------|----------------|---------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1. | Topisi Kgotla       | 7 Aug 2017     | 0800hrs | 109        | 41    | 68      |
|    |                     | 12 June 2013   |         | 86         | 38    | 48      |
| 2. | Moreomabele Kgotla  | 7 Aug 2017     | 1400hrs | 98         | 45    | 53      |
|    |                     | 12 June 2013   |         | 74         | 44    | 30      |
| 3. | Serule              | 8 Aug 2017     | 0830hrs | 146        | 62    | 84      |
|    |                     | 11 June 2013   |         | 101        | 40    | 61      |
| 4. | Gojwane Kgotla      | 9 Aug 2017     | 0830hrs | 163        | 75    | 88      |
|    |                     | 11 June 2013   |         | 83         | 33    | 50      |
| 5. | Damuchojenaa Kgotla | 10 Aug 2017    | 0900hrs | 184        | 94    | 90      |
|    |                     | 10 June 2013   |         | 135        | 59    | 76      |
| 6. | Mmadinare Kgotla    | 16 Aug 2017    | 0900hrs | 218        | 111   | 107     |
|    |                     | 10 June 2013   |         | 98         | 41    | 57      |
| 7. | Gaborone            | 7 January 2020 | 1600hrs | 1          | 1     | 0       |

The Project affected community in Topisi was consulted in Topisi village and PAP 1 was consulted in Gaborone as the PAP resides there. Both PAPs signed the forms of consent for the affected portions of their plots to be acquired (see Annexes 4 a, 4b, 4c, 4d). Key outcomes of consultations with both PAPs: they agreed to part of their land to be acquired by WUC for this Project, that they should be compensated using full replacement cost, and paid before civil works commence. PAP 1 also requested that the original design of 3m width required land be reduced to 1.5m width to enable him to implement some of his development plans for the plot. PAP1 agreed to WUC request of 1.5m width which was signed on 7 February 2020 (Annex 4c) attached (The original sketch containing the 3m width was signed 17 January 2019, see Annex 4a).

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.

### Institutional Arrangement, Roles and Responsibilities

WUC will have the overall responsibility of implementing the RAP. The Sub-Land Boards for Mmadinare and Palapye respectively are responsible for constituting a Compensation Assessment

Committee who will assess and evaluate the affected lands.<sup>3</sup> They will determine the final cost of compensation using full replacement cost for loss of properties as per the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

### **Grievance Redress Mechanism**

For grievances related to resettlement, compensation and eligibility, the Project will use the Project-Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) as there few PAPs. While a GRM has been developed in the RPF, for consistency and efficiency, the Project-level GRM will be used to address grievances related to resettlement. The GRM is outlined in **Chapter 8**, however, its main components include:

- Receiving, registering and acknowledging complaints related to resettlement, eligibility, compensation.
- Screening and establishing the foundation of the grievance; notify Grievance Redress Committee
- Notifying the complainant of the result and obtain a response if the resolution is satisfactory. If not, inform the complainant of escalation process.
- Advising for judicial proceedings as last resort if necessary
- Documenting 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.

### **Composition and Membership of the Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC)**

The GRC will meet as and when required, preferably once per month. When complaints arise, they will be submitted to the Project Grievance Redress Committee.

The committee will be created with clear guiding principles to be followed during their conducting of business include among others: confidentiality, transparency, accountability, fairness, impartiality and timeliness. The scope of work, responsibilities and duties to be referred to in the TOR will reflect those listed below.

The GRC shall maintain all records from complaint to final decisions made by the GRC 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 GRC 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 Chairmanship of the GRC will rotate amongst the Committee Members depending on the issues to be considered by the Committee.

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<sup>3</sup> The Land Board derives its statutory responsibilities to hold land in trust for the citizens of Botswana from the Tribal Land Act of 1968. The functions of the Land Board include granting rights to use land, cancellation of the grant of any rights to use any land, imposition of restrictions on the use of tribal land, authorizing any transfer of tribal land and hearing appeals from decisions of Subordinate Land Board in respect of any of its functions conferred on such Sub-Land Boards. The granting and repossession of tribal land are carried out through the land board and in accordance with the provisions of the Tribal Land Act (1968). For land acquisition for a public Project, The Land/Sub-Land Board will constitute an assessment committee which includes members of the board, acquiring agency (in our case WUC), land valuer and some members from the District Council. They visit the plot/land to be acquired and record all structures, plants and items on the plot that are to be lost by the Owner or occupier. These are then translated to monetary terms and the plot Owner is compensated.

In addition, specific Grievance Redress Mechanism for conflict prevention and resolution at the Project level has been devised in consultation with the affected communities. However, when the Contractor is shown the subject of a complaint, the Contractor shall not be included in the GRC, and the other members shall sit as a Committee.

The GRC Members include:

- Project Contractor
- Land Board Representative
- Water Utilities Corporation Representative
- Two Local Representatives (One man and one woman. In Vulnerable Communities, at least one representative of VC)
- Project Liaison Officer 1 (Safeguards Social Development Consultant)
- Project Liaison Officer 2 (Safeguards Environmental Development Consultant)
- Community Liaison Officer (Secretary)
- NGO representing Basarwa ( e.g. Kwedom Council, San Youth Network)

Chairmanship of the committee shall rotate as at when needed and depending on the grievance at stake.

The WUC PIU Safeguards Team Members will attend meetings when there is a matter that requires their urgent attention.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation**

Monitoring and Evaluation of the RAP Implementation will be regularly supervised and internally monitored by the WUC Safeguards Team and/or Monitoring Safeguards Consultant in coordination with staff of the PIU.

Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd will be 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, Earthtec 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.

Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by Earthtec 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.

### RAP Implementation Budget and Funding Source

The estimated cost for compensation of PAPs and implementation of the RAP and its monitoring and evaluation is presented in **Table E** below. The grand total is estimated at P296,995.00 (US\$ 29,699.5) to be provided by WUC.

**Table E. Estimated Budget for RAP**

| Serial No.  | Impact  | Area Affected      | Unit Market Price    | Compensation Cost (Pula)               | Source of Fund |
|---|---|--------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|
| <b>A. Compensation for Acquisition of Land from Individuals</b>                                     |   |                    |                      |  |                |
| 1.  | Land  | 513 m <sup>2</sup> | P100/ m <sup>2</sup> | 51, 300.00                             | WUC            |
| 2.  | Foundation Structures                                   | 4 m <sup>2</sup>   | P 500                | 2, 000.00                              | WUC            |
| 3.  | Trees   | 3                  | P1000                | 3, 000.00                              | WUC            |
| 4.  | Fence   | 220m               | P400 per roll of 30m | 3, 200.00                              |                |
| 5.  | Transportation and Labour                               |                    |                      | 5,000.00                               | WUC            |
| 6.  | Deeds Charges for Change of Lease                       |                    |                      | 50,000.00                              | WUC            |
| 7.  | Change of location of fence                             |                    |                      | 10,000.00                              | WUC            |
| 8.  | <i>Sub-Total</i>  |                    |                      | <i>61, 300.00</i>                      | WUC            |
| 9.  | 15% Contingency Allowance                               |                    |                      | 9, 195.00                              | WUC            |
| 10.   | <i>Sub-Total (A)</i>                                    |                    |                      | <b>130,495.00</b>                      |                |
| <b>B. Way leave Applications and Lease Agreements (Surface Rights) for extensions and New Sites</b> |   |                    |                      |  |                |
| 11.   | Lump Sum  |                    |                      | <b>100,000.00</b>                      | WUC            |
| <b>C. RAP Implementation</b>  |   |                    |                      |  |                |
| 12.   | Monitoring  |                    |                      | 60,000.00                              | WUC            |
| 13.   | Contingency for RAP implementation and monitoring (15%) |                    |                      | 16,500.00                              | WUC            |
| 14.   | <i>Subtotal (B)</i>                                     |                    |                      | <b>126,500.00</b>                      | WUC            |
| 15.   | <b>Grand Total (A +B+ C)</b>                            |                    |                      | <b>356,995.00<br/>(US\$ 35,699.50)</b> | <b>WUC</b>     |

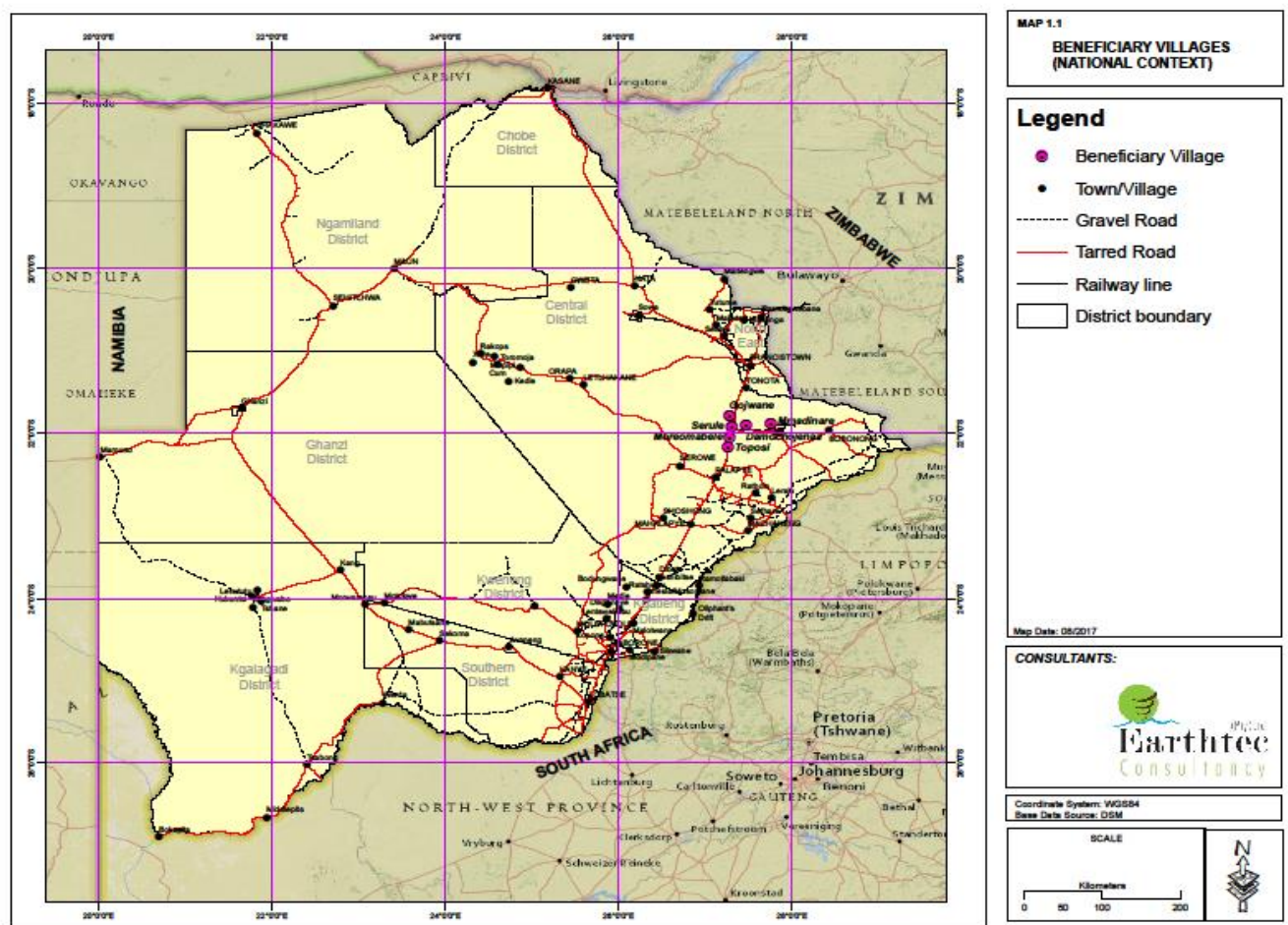
## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Project

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is based on the outcome of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report of the proposed sub-project “Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water Transfer Scheme” of the Botswana Emergency Water Security and Efficiency Project (BEWSEP). As the 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. It has been prepared with guidance from the approved Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) prepared by the Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) in 2017.

The Development Objective (PDO) 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 has three components: (1) to improve availability of water supply and efficiency; (2) to improve wastewater and sludge management; and (3) sector reforms and institutional strengthening.

#### Map 1: Project Location



Source: Earthtec Consultancy (2018)

## **1.2 Project Description of Selebi-Phikwe Water Transfer Scheme**

The Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water Transfer Scheme sub-Project serves to improve portable water supply to the six (6) beneficiary villages of **Mmadinare, Serule, Gojwane, Moreomabele, Topisi,** and **Damuchojena** settlement as a long-term water supply solution.

The RAP has been prepared instead of a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as only two (2) plots belonging to PAPs (private individual and a Local Governmental institution) are to be partially affected. This land acquisition will not lead to physical or economic displacement. The lands to be expropriated are in **Topisi** and **Mmadinare** villages (**see Map 1**) which represent two out of the six beneficiary villages.

## **1.3 Justification of Project**

The Project aims to supply enough treated water to the populations of the six villages in the long term (next 20 years).

## **1.4 Approach and Methodology of Developing the RAP**

Activities related to develop this RAP include reviewing relevant Botswana's 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 redress 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, as per the RPF.

### *1.4.1 Consultations*

Throughout the consultation process, the Social Specialists emphasized and ensured Ownership of processes and final outcomes by the client. 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 (Vol. 1). During these meetings it was announced that people to be affected by the Project will be consulted at different stages of Project planning.

Various one-on-one consultations were also held with PAPs after they had been identified. Consultations were also held with the Palapye and Mmadinare Sub-Land Boards which have jurisdiction for the affected lands.

Field work to confirm route and placement of Project infrastructure and to ascertain current usage of the land was undertaken for the whole pipeline route, pump stations and water reservoir tanks sites. Given the sensitive nature of land transactions and in particular, the compensation exercise, community leaders were involved during the consultations. The community leaders were involved so that as village leadership they can witness and attest that stipulated procedures for land expropriation were 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.

Discussions 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.

#### *1.4.2 Census survey of the affected persons and the magnitude/size as well as value of the assets affected or to be lost:*

- The announcement of the cut-off date for the Census to be undertaken was announced in the Botswana Daily News newspaper of the 25<sup>th</sup> of October 2018 (**see Annex 5**). 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:
  - 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 (inscribed as a footnote of the pictures) 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.

#### *1.4.3 Assessment of the size of land and land use by all users to be affected by the Project included:*

- Description of the total land that will be affected by the water supply Project.
- 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.

#### *1.4.4 Institutional responsibility for implementation*

- Description of organisational arrangement for delivery of entitlement and RAP
- Preparation and review of estimated budget cost for the whole resettlement action plan inclusive of costs of structures, land, contingencies, GRM, and monitoring of the Project

#### *1.4.5 Detailed Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)*

- 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 the GRM and implementing the GRM.

#### *1.4.6 Detailed description of arrangements for monitoring*

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

### **1.5 Justification for an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan**

The scope and level of detail of resettlement planning varies with circumstances, depending on the Project's complexity and the magnitude of its effects. This Project is envisaged to have minimal impact on the PAPs.

A full RAP was not required as land acquisition in the sub-Project does not affect more than 200 people, does not take more than 10 percent of any holding; and does not involve physical or economic displacement.

### **1.6 Legal and Policy Framework of the RAP**

The legal and policy framework of the RAP is presented in **Annex 2**. The 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 **Table 1**, which forms the legal framework of the RAP), as per the approved RPF.



**Table 1: Botswana's Legislation compared with World Bank/s Safeguard Policies**

| 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             | Botswana laws and Bank OP 4.12. agree 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. |

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
|   |   | cash compensation for land and other assets lost.   |   |
| Squatters/Land users without formal title | <p>No compensation shall be payable in a case where a dispossessed person is not able 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> | Land users without formal title are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance as necessary, if they occupy the Project area prior to a cut-off date.  | The Laws of Botswana will take precedence in as far as it recognizes rights of tenure. In cases where Project affected persons have no rights of tenure or his/her land use conflicts 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. |
| Special/vulnerable groups                 | No specific provision with respect to additional assistance and monitoring.   | 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.  | All Compensation Programmes or Resettlement Plans must have a budget for other assistance measures in addition to cash compensation.  |
| Resettlement Assistance                   | No specific provision with respect to additional assistance and monitoring.   | In case of physical relocation, displaced persons are aided (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 | All Compensation Programmes or Resettlement Plans must have a budget for other assistance measures in addition to cash compensation.  |

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
|  |   | support after displacement, for a transitional period   |   |
| Consultation and Disclosure of Information         | <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, 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>        | Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement option, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement. | 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 are targeted and consulted as a group and as individuals. Timely and relevant information will be shared with PAPs during the Project lifetime. |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism and Dispute Resolution | <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> | Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms to be established   | There is no gap in the grievance mechanism and dispute resolution for Botswana and the World Bank OP 4.12   |

|                           |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Disclosure of Information | Botswana's Environmental Assessment Act allows for disclosure of information pertaining to Projects. It allows | Needs to be public disclosure of document as per the Resettlement Policy | No gaps identified   |
| Cut-off date              | No regulation for specific date for inventory or census survey to be undertaken.                               | Cut-off-date is to be specified and advertised.                          | Cut –off date for census to begin is announced and undertaken. |

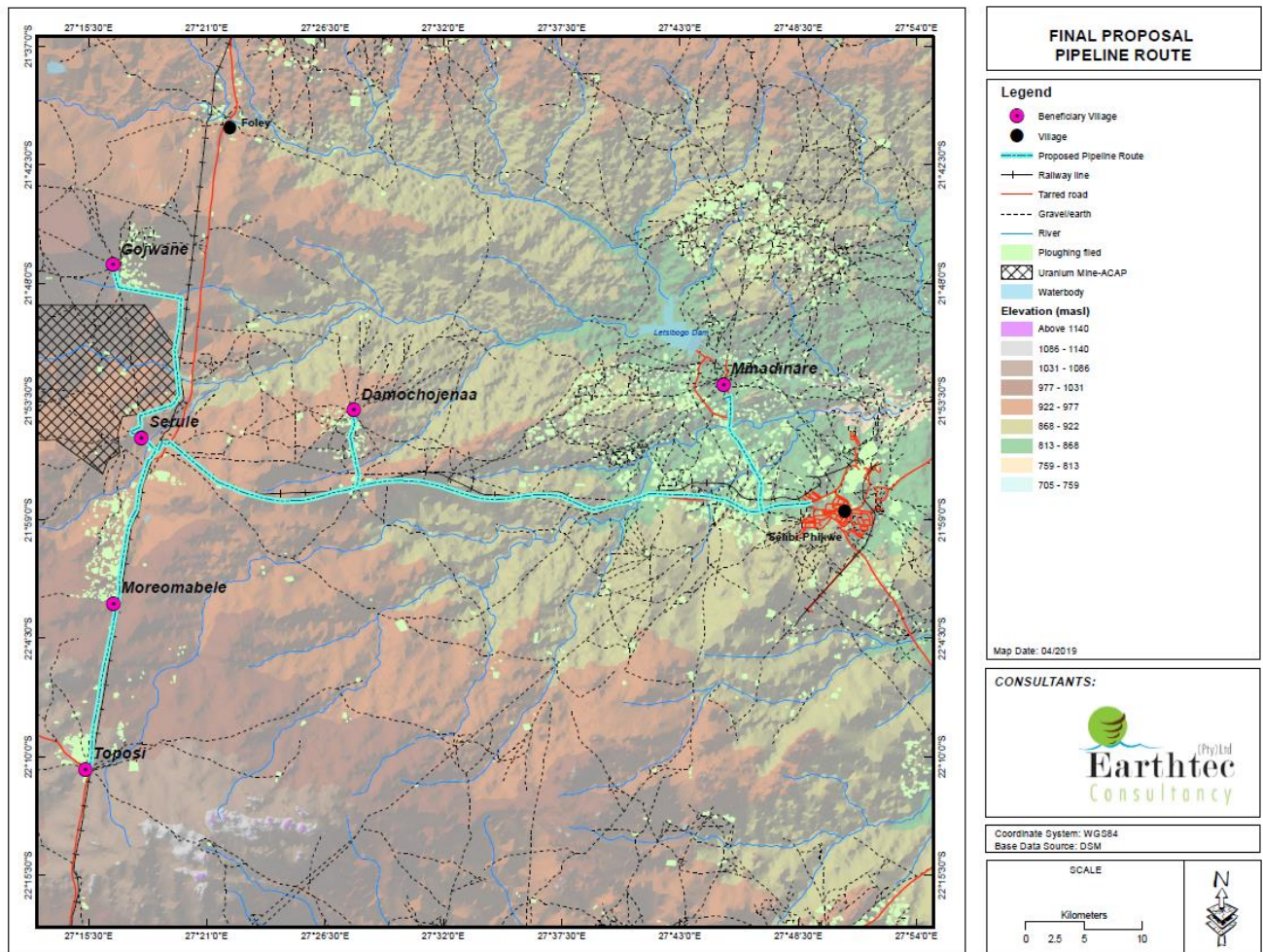
\*In case of conflict between the laws/policies of Botswana and OP4.12, the latter will prevail for this Project.

## 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Project Location

The sub-project is located within six beneficiary villages and Selebi-Phikwe town where the water transmission starts. The beneficiary villages are **Topisi, Mmadinare, Moreomabele, Serule, Gojwane** and **Damuchojenaa** (see Map 2 below). Land is to be expropriated partially within **Topisi** and **Mmadinare** Villages, where two PAPs have been identified.

Map 2: Water Pipeline Route between Beneficiary Villages



### 2.2 Proposed Water Supply Project

The proposed water scheme will deliver water from Selebi-Phikwe to the villages as presented above as a long-term water supply solution. This comprises of treated water transmission pipeline of approximately 130km from the Water Treatment Works in Selebi-Phikwe. Most sections of the pipeline will be laid within the road and railway reserves except about a small section of about 0.5 percent which will be laid on private land. This RAP has been prepared for land take on the private land.

## 2.3 Water Source and Quality

The main source of water supply to the beneficiary villages will be from the Letsibogo Dam (in Mmadinare village) where water is transmitted to Selebi-Phikwe for treatment before transmitted to the communities.

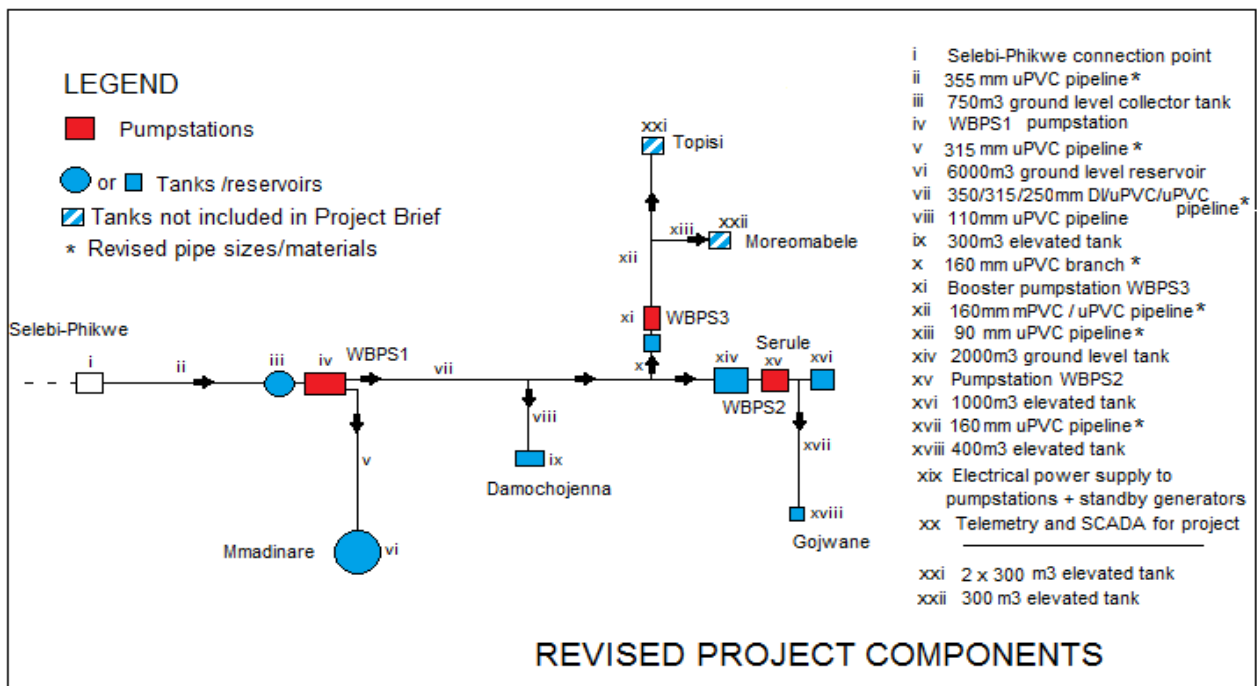
## 2.4 Project Components

The main component of the works includes the following:

- a) Connection to an existing valve chamber (connection point) in Selebi-Phikwe.
- b) Construction of a 355mm diameter uPVC Class 16 gravity pipeline from the existing valve chamber (connection point) in Selebi-Phikwe to the proposed pump station (WBPS No.1) in Selebi-Phikwe to feed a collector/balancing reservoir and the pump station.
- c) Construction of a 750m<sup>3</sup> RC circular collector/balancing reservoir 2.2 km from proposed connection point.
- d) Construction of a transfer pump station (WBPS No.1) equipped with two pump sets. One pump set dedicated to the supply to Mmadinare Village and the other pump set for the supply to the other villages. Each pump set will comprise three pumps – two duty pumps and one standby pump.
- e) Construction of a 315mm uPVC Class 12 transfer pipeline from Selebi-Phikwe to Mmadinare.
- f) Construction of a 6000m<sup>3</sup> ground reinforced concrete reservoir at existing Mmadinare tank sites.
- g) Construction of a transfer pipeline from Selebi-Phikwe to Serule (DN350, PN16 K9 DI; DN315, uPVC Class 16).
- h) Construction of a 110mm uPVC Class 9 branch off to Damuchojena Village.
- i) Construction of a 300m<sup>3</sup> elevated distribution tank at Damuchojena Village
- j) Construction of a 200mm uPVC Class 16 branch feed to the proposed 50 m<sup>3</sup> collector tank/ transfer pump station to Moreomabele and Topisi villages.
- k) Construction of a booster pump station (WBPS3) at an existing site in Serule to transfer water to Moreomabele and Topisi villages.
- l) Construction of a transfer pipeline from Serule to Topisi (DN160, mPVC Class 25; DN160, uPVC Class 16).
- m) Construction of a 110mm uPVC Class 16 branch to Moreomabele.
- n) Construction of a 2000m<sup>3</sup> ground level storage reservoir at Serule distribution tanks complex.
- o) Construction of a pump station (WBPS2) at Serule distribution tanks complex which will feed the existing and proposed elevated distribution tanks.
- p) Construction of a 1000m<sup>3</sup> elevated distribution tank at Serule distribution tanks complex.
- q) Construction of a 110mm uPVC Class 9 transfer pipeline to the proposed 400m<sup>3</sup> elevated distribution tank at Gojwane.
- r) Construction of a 400m<sup>3</sup> elevated distribution tank at Gojwane.
- s) Construction of electrical power to the pump stations including stand-by generators.
- t) Installation of new telemetry and SCADA system for the whole Project.

The schematic drawing for the Project is presented in Figure 1:

**Figure 1: Schematic Presentation of Option 1**



Source: Bothakga Burrow Botswana (Pty) Ltd (2018a)

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.

## 2.5 Storage Requirements Analysis

Increased elevated water storage facilities will be required in the following villages:

- Damuchojena
- Serule
- Gojwane
- Topisi

A ground level storage reservoir will be required at Serule, and an additional reservoir will be required to supplement the existing hill reservoirs in Mmadinare.

In addition, a ground level collector reservoir with capacity of 750m<sup>3</sup> will be required in Selebi-Phikwe at the proposed pump station at Chainage 2.2 km.

The following table (Table 2) gives the storage requirements.

**Table 2: Village Storage Requirements**

| Village   | Existing Storage (m <sup>3</sup> ) | Proposed Capacity m <sup>3</sup> | Comments     |
|-----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Mmadinare | 2500<br>1000                       | 6,000                            | Ground level |

|              |            |              |                               |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Damuchojenaa | 50         | 300          | 15 m elevated                 |
| Serule       | 250<br>200 | 2000<br>1000 | Ground level<br>15 m elevated |
| Gojwane      | 75<br>75   | 400          | 15 m elevated                 |
| Moreomabele  | 180        | 300          | 15 m elevated                 |
| Topisi       | 50<br>50   | 300 x 2      | 15m elevated                  |

Source: Bothakga Burrow Botswana (Pty) Ltd. (2018b)

## 2.6 Land Requirements

The Project would require land for its implementation (see **Annex 9**). Following several discussions with the Project Engineers, the final and chosen pipeline route will affect two plots belonging to PAPs as indicated in **Table 2**. One of the criteria for the selection of the pipeline route has been the number of properties and land to be affected. The objective has been to avoid or reduce the number of properties to be affected by the Project. For details of pipeline route alternatives that were designed, considered and assessed please see Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report (Volume 1 of 2), Chapter 6.

Land will also be required from the Government and various Governmental institutions for the expansion of some of the existing water tanks and the proposed new ones at Selebi-Phikwe and Gojwane. With the exception of the new sites to be acquired by WUC (Selebi-Phikwe and Gojwane sites), all the other sites where the tanks are located were inherited by WUC from the various District Councils and the Department of Water Affairs through the Water Sector Reforms Programme.<sup>1</sup> WUC is therefore in the process of obtaining formal legal rights for all the sites of all the existing water tanks and reservoirs, including those to be extended and also to obtain rights through the common law for the new sites. This includes way leaves, road and rail crossings; however, for tribal land application is made to Land Board (**See Annexes 16 & 17 for land right applications and some land rights approvals respectively**).

### 2.6.1 Private Owned Land

Land will be required from PAP 1 who is an individual and PAP 2, the Village Development Committee (VDC)<sup>2</sup> in Topisi Village which is a local based institution. The land requirements from each PAP are shown in **Table 3** 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.

The initial agreement with PAP1 in February 2019 stated a land take of 3m in width, however, following a supervision mission on November 2019, it was discovered the PAP built a structure in which went beyond the 3m width agreement, leaving 2.2m. As such in February 2020, the PAP asked WUC to reduce the land to be acquired on the PAP's commercial Plot to 1.5m in width so that the

<sup>1</sup> The Water Sector Reforms Programme in 2009 expanded the mandate of WUC to include management of water and wastewater services in the villages previously managed by the Department of Water Affairs and Local Authorities. The mandate of the Corporation is to provide potable water and wastewater services throughout the country.

<sup>2</sup> Village Development Committee (VDC) is local community structure responsible for community development activities within a village. The committee comprise of 10 members who are elected by the community. They are responsible for discussing with the community to determine what community needs are, suggesting methods of Meeting the needs that the community has identified, engage in income generating activities for community development such as building houses and renting them, aiding orphans and destitute children, among others.



PAP's design plans for plot development would be accommodated. This was discussed with the engineers and was agreed to by WUC. The PAP will therefore be compensated for the size to be acquired as per calculations in **Table 3**. The PAP has agreed to this change and documentation to this effect is included in **Annexes 4a, 4b and 4c** and has been submitted to the Land Board to undertake the assessment for compensation (**Annex 4e**).

As at the time of the census along the proposed pipeline route, the land was vacant and not used for any economic purpose. Pictures of the locations of land to be acquired are in **Plates 1 to 2** below.

**Table 3: Private PAPs to be Affected.**

| Name of PAP               | Location and Land Use                    | Size to be Expropriated   | Percentage of Required Land (%) | Responsible Sub-Land Board |
|---------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>PAP 1</b>              | Mmadinare Village Commercial Plot (Mall) | 220.042m <sup>2</sup> out of 8,825 (1.5m width x 146.69m length)            | 2.5                             | Mmadinare Sub-Land Board   |
| <b>Topisi VDC (PAP 2)</b> | Topisi Village Residential Plot          | 366.2 m <sup>2</sup> out of 4,858 m <sup>2</sup> (5m width x 73.24m length) | 7.54                            | Palapye Sub-Land Board     |

*Plate 1a: Land Area to be Acquired from PAP 1 for Laying of Pipeline to the Mmadinare Reservoir (Pre-November Site Visit)*



*Western edge of commercial plot of PAP 1, which abuts an existing access road showing existing fence to be moved. 220.042m<sup>2</sup> (3m width x ~146.69m length)<sup>3</sup> of land is to be acquired and two trees to be cut. The area to be acquired will not impact economic activity resulting in disruption of livelihoods. However, this was subsequently changed in February 2020 to 1.5m following construction by the PAP who left a 2.2m distance. See Plate 1b.*



*Another view of the area to be acquired along the fence for PAP 1 in Mmadinare in Sept. 2019.*

<sup>3</sup> This is an approximate number as the pipeline is not perfectly linear as it curves.



Another view of the area along the fence that is to be acquired for PAP 1 in Mmadinare in Sept. 2019.

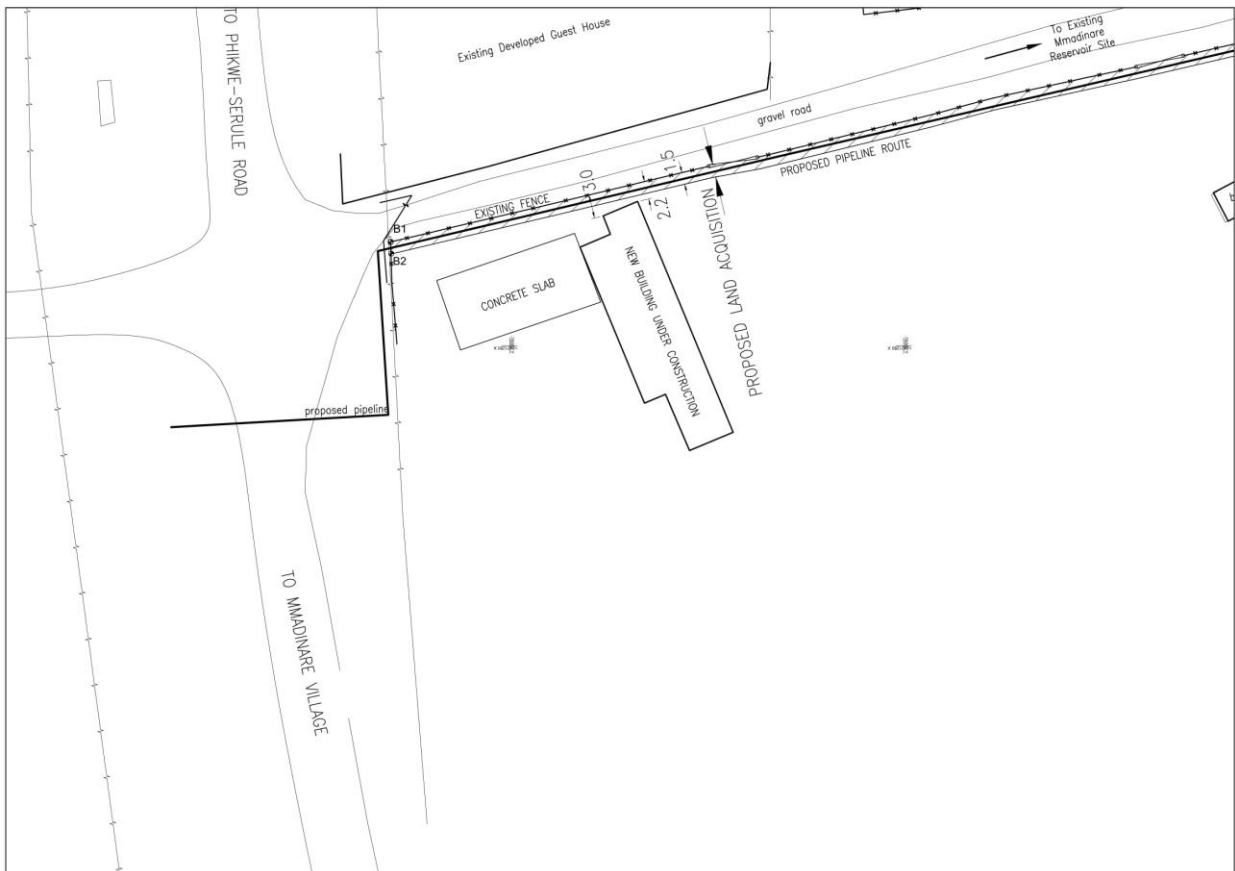
**Plate 1b: Land Area to be Acquired from PAP 1 for laying of pipeline to the Mmadinare Reservoir**  
Following Site Visit in November 2019 when it was discovered PAP1 begun construction on his site leaving a maximum of 2.2m width within which 1.5m width is to be acquired.



PAP 1 Plot showing the new structure.



Picture showing the 2.2m width left between fence and the new structure constructed by PAP1 in 2019



Plot area to be acquired from PAP1 is shaded. 220.042 m<sup>2</sup> (1.5m width x 146.69m length)

**Plate 2: TOPISI VDC (PAP 2), land area to be acquired and tree to be cut.**



*5m wide area to be acquired, in front of the fence to lay pipeline to the water tank to the far north. The tree to be felled is also shown. This land is not inhabited by anyone and, there will be no physical or economic displacement.*

#### *2.6.2 Government/Tribal/Institutional Land*

**Table 4** below indicates all land required for the Project. WUC must apply for land rights and way leaves<sup>4</sup>. These are however between Government to Government and do not involve any resettlement issues. **Plates 2 to 5** present aerial photos and pictures of the sites to be acquired.

As at the time of the census all the required new plots and extension areas were not occupied by anyone that 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 responsible Roads Department. This is as per the urban development standards from the Ministry of Local Government, Lands and Housing (1992), and as shown in **Annex 14**.

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<sup>4</sup> Way leaves are permission or permit obtained from using land belonging to Roads Department or Botswana Railways Corporation. They are obtained by applying to the relevant institution with appropriate drawings and methodology to be used within the reserve. Fees are paid upon successful application. Thus P50 (US\$ 0.5) per km and P1000 (US\$ 100) per crossing.

**Table 4: Land Required from Government/Land Board/Institutions**

| Description   | Location   | Required Size   | Responsible Land Authority (Tenure)   | Current Land Use  |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <b>New Plots for the location of:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Pump Station (PS 1)</u></li> </ul>  | Selebi-Phikwe  | 2000 m <sup>2</sup>   | Department of Lands, Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation Services (State Land)<br>Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land) | Vacant.<br>Not used for any economic purpose  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Distribution Tank Site</u></li> </ul>   | Gojwane  | 937.8 m <sup>2</sup>  |   | Vacant.<br>Not used for any economic purpose  |
| <b>Land Extensions for:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution Tank Site</li> <li>• Pump Station (PS 2)</li> <li>• Pump Station (PS 3)</li> </ul>                        | Mmadinare<br><br>Serule<br><br>Serule  | 1070 m <sup>2</sup><br><br>487 m <sup>2</sup><br><br>498.2 m <sup>2</sup> | Mmadinare Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)<br>Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)<br>Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)                | Vacant.<br>Not used for any economic purpose  |
| <b>Pipeline</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road Reserve: Way leave</li> <li>• Rail Reserve: Way Leave</li> <li>• Vacant Land Abutting A cap Mine Southern Boundary</li> </ul> | Most length of the pipeline route: A1 and A15 Roads<br><br>Part of pipeline route between Serule and Gojwane Village<br><br>From Serule Village ( Pump Station 2) to Railway Reserve, about 2km. | 5 m wide (width during constriction)                                      | Department of Roads (State Land)<br><br>Botswana Railways (State Land)<br><br>Tonota Sub-Land Board (Tribal Land)                   | Reserved or planned land within the road reserve for laying of utilities such as water pipes, power, sewerage telecommunication lines ( <b>see Annex 14</b> )<br><br>Not used for any economic purpose. |

*Plate 3: Aerial Photo of New Site to be acquired for Location of Reservoir and Pump Station 1 at Selebi-Phikwe*



*Overlay Aerial Photo Showing Site.*



*Site is vacant and bushy. It is not used for any economic purpose and will not lead to physical displacement.*

*Plate 4: Aerial Photo and Pictures of New Site to be acquired for Location of Water Tank at Gojwane Village*



*Overlay aerial photo showing Gojwane site.*



*Site is at the outskirts of Gojwane settlement and is vacant. It is covered with vegetation and not occupied or used by anyone.*



Plate 5: Aerial Photo and Pictures of Area of Extensions to be Acquired from the Mmadinare Sub-Land Board.



Overlay Aerial Photo Showing Existing and Extension Sites.



Site is bushy, unoccupied and not used for grazing. Information gathered also shows that the area is not gazetted for any other use.

Plate 6: Aerial Photo and Pictures of Area of extensions for Pump Station 2 in Serule Village which will be acquired from the Tonota Sub-Land Board.



Overlay Aerial Photo showing Existing and Extension Sites.



Site for Extension



Site for Extension. House in the far Background is about 20m away from Boundary of Extension.

Plate 7: Aerial Photo and Pictures of Area of extensions for Pump Station 3 in Serule Village to be acquired from the Tonota Sub-Land Board.



Overlay Aerial Photo Showing Existing and Extension Sites.



*Existing Pump Station*



*Extension site to be acquired is to the north of the existing plot. As at the time of the census on the 29th of October 2018, no cattle were observed either on the plot or outside of it. A visit to the site on the 21st of September 2019 revealed that cattle were drinking water collected at the location of the extension. The water collection is due to overflow of the tanks which has drained to the extension areas and has attracted some cattle. The cattle have a dedicated water source outside the village and on occasion have strayed to the site.*

## **2.7 Roads and Railway Crossings**

The Department of Roads and Botswana Railways 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 the drilled holes.

According to the design report, national roads shall be crossed by thrust bore and railway crossings by cribbing. The report notes that it will be very expensive to use thrust bore techniques for the crossing of local minor roads and access roads. It therefore suggests supervised cutting through the roads and reinstatement of layers and surfacing. Cutting through roads disrupts traffic movement and reinstatement of layers of the road may not revert to its original position or state.

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.

Cribbing is the method of excavating or digging a trench or under cutting a railway line without disturbing the rail infrastructure. A cribber and cribbing bucket are normally used for this exercise.

## **2.8 Fencing**

The site for the storage tanks and pump stations will be fenced off by using palisade fences. This is of high security and is to prevent livestock from getting to the water tanks and for preventing people into the site to vandalize the water storage tanks.

## **2.9 Pipeline Servitude and Depth of Excavation**

The pipelines will have a reserve corridor of 3m wide but will need 5m wide corridor for construction. They will be laid at an average excavation depth of about 1.5m. The pipes will be laid 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.

## **2.10 Power Supply**

Power supply will be required at the proposed pump stations in Selebi-Phikwe and Serule 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. Power will be sourced from BPC national grid stepped down by transformers to a nominal voltage of 400 volts three-phase or 230 volts single-phase at 50 Hertz for small power and lighting requirements and there will be provisions for diesel generator back-up and/ or UPS at the pump stations. Power lines run close to the areas (less than 50m away) where they are required.

### **2.11 Estimated Cost**

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

### **2.12 Estimated Commencement Date and Duration**

The Project commenced in May 2018 and is expected to be completed by May 2021. The duration for construction is 18 months. The design life of the pipelines and infrastructure is 20 years.

### 3.0 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

#### 3.1 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.

#### 3.2 PAPs Identified

It was confirmed during the census that, indeed only two PAPs will be affected by this Project. Those affected are in the villages of Mmadinare and Topisi, as shown in Table 2.2 in the previous Chapter. All identified PAPs have formal legal rights to the land and are eligible for compensation.

PAP 1 together with his spouse owns the affected commercial plot in Mmadinare Village. The size of the plot holdings is about 8,825m<sup>2</sup> as per **Annex 3**.

**PAP 1** is aged forty-seven, male, married in-community of property (i.e., joint Ownership of assets), and works for a Government ministry. His wife aged 47 works at a university. They have three male children between the ages of 10-16 years. Two of them are in primary school and the third in a secondary school. The title deed of the commercial plot is under the name of the male head of household. He lives with his family at Gaborone and does not live on the commercial plot in Mmadinare. Their total household income is well above the poverty datum line of P594.00 (US\$59.00) per capita per month.

All consultations with the owner were held in Gaborone at his workplace (as he suggested it was convenient to him). Initial consultations regarding land acquisition were undertaken on 17 January 2019, at which point it was agreed to the 3m width land take. However, following measurements taken after he undertook construction on his site sometime between September and November 2019, it was agreed with the PAP that the land to be acquired would now be 1.5m in width. This consultation took place in person with PAP 7 February 2020.

The commercial plot has some old structural development on it but is currently not in use. The land to be expropriated is along the western strip of the plot.

**PAP 2:** At Topisi Village a residential plot owned by the Village Development Committee, a local Government institution, is to be affected. The affected portion is a strip of land to the southern boundary of the plot. An *Acacia tortilis* (Mosu, hairy umbrella thorn) tree of about 200 cm girth and about 6m in height will be felled on this plot to make way for the pipeline to the tank. The received compensation will be managed as per existing regulations of VDC for the development of the village. The choice of developments is agreed by the villagers with guidance of VDC.

#### 3.3 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:

##### 3.3.1 Loss of trees

The expropriation of land will result in the loss of an *Acacia tortilis* (Mosu, Hairy Umbrella Thorn) tree. It is located along the pipeline route in Topisi. Shrubs and grass within the 220.042 m<sup>2</sup> strip of land in

Mmadinare will also be lost. The loss is not significant as none of the vegetation is a protected species. For the Mmadinare land, the vegetation was eventually to be cleared to make way for PAP 1's planned commercial development. The tree was also to be felled by PAP 1 to make way for his fence. The impact is thus considered as minimal.

### 3.3.2 Loss of Land

The noted impact is the reduction of land for commercial development in Mmadinare Village. The loss of the land does not affect the PAP's future development plans for the site.

The loss of land at Topisi is also minimal as there is no development on the land currently or planned. The land uptake is only about 7.5 per cent of the total area.

### 3.3.3 Loss of Assets (Concrete Foundation)

About 4 m<sup>2</sup> of an old foundation and concrete floor will be affected and removed from the commercial plot in Mmadinare Village owned by PAP 1.

### 3.3.4 Removal and Replacement of Diamond Mesh Fence

About 74m of boundary fence must be removed from the western edge of PAP 1's plot during excavation. This needs to be replaced and re-instated at the new location.

Summarily, resettlement may result from the acquisition of land from both Government and other parastatal institutions. All losses are summarized in **Table 5** below.

**Table 5: Summary of Resettlement Impacts**

| SERIAL NO.   | IMPACT   | NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS/PROPERTIES/TREES AFFECTED |
|--|--|--|
| <i>Compensation for Acquisition of Land from Individuals</i> |  |  |
| 1.   | Loss of Land   | 2  |
| 2.   | Loss of Foundation Structures  | 1  |
| 3.   | Loss of trees/shrubs   | 2  |
| 4.   | Removal of fence   | 1  |
| 5.   | Way leaves applications for road and railway reserves where the pipelines will be laid and lease agreements (surface rights) for extensions and new sites for the pump stations and water tanks. | About 150km                                    |



## 4.0 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 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 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.

### 4.2 Stakeholders

During public consultations meetings, multiple groups of stakeholders were consulted, and outcomes have been summarised below. Stakeholders were those who have an interest in the Project development, and who will be involved in the further consultative process. PAPs identified were also consulted and presented below. Institutional consultation was carried out and records presented summary is provided in Table 6.

#### 4.2.1 Community Meetings and Issues Raised

Public consultations through Kgotla meetings have been held severally in the Project beneficiary communities as outlined in **Table 5**. Details of the consultation meeting are in the main ESIA report for the Project and relevant ones relating to land issues attached to this report as **Annex 14**.

During the Kgotla meetings (**Plate 8 and 9**) issues of land to be affected and compensation process were discussed. Primarily the community wanted compensation paid before construction begins if they are affected. It was noted that this was also a World Bank requirement.

**Table 6: Dates and Venue of Public Meetings**

|    | Venue               | Date         | Time    | Attendance | Males | Females |
|----|---------------------|--------------|---------|------------|-------|---------|
| 1. | Topisi Kgotla       | 7 Aug 2017   | 0800hrs | 109        | 41    | 68      |
|    |                     | 12 June 2013 |         | 86         | 38    | 48      |
| 2. | Moreomabele Kgotla  | 7 Aug 2017   | 1400hrs | 98         | 45    | 53      |
|    |                     | 12 June 2013 |         | 74         | 44    | 30      |
| 3. | Serule              | 8 Aug 2017   | 0830hrs | 146        | 62    | 84      |
|    |                     | 11 June 2013 |         | 101        | 40    | 61      |
| 4. | Gojwane Kgotla      | 9 Aug 2017   | 0830hrs | 163        | 75    | 88      |
|    |                     | 11 June 2013 |         | 83         | 33    | 50      |
| 5. | Damuchojenaa Kgotla | 10 Aug 2017  | 0900hrs | 184        | 94    | 90      |
|    |                     | 10 June 2013 |         | 135        | 59    | 76      |
| 6. | Mmadinare Kgotla    | 16 Aug 2017  | 0900hrs | 218        | 111   | 107     |
|    |                     | 10 June 2013 |         | 98         | 41    | 57      |

Following consultation with the community of Gojwane Village, which is a Vulnerable Community, the residents met again to see how to support this important Project to bring needed water to the community.

The residents agreed that the tribal land required for the location of the tank and the pipelines routes can be availed by the Tonota Sub-Land Board and used by WUC for the Project. The community submitted a signed document to this effect dated the 23 February 2018 to show their collective support for the Project as a community. However, the jurisdiction for tribal land management lies with the respective Land Board.<sup>5</sup> See **Annex 9** and 10 and the list of attendees is included.

The community in Topisi also agreed that their land to be used for the pipeline route can be used (**see Annex 9**). The community was attended by representatives from WUC (Mrs. Boitumelo Molale).

*Plate 8: Kgosi Keitshwenye Baitshinyi giving the welcome remarks at the Kgotla meeting.*



*Plate 9: Residents of Gojwane settlement at the Kgotla meeting*



#### *4.2.2 Institutional Consultation*

Institutions consulted in relation to issues of acquisition of land are presented in **Table 5** and minutes and letters written to advise on land issues are presented in **Annex 9**.

In the main, the institutions recommended that WUC must apply for wayleave for use of Road and Railway Reserves for the laying of the pipelines and again WUC should apply for the land for new tanks and extensions through common law acquisition (**see Annex 10 & 11**).

*Plate 10: PIU staff with safeguards consultant meeting the Palapye Sub-Land Board at Palapye Village on the 25th of July 2017*

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<sup>5</sup> The Land Board derives its statutory responsibilities to hold land in trust for the citizens of Botswana from the Tribal Land Act of 1968. The functions of the Land Board involve granting rights to use land, cancellation of the grant of any rights to use any land, imposition of restrictions on the use of tribal land, authorizing any transfer of tribal land and hearing appeals from decisions of Subordinate Land Board in respect of any of its functions conferred on such Sub-Land Boards. The granting and repossession of tribal land are carried out through the Land Board and in accordance with the provisions of the Tribal Land Act (1968).



#### *4.2.3 Project-Affected Parties*

Since those affected are only two, they were consulted on a one-one basis at locations which were convenient to them.

The consultations and outcomes are presented in **Tables 7** and **8**.

The two PAPs have agreed to allow portions of their plots acquired for the Project. This is evident in their signed consent as shown in **Annexes 4a & 4c** for the acquisition. They both wanted to be compensated using market rates.

**Table 7: Institutional Consultations Matrix**

| Location of Consultation   | Institution /Individual           | Date Consultation was held | Contact Details | Attendees   | Form of Consultation | Discussion Summary  | Consideration of Concerns in the RAP Report or exercise.  |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------------|---|---|
| Mmadinare Village          | Mmadinare Sub-Land Board          | 7 July 2017                | 2617222/2617126 | Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd.<br>Mrs Boitumelo Molale (WUC)<br>Mr Moreri Tsiang (WUC, Acting Water Works Superintendent – Selebi-Phikwe).<br>Mr Kenneth Mapula (Deputy Board Secretary – Mmadinare Sub-Land board)<br>Mr Lesedi Tshwang (Chairperson – Mmadinare Sub-Land board) | Meeting              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Project is welcomed as it would alleviate current water shortages faced in Mmadinare and its surrounding settlements.</li> <li>Mmadinare Sub-Land Board not consulted regarding the Project as a result not aware of the responsibilities that would be shouldered by the Sub-Land Board during Project implementation.</li> <li>Copy of EIA not availed to the Sub-Land Board for consideration.</li> <li>No application for land rights made by WUC for the required plots and servitudes. Mr Tsiang from WUC was tasked with the responsibility of applying by 21 July 2017.</li> </ul> | Application for Mmadinare land rights is done and completed with Approved Lease and Sketch Drawings attached on <b>Annex 15d</b> .                                      |
| Tonota                     | Tonota Sub- Land Board.           | 7 July 2017                | 2484223         | Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd<br>Mrs. Boitumelo Molale (WUC)<br>Mr. Moreri Tsiang (Acting Water Works Superintendent – Selebi-Phikwe)<br>Mr. Godfrey Chimbise (Tonota Sub-Land Board Secretary)<br>Mr. Tapiwa Mokobi (Land Use Officer)<br>Mr. Gaone Moremi (Technical Officer)   | Meeting              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No applications received by the Tonota Sub-Land Board and the Paje Sub-Land Board</li> <li>Sub-Land Board only available to assist with identification of affected property owners from 25 August 2017 due to other pending assignments.</li> <li>The assistance of WUC/environmental Consultant will be sought if coordinates provided do not suffice in identifying proposed sites and servitudes to be acquired.</li> </ul>   | Application for Gojwane land rights is done and completed with Approved Lease and Sketch Drawings attached on <b>Annex 15a</b> .  |
| Palapye (1st Consultation) | Palapye Sub-Land Board            | 7 July 2017                | 4920324         | Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd.<br>Mrs. Boitumelo Molale (WUC)<br>Mr. Moreri Tsiang (WUC, Acting Water Works Superintendent – Selebi-Phikwe)<br>Mr. Fannuel M Radifalana (Board Secretary – Palapye Sub-Land board)  | Meeting              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Confirmation made that no application for a land acquisition made by WUC for the sites and servitudes required.</li> <li>WUC advised submitting a letter requesting to sit in the next board meeting by the 20th of July 2017.</li> </ul>  | Application for Topisi (PAP 2) land rights were done as per <b>Annex 4e</b> and compensations for PAP 2 to be completed once RAP has been cleared                       |
| Selebi-Phikwe              | Department of Surveys and Mapping | 8 July 2017                | 2610438         | 1.Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd<br>2.Mrs. Boitumelo Molale (Water Utilities Corporation)<br>3.Mr. Gaolatlhe Phillip (Principal Technical Officer)<br>4.Mr. Utlwanang Modikwa (Field Assistant)  | Meeting              | WUC advised to make applications for acquisition of land with Department of Lands in Francistown and make follow-ups regarding the status.  | Application for Selebi-Phikwe Pump Station 1 land rights were done as per Annex 15e but still awaiting approved lease which shall be attached under the same Annex 15e. |

| Location of Consultation               | Institution /Individual | Date Consultation was held      | Contact Details      | Attendees   | Form of Consultation   | Discussion Summary   | Consideration of Concerns in the RAP Report or exercise.  |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|
| Palapye (2 <sup>nd</sup> Consultation) | Palapye Sub-Land Board  | 21st July 2017                  |                      | Mrs. Boitumelo Molale (WUC)<br>Bakumbudzi Othusitse (WUC)<br>Dr. E.K Archer (Earthtec)<br>Enerlys Joina ((Earthtec)<br>J.O. Mokgethwa (Chairman Palapye Sub-Land Board. | Meeting                | The pipeline falls under the jurisdiction of Department of Lands and Tonota Sub-Land Board <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration is given to the utilization of the buffer between the A1 and the railway line as the servitude given that it is a "free" land.</li> <li>No problems envisaged with regards to water pressures as the water tanks will be located at the village boundary forming a buffer between the village and the fields.</li> <li>Need to involve the VDC and Kgosi of Moreomabele to ensure speedy compensation process (<i>Note: Land was not affected in Moreomabele</i>)</li> <li>Need for WUC to ensure that all land documents pertaining to all land to be acquired to ensure fairness and transparency.</li> <li>Tank site at Moreomabele transferred to WUC.</li> <li>All applications should include existing plots for formality and rationalization.</li> <li>Permission should be sought by the Contractor from the Land Board for temporary use of a site for storage of construction materials during construction.</li> </ul> | The VDC, land overseer and Kgosi have been involved in the RAP exercise.<br><br>Application for land rights were made following the confirmation of the route/ location of tanks by the Project Engineers and approved. |
| Gaborone                               | Ministry of Lands       | 4 <sup>th</sup> August 2017     |                      | Dr. E. K. Archer (Earthtec Consultancy)<br>Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy)<br>Name, Director of Lands  | Meeting                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Director of Lands provided Earthtec Consultancy with compensation guidelines.</li> <li>The director advised that we need to work in closely with land boards as they provide the assessment for compensation.</li> <li>All the people affected by the Project need to be compensated.</li> <li>In case of complaints, a common resolution needs to be reached with the affected party.</li> </ul>   | The Consultant is working hand in hand with the Land Boards.<br><br>All those affected by the Project is being compiled and are adequate to be compensated before civil works commence.                                 |
| Ministry of Road Transport and Safety  | Department of Roads     | 11 <sup>th</sup> September 2017 | 365 7800<br>391 3511 | Dr. E.K Archer<br>Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy)<br>Mr. Baikakedi (Roads department)  | Meeting                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Baikakedi advised that application should be done.</li> <li>Details of drawings need to be submitted.</li> <li>After submission of applications and drawings, correspondence with them will be made available.</li> </ul>   | This has been communicated to the client and engineers.   |
| Tonota                                 | Tonota Sub-Land Board   | 15 February 2018                | 248 4223             | 1. Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy)<br>2. Malumbela Gombalume (Land Surveyor)   | Face to face interview | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr. Gombalume created land use map to show properties likely to be affected by the proposed pipeline route between Gojwane and Serule.</li> </ul>   | Used Map to assess land to be affected  |

| Location of Consultation | Institution /Individual | Date Consultation was held | Contact Details | Attendees  | Form of Consultation | Discussion Summary  | Consideration of Concerns in the RAP Report or exercise.  |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|---|---|
| Gojwane                  | Pipeline route          | 16 February 2018           | 71662301        | 1. Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy)<br>2. Oagile Kethaetse (Gojwane-Kgosi)<br>3. Rebagamang Taetso (Kgosi)<br>4. Mogogo Khumo (VDC chairperson)<br>5. Sabata Ramoruleng (VDC member) | Site visit           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nelson from Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd led the discussion before showing the team the proposed pipeline route.</li> <li>The team was satisfied with the site visit and Kgosi Kethaetse of Gojwane applauded WUC (through Earthtec Consultancy) for engaging with them several times.</li> <li>Kgosi also confirms that he will call the kgotla meeting to notify the whole public. <i>(This Kgotla meeting was called and a letter showing collective support by the community and no objection to the Project with attendance list was written to the Project. It has been attached as Annex 13)</i></li> </ul> | Village involved in the RAP exercise.   |
| Selebi-Phikwe            | Locoside Park           | 16 February 2018           | 73889923        | 1. Nelson Ramasesane (Earthtec Consultancy)<br>2. Mr. T Mphotho (Parks officer I)<br>3. Mrs. M Toto (Parks)  | Site visit           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nelson from Earthtec Consultancy explained the purpose of the site visit to the team.</li> <li>A site visit was undertaken where Nelson shows the team where the pipeline is expected to pass.</li> <li>Mr. T. Mphotho and Mrs. M. Toto from parks and recreation advised that WUC should officially write a letter to their departments</li> </ul>  | A letter was written by Earthtec in January 2018 and a response was received from the department. Response has been included in the ESMP and the trees planted along the pipeline route in Selebi Phikwe will be avoided. |

**Table 8: Consultation with PAPs**

| Location of Consultation            | Institution/Individual                | Date Consultation Held | Contact Details          | Attendees  | Form of Consultation                                     | Discussion Summary   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|
| Topisi and Mmadinare                | PAP 1 and PAP 2                       | 12 June 2018           | 77155450<br>71112040     | Mr Nelson Ramasesane, Earthtec Consultancy<br>PAP1, Mmadinare<br>Topisi VDC  | Field  | PAPs were shown where the pipeline is going to pass within their plots   |
| Topisi                              | VDC Chairman, Mr. Losoletsile – PAP 2 | 13 June 2018           | 77155450                 | Mr. Bakumbudzi Othusitse-WUC<br>Ruth Radibe-WUC<br>Khotso Cyril Sebeke- WUC<br>Nelson Ramasesane – Earthtec Consultancy<br>Dr. E. K. Archer – Earthtec Consultancy<br>Jonathan- Bothakga Burrow<br>Mr. Losoletsile –Topisi VDC | In person at kgotla and field visit                      | Walked along the proposed pipeline route to identify affected land and appropriate decision to take.   |
| Topisi                              | VDC – PAP 2<br>Mr. Kabo Monchusi      | 9 July 2019            | 72295612                 | Nelson Ramasesane, Earthtec Consultancy<br>Dr. E. K. Archer, Earthtec Consultancy<br>Mr. Kabo Monchusi, Topisi VDC   | Face to Face   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Topisi VDC confirmed their Ownership of the plot. They indicated that some portions of the drawings showing the land to be affected are outside their plot Ownership. The drawings had to be corrected. This has been corrected on 15th February 2019.</li> </ul>   |
| PAP 1 place of employment, Gaborone | PAP 1<br><br>Topisi VDC –             | 23 July 2018           | 71112040<br><br>72295612 | Mr Nelson Ramasesane, Earthtec Consultancy<br>Mmadinare PAP<br><br>Mr. Kabo Monchusi   | Face-to-face consultation<br><br>Telephonic consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nelson explained to PAP 1 that proof of land ownership will be required to submit the documents for compensation assessment.</li> <li>PAP 1 promised to avail the documents the next day.</li> <li>Nelson explained to Mr Losoletsile (Topisi VDC Chair) that proof of land Ownership will be required to submit the documents for compensation assessment.</li> <li>VDC chair commented that he will avail the required documents</li> </ul>   |
| PAP 1 place of employment, Gaborone | PAP 1                                 | 25 July 2018           | 71112040                 | Mr Nelson Ramasesane – Earthtec Consultancy<br>Mr Samuel Bothasitse – Mmadinare PAP  | Face-to-face consultation                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nelson from Earthtec informed PAP1 of Mmadinare that, there is a possibility of encroaching on his plot at Mmadinare. Sketch plan drawings of the pipeline route were shown to him.</li> <li>PAP 1 commented that, according to design, the pipeline will not only affect the undeveloped land, but will call for re-design of architectural drawings, because most of structures (e.g., access road to the filling station, landscaping, car parking) will be partly affected by this encroachment. He further explained that, due to the BPC pole just by the corner of his proposed mall, it will give him lot of challenges to change access road because the BPC pole will be somehow left in the middle of the road.</li> <li>Nelson advised that PAP 1 should continue with his proceedings, and he will be consulted again after Earthtec has clarified this matter to Water Utilities Corporation<br/><i>(The above was considered, and discussions were held with the Project engineers. To reduce the impact, the pipeline corridor was then reduced from the previously required 5m width to 3m wide, then eventually to 1.5m width. This was acceptable to PAP 1.</i></li> </ul> |
| Topisi                              | VDC                                   | 16 August 2018         | 72295612                 | Mr Nelson Ramasesane, Earthtec Consultancy<br>Mr. Kabo Monchus Topisi VDC, role  | Face-to-face consultation                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrected drawings were handed over to the VDC to study and discuss at their general meeting.</li> </ul>  |
| Topisi                              | VDC                                   | 18 September 2018      | 72295612                 | Mr Nelson Ramasesane, Earthtec Consultancy<br>Mr. Kabo Monchusi, Topisi VDC, role  | Face-to-face consultation                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To check if expropriation forms has been signed. Indicated that the committee chairman has travelled and therefore it is not yet signed but they agreed in principle for the land to be expropriated with due compensation to be paid.</li> </ul>   |
| PAP 1 place of employment, Gaborone | PAP 1                                 | 25 January 2019        | 71112040                 | Mr Nelson Ramasesane, – Earthtec Consultancy<br>PAP 1, Mmadinare PAP   | Face-to-face consultation                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requested to reduce land uptake from his plot from 5m width to 1.5m width. This was relayed to the Engineers for consideration. It was considered.</li> </ul>   |
| PAP 1 place of employment, Gaborone | PAP 1                                 | 29 January 2019        | 71112040                 | Mr Nelson Ramasesane, Earthtec Consultancy<br>PAP 1, Mmadinare PAP   | Face-to-face consultation                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design drawings were changed to reflect the 1.5m width strip of land as he requested and presented to him. He indicated that he was going to discuss with his wife.</li> </ul>  |

| Location of Consultation            | Institution/Individual | Date Consultation Held | Contact Details | Attendees   | Form of Consultation      | Discussion Summary  |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|---------------------------|---|
| PAP 1 place of employment, Gaborone | PAP 1                  | 5 February 2019        | 71112040        | Mr Nelson Ramasesane, Earthtec Consultancy<br>PAP 1, Mmadinare PAP  | Face-to-face consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarity on the size of land required to be taken from his plot vis a vis his intended development and compensation process was discussed.</li> </ul>   |
| PAP 1 place of employment, Gaborone | PAP 1                  | 17 February 2019       | 71112040        | Mr Nelson Ramasesane – Earthtec Consultancy<br>PAP 1, Mmadinare PAP | Face-to-face consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PAP1 signed consent form for his land to be acquired.</li> </ul>   |
| PAP 1 place of employment, Gaborone | PAP 1                  | 7 February 2020        | 71775925        | Dr Archer – Earthtec Consultancy                                    | Face-to-face consultation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The purpose of the consultation was to finalize and confirm the area of land to be acquired from PAP 1's plot. PAP 1 confirmed that 220.042 m<sup>2</sup> (1.5m width x 146.69m length) of his land on the western side could be acquired for the project. PAP 1 signed an agreement form for acquisition of 220.042 m<sup>2</sup> (1.5m width x ~ 146.69m length) (<b>Annexes 4a &amp; 4b</b>). He also iterated that the cost of change of deed to reflect his new plot size should be borne by the project. Dr Archer assured him that all relevant cost associated with the expropriation exercise will be paid by WUC.</li> </ul> |



## **5.0 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX**

### **5.1 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) (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. PAP 1 has a Land Title Deed and PAP 2 has a Lease Agreement from the Palapye Sub-Land Board. 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 some kind of assistance 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.

### **5.2 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. The cut-off date for implementation of the RAP was set for 28 - 29 October 2018.

All stakeholders including PAPs were informed of the cut-off date and its implications. Information about the cut-off date was disseminated on 25 October 2018 in the Botswana Daily News Paper (**Annex 5**) and posters placed at the various Kgotla.

### **5.3 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 documentation or letters from the Kgosi or District Council.

#### **5.4 Eligibility for Physical Resettlement**

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

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

#### **5.5 Eligibility for Community Compensation**

A Community may claim compensation as a group such as farmer'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 socioeconomic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored. Entitlement matrix is in **Table 9** below.

**Table 9: 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.   | 2 (1 in Mmadinare and 1 in Topisi)     |
| Permanent land within road/railway reserves/national parks  | Government of Botswana                  | Land   | Government to Government institutions. Pay of wayleave fees upon application.   | Roads Department and Botswana Railways |
| 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                                   |
| Permanent acquisition of illegal structure  | Owner of structure/ title holder        | Any structure including house, fence, sanitation structure etc.                            | Replacement structure at replacement value plus full compensation for all fees required to replace lost asset   | None                                   |
| Tenant or House Owner   | Owner of structure/ title holder/lease  | Section of residential compound temporarily affected or access to house affected by works. | Restoration of land to original condition after works.<br><br>In kind compensation for affected persons need such as alternative car parking facility.<br><br>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 per of normal business income for the duration of business loss.  | None                                   |
|   |   | 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<br>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.   | 1 Mmadinare (a foundation on plot)     |
| 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                                   |
| Farmer 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.<br>Repairs undertaken by service provider and Project through the Contractor charged for repairs   | Not known 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.   | None                                   |
| 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  | None                                   |
| 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.   | None                                   |

## **6.0 VALUATION 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).

### **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.

### **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.

### **6.3 Land Compensation**

Land will be acquired for laying of the gravity main pipeline. The wayleave acquisition was restricted to a width of 2-5m. Compensation was 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 to be laid underground.

### **6.4 Computation of Compensation Packages**

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

*Market rate approach:* Market rates were applied especially when valuing and calculating compensation values for land. Land values are calculated as: *Current Land Rate x size of land*. Land Rate is determined from private and independent real estate agents. Current prices for fences were determined from the general market (hardware dealers) and prices of trees from the Department of Forestry and Range Resources of Botswana.

*Replacement cost approach:* This will apply to the structure which may be affected by the Project. The valuation was done based on full replacement cost.

### **6.5 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.

## 6.6 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 Botswana Pula 296,995.00 (US\$ 29,699.5). The breakdown is provided in Table 10 below:

**Table 10: Estimated Budget and Funding**

| Serial No.  | IMPACT  | Area Affected      | Unit Market Price    | COMPENSATION COST (Pula)                | Source of Fund |
|---|---|--------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|
| <b>A. Compensation for Acquisition of Land from Individuals</b>                                     |   |                    |                      |   |                |
| 1.  | Land  | 513 m <sup>2</sup> | P100/ m <sup>2</sup> | 51,300.00                               | WUC            |
| 2.  | Foundation Structures   | 4 m <sup>2</sup>   | P 500                | 2, 000.00                               | WUC            |
| 3.  | Trees   | 3                  | P1000                | 3, 000.00                               | WUC            |
| 4.  | Fence   | 220m               | P400 per roll of 30m | 3, 200.00                               |                |
| 5.  | Transportation and labour   |                    |                      | 5,000.00                                | WUC            |
| 6.  | <i>Sub-Total</i>  |                    |                      | <i>61,300.00</i>                        | WUC            |
| 7.  | 15% Contingency Allowance   |                    |                      | 9,195.00                                | WUC            |
| 8.  | <i>Sub Total (A)</i>  |                    |                      | <b><i>130,495.00</i></b>                |                |
| <b>B. Way leave Applications and Lease Agreements (Surface Rights) for extensions and New Sites</b> |   |                    |                      |   |                |
| 9.  | Lump Sum  |                    |                      | <b><i>100,000.00</i></b>                | WUC            |
| <b>C. RAP Implementation</b>  |   |                    |                      |   |                |
| 10.   | Allowance to support personnel including assessment committee and logistics including meetings of Grievance Redress Committee members |                    |                      | 50,000.00                               | WUC            |
| 11.   | Monitoring  |                    |                      | 60,000.00                               | WUC            |
| 12.   | Contingency for RAP implementation and monitoring (15%)   |                    |                      | 16,500.00                               | WUC            |
| 13.   | <i>Subtotal (B)</i>   |                    |                      | <b><i>126,500.00</i></b>                | WUC            |
| 14.   | <b>Grand Total (A +B+ C)</b>  |                    |                      | <b>P356,995.00<br/>(US\$ 35,699.50)</b> | <b>WUC</b>     |

## 7.0 RAP ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURE AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 7.1 Organizational Procedure for implementation of RAP

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. The appropriate sub-land boards are responsible for assessment and evaluation of the affected lands. They will constitute the assessment committee and will determine the cost of compensation using the chosen method of market prices for land and cost of replacement for loss of properties.

WUC will then pay the compensation amount from the sub-land boards to the PAPs.

#### Procedure in Payment of Compensation

Given the complexity of resettlement programs, a Consultant has been recruited to support WUC to implement this RAP. The Consultant will be supported by the PCU and Safeguards Specialists, some of whom have previous experience with RAP implementation before. This approach will help the PCU 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.

### 7.2 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 11: RAP 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  | (After Cut-off date, PAP1 was consulted again on 7 February 2020 and re- signed Land Acquisition Form as per <b>Annex 4a</b> ) |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 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   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  |
| GRM and Consultations   |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | ■  | →  |

## **8.0 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)**

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### **8.1 Introduction**

A Grievance Redress Mechanism is necessary for addressing the concerns of Project Affected People and other stakeholders. It is anticipated that some of these concerns may include eligibility criteria, compensation entitlements for loss of livelihood and use of land.

The mechanism for grievance redress includes:

- Provision for the establishment of a Grievance Redress Committee (see GRC 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 process

The grievance redress mechanism is designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time before they escalate. In addition, 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.

### **8.2 General Principles and Key Aspects of the GRM**

The Project has put in place an extra-judicial mechanism for the management of grievances and disputes. The PAPs will be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system.

**Key Aspects of the Grievance Redress Mechanism are:**

- The community including PAPs need to be informed about the grievance redress mechanism and how they can make use of this process.
- Grievances will be recorded using a Grievance Form (in local language, also available in English). Grievance Forms will contain details regarding the grievance as well as the name and address of the applicant, application date, type of application and the name of the persons receiving the grievance. The forms will be logged in a register where they will be tracked through to a suitable resolution.
- Complainant will receive notification that their grievance has been received (if complainant is known) in writing.
- Grievance monitoring log (which includes actions taken, corrective measures, see Annex 6).
- Closure sheet, copy of which will be handed to the complainant after he/she has agreed to the resolution and signed off.

- The PIU will maintain a digital grievance database, containing the logs and records of all grievances received, with an indication of the respective status of a grievance (i.e., resolved, not resolved, pending, etc.), in addition to a hard copy.
- Resolution options will be developed through unilateral proposal, bilateral discussion and/or third-party mediation. If a complaint is not legitimate the case will be closed without agreement with the complainant. Any response will be communicated clearly either orally or in writing, and a grievance case will only be closed when an agreement with the complainant is reached.
- Community members including VCs will have access to third party legal advice, through referral to Botswana Legal Aid, at no cost. Information on access to legal advice will be communicated to the affected people.

### **8.3 Management Functions and Responsibilities**

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

- Provision for the establishment of a grievance redresses committee with a sitting allowance budgeted for the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) members.
  - Multiple grievance uptake locations and multiple channels for receiving grievances (Project hotline, Project website, Face book page, WhatsApp blasts, WUC PIU office, Kgosi and VDC, grievance box at the Kgotla).
  - Fixed service standards for grievance resolution which 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 GRM chapter)
  - A reliable and effective reporting and recording system (grievance register, complaints logbook – hard copy)
- Procedure for assessing and responding to the grievance

### **8.4 Responsibilities for Implementing Stakeholder Engagement Activities**

#### **8.4.1 Roles and Responsibilities**

The WUC PIU in consultation with the respective community will appoint Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) in Project area villages/settlements where there are Project works, to conduct stakeholder outreach during Project implementation and respond to any grievances or complaints that may arise. The CLOs will act as key points of contact to bring Project grievances from PAPs, stakeholders, construction workers, residents, and community members to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). They will liaise with the WUC Safeguards Team to inform them of all complaints and outcomes. The CLO will contact the PIU Safeguards Team in case a complaint is not resolved within two weeks after receiving the alert. The PIU safeguards team will go to the field to obtain further information and resubmit the case to the GRC. The complainant will be notified that further information is being collected and kept informed about the status.

#### **a. Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)**

The WUC PIU will in consultation with respective communities appoint Community Liaison Officers (CLO) in the specific sub-Project areas. The Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will be situated in the Project area villages/settlements where there are Project works, will be designated to receive, review, record and address Project related complaints. Every two weeks, CLO will consolidate complaints and submit to the GRC. 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:

- The Community Liaison Officer will create awareness on the existence of the Project and Grievance Redress Mechanism
- The CLO will act as the key point of contact to bring Project grievances from Project affected people, construction workers, local residents, and community members to the GRC.
- Register the grievance/complaints on the Grievance Logbook and acknowledge receipt within 5 days.
- 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.
- Review and evaluate grievances/complaints and ensure that complainant is given feedback within 14 days
- Conduct community consultations to provide inputs into the GRM
- Facilitate communication which in the form of reports WUC PIU and Project Contractor and distribution of information, education and communication material to the community including VCs.
- 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
- The CLOs will be responsible for making sure the recommendations of the GRC are implemented and advising WUC PIU during ESMP and RAP implementation, and Contractors to make any appropriate adjustments to their works.
- 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 (GBA) or Sexual Harassment Exploitation and Abuse (GBV, SEA, SH and VAC), the CLO shall invoke the special procedures<sup>9</sup> related to GBV, SEA, SH and VAC and will ensure the the anonymity and confidentiality of the survivor (See volume II of ESIA/ESMP Report) for special procedures.

In addition to the CLO, the Project will make available grievance forms in every settlement (at the Kgotla office) as an accessible venue for filing a grievance and a Grievance Box. 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 CLOs will collect forms filled out to submit them to the GRC and record them in the grievance logbook.

The WUC PIU 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 GRC. For illiterate

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<sup>9</sup> Special Procedures for GBV, SEA, SH and VAC will ensure anonymity and confidentiality of the survivor and the matter will be addressed by GBV, SEA, SH and VAC Compliance Team' (GCCT) and not GRC. Special Procedures for GBV, SEA, SH and VAC survivors is detailed in the ESIA/ESMP Volume II. The project will be conducting a GBV mapping of services for survivors and a Gender Action Plan prior to construction of works.

persons, CLOs 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.

**b. The Grievances Redress Committee (GRC)**

The GRC 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.

**c. Composition and Membership of the Grievance Resolution Committee (GRC)**

The GRC will meet as and when required, preferably once per month. When complaints arise, they will be submitted to the Project Grievance Redress Committee.

The committee will be created with clear terms of reference (TOR), and the guiding principles to be followed by the GRC during their conducting of business include among others: confidentiality, transparency, accountability, fairness, impartiality, and timeliness. The scope of work, responsibilities, and duties to be referred to in the TOR will reflect those listed below. The TOR will be sent to the World Bank for 'no objection'.

The GRC shall maintain all records from complaint to final decisions made by the GRC 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 GRC 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 Chairmanship of the GRC will rotate amongst the Committee Members depending on the issues to be considered by the Committee.

In addition, specific Grievance Redress Mechanism for conflict prevention and resolution at the Project level has been devised in consultation with the affected communities. However, when the Contractor is shown the subject of a complaint, the Contractor shall not be included in the GRC, and the other members shall sit as a Committee.

The GRC Members include:

- Project Contractor
- Land Board Representative
- Water Utilities Corporation Representative
- Two Local Representatives (One man and one woman. In Vulnerable Communities, at least one representative of VC)
- Project Liaison Officer 1 (Safeguards Social Development Consultant)
- Project Liaison Officer 2 (Safeguards Environmental Development Consultant)
- Community Liaison Officer (Secretary)
- NGO representing Basarwa ( e.g. Kwedom Council, San Youth Network)

The WUC PIU Safeguards Team Members will attend meetings when there is a matter that requires their urgent attention.

The broad responsibilities of the GRC include:

- Publicizing the grievance management procedures

- Receiving, reviewing, investigating and keeping track of grievances referred to them by the CLO
- Adjudicating grievances
- Monitoring and evaluating the fulfilment of agreements achieved through the grievance redress mechanism.

**d. Project Liaison Officers (PLOs)**

The Project Liaison Officers (PLOs) - the environmental and social safeguard monitoring Consultants for the Project 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:

- 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.
- Monitor the implementation of the ESMP and report progress at Onsite Project Progress meetings.

**e. 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, SEA, SH 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, SEA, SH 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, SEA, SH and VAC incidents
- Shall sit on the GRC except in circumstances where her or she is subject of the complaint

Three codes of conduct must be adhered to in this Project (full codes are in the Volume ii of the ESMP Report):

- Company Code of Conduct:** Commits the company to addressing GBV, SEA, SH and VAC issues.

- ii. **Manager’s Code of Conduct:** Commits managers to implementing the Company Code of Conduct, as well as those signed by individuals; and,
- iii. **Individual Code of Conduct:** Code of Conduct for everyone working on the Project, including managers.

These codes of conduct will be explained and displayed in the work sites, workers and affected communities will be sensitized prior to works start. The company liaison officer will work closely with WUC PIU safeguards team to bring to the GRC all complaints and special cases which affect the Codes of conduct.

**For issues regarding GBV, SEA, SH and VAC, the Special Procedures** which is the mechanisms set in place to respond to cases of GBV, SEA, SH and VAC will be implemented. By doing that, the Contractor will first establish a **‘GBV, SEA, SH and VAC Compliance Team’ (GCCT)**.

**The GCCT will include, as appropriate to the Project, at least four representatives (‘Focal Points’) as follows:**

1. A safeguards specialist from the WUC.
2. The occupational health and safety manager from the Contractor (or someone else tasked with the responsibility for addressing GBV, SEA, SH and VAC on the Contractors side) with the time and seniority to devote to the position.
3. The Project Liaison Officer (also known as the supervision Consultant); and,
4. A Social Worker with experience in Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Sexual Harassment (SH), including Gender - Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VACs) (the ‘Service Provider’).

### **8.5. Community Level Grievance Redress Mechanism**

Local communities have existing traditional and cultural grievance redress 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, settlement 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 sand, gravel or because of the impact of its activity (dust dispersion), those grievances can be solved at the community level, without the GRC, if the community so chooses.

### **8.6. Project Level Grievance Redress 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 disputes, 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 GRM will have a body, the GRC to address disputes.

Other issues that are potential grievances may involve access to property arrangements, or sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse (SHEA), including Gender - Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VACs) 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 to protect the safety, well-being and identity of survivors. Cases

of GBV will be addressed in the GRM that has been modified to reflect the principles of such a GRM in the Codes of Conduct. This will be developed with the technical assistance of the World Bank prior to the start of construction.

## **8.7 GRM Procedures**

The community will be informed and sensitized about the use of an existence of the GRM (through radio notices, TV, community meetings, community signage, Kgotla, CLOs, PLOs) of the various uptake options where complaints can be submitted. The WUC PIU 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 that complaints have been received and the procedures they must follow.

The WUC PIU Safeguards Team will then organize a meeting for the GRC 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 GRC 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 GRM 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 GRM process, including contact details of the relevant 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 (or Grievance Log)** will be at the WUC PIU Safeguards Office and village/settlement Kgotla office with CLOs, but also with Contractors, who will log the: i) details and nature of the complaint (include categorization of sensitive/urgent, non-sensitive); ii) the complainant 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 and location/method the complaint was lodged. This information will be included in WUC Safeguards Team progress reports to the World Bank. (See Annex 6) for example of grievance log). The CLOs are responsible for ensuring that they collect all grievances so that they can update the PIU logbook and their logbook.

## **8.8 The Grievance Redress 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, others, communication to CLO, VDC, Kgos) and account for vulnerable or disadvantaged individuals (persons with disabilities, elderly, illiterate, lack access to phone/computer, etc)
- Receive, register and acknowledge complaint in 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 **Table 12**.

## 8.9 Grievance Redress Process

The steps of the grievance mechanism consist of:

- The Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to the CLO who will endeavour to resolve it immediately.
- Where AP is not satisfied, the CLO will refer the grievance to the GRC.
- 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 12 with suggested timeframe and responsibilities.

**Table 12: GRIEVANCE REDRESS 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   | CLO (Community Liaison Officer)   |
| 2.   | Acknowledgement of Grievance   | By letter, email, phone   | 1-5 days  | CLO   |
| 3.   | Screen and establish the foundation / merit of the grievance                 | Visit the site; listen to the complainant/community; assess the merit         | 7-14 days   | GRC members including the Community Liaison Officer, complainant and his/her representative                                       |
| 4.   | 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 | Community Liaison Officers, WUC Social and Environmental Safeguard Specialists to coordinate the implementation of redress action |
| 5    | Inform Complainant and Community (use of community boards, newspaper, radio, | Where complainant is not satisfied, inform complainant of escalation process. | 1-2 days after deciding on a                                    | CLO   |

|    |  |   |                                      |  |
|----|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|
|    | what's app group, Face book page) to inform community of grievance outcome and solicit response from complainant if claim has been fully addressed or not. | If satisfied or not, ensure grievance logbook is updated.               | grievance by the GRC                 |  |
| 6  | Extra intervention for a dissatisfied scenario   | Review the redress steps and conclusions, provide intervention solution | 2-4 weeks of receiving status report | MLMWSPLO, Social and Environmental Officers, and GRC to review and react |
| 7  | Judicial Adjudication  | Complainant has the option to take complaint to court of law            | No fixed time                        | Complainant  |
| 8. | Funding of Grievance Process   | WUC logistics and training, redress compensation, court process         | No fixed time                        | WUC  |

### 8.10 Escalation of Grievances

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

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

- Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Land Management, Water and Sanitation (MLMWS) - (Chairperson)
- Permanent Secretary - Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism – ( MEWT)
- Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning – (MFEP)
- Permanent Secretary; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development – (MLGRD)
- Permanent Secretary - Mineral, Energy and Water Resources – (MEWR)
- All DPS under MLMWS
- CEO - Water Utilities Corporation
- Director General - National Strategy Office
- Director - Department of Water and Sanitation Services
- Director - Department of Environmental Affairs

The NSC will meet when required to address escalated grievances and will be required to address the concern within 30 days. 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.

### 8.11 Judiciary Level Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Project level GRM 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.

## 8.12 Sensitive Issues Regarding Gender Based Violence, Sexual Harassment or Violence Against Children

An exceptional or ad hoc meeting will be called the day after receiving this information. The Grievance Redress Committee, the National Steering Committee, the Contractor, and local authorities of the locality where this issue occurs will all meet as a plenary. At all times, the approach for such issues **will follow a survivor - cantered approach and the anonymity of the survivor will remain intact**. In addition, the survivor will have been informed of options such as receiving psycho-social support, medical assistance, and other services as required.

For those issues, the mechanisms set in place to respond to cases of GBV, SEA, SH and VAC will be implemented. By doing so, the Contractor will first establish a GBV, SEA, SH and VAC Compliance Team' (GCCT). The GCCT will include, as appropriate to the Project, at least four representatives ('Focal Points') as follows:

- a. The Community Liaison Officer
- b. The occupational health and safety manager from the Contractor, or someone else tasked with the responsibility for addressing GBV, SEA, SH and VAC with the time and seniority to devote to the position
- c. The Supervision Consultant (PLO)
- d. The Social Worker
- e. The Police Officer

The Potential Procedures for Addressing GBV, SEA, SH and VAC are in the ESIA/ESMP.

## 8.13 Capacity of Local Institutions to Address Grievances and Disputes

- *Village Settlement Development Committee*: The settlement parliament has the responsibility to monitor developmental Projects in their settlement. The interest of the community are their priority as per their mandate.
- *Kgosi*: The settlement tribal leader and is also an ex-offio member of the Settlement 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 Redress Committee and the Community. *Reports all grivances to the GRC.*
- *Grievance Redress 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

## 8.14 Good Communication and Information Sharing

- Vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals can report to the CLO who will be based at the settlement Kgotla.
- Can report by phone to Community Liaison Officer/Resident Engineer.
- Can send an sms to the CLO/Resident Engineer



- There will be 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 also be a Project email and website to enable users 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 if they are anonymous. 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 GRC is notified.
- There will be specific training for the GRC and the CLO to ensure quality control of the GRM process

### 8.15 Monitoring

Annex 6 shows the grievance log that will be used to monitor and track the GRM and which will be reviewed regularly for accuracy and compliance to the GRM process. The logbook and at times, correspondence between the Contractor and PLOs in addressing grievances will also be reviewed by World Bank safeguards specialists undertaking Project supervision.

### 8.16 Estimated Cost Of GRM Implementation

The detailed cost of implementing the Project's GRM is presented below in **Table 13**. This cost has already been included in the overall costing of the ESIA/ESMP implementation of the Project.

**TABLE 13: COSTING OF THE GRM IMPLEMENTATION**

| No. | Activity  | Time Frame             | Budget (Pula)/USD                                      | Responsibility |
|-----|---|------------------------|--|----------------|
| 1.  | <b>GRM Implementation and Monitoring</b>        |                        |  |                |
|     | Allowances for GRC Members                      | Throughout the Project | P135,000.00 (USD13,500.00)<br>Budgeted for in the ESMP | WUC            |
|     | Monthly Stipends for Community Liaison Officers | Throughout the Project | P108,000.00 (USD10,800.00)<br>Budgeted for in the ESMP | WUC            |
|     | GRM Publicity Material and Stationery           | Throughout the Project | P200,000.00 (USD 20,000.00)                            | WUC            |
|     | Capacity Building for All Stakeholders on GRM   | Throughout the Project | P200,000.00 (USD 20,000.00)                            | Contractor     |
|     | Sub Total                                       |                        | P 400,000.00   |                |
|     | 15 percent contingency                          |                        | P 60,000.00  |                |
|     | <b>TOTAL</b>                                    |                        | <b>P 460,000.00<br/>(US\$ 46,000.00)</b>               |                |

## 9.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

### 9.1 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, 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**, Earthtec 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, Earthtec 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.

Implementation of the RAP will be regularly supervised and monitored by Earthtec 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.

### 9.2 Evaluation

Owing to that only two PAPs and very minimal private land will be expropriated for Selebi-Phikwe 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 redress 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.

### **9.3 Indicators for Monitoring**

#### *9.3.1 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 redress 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 compensations disbursed by type/ category of PAP.
- iii. % or number of grievances received, number resolved, and number left unresolved and why.
- iv. % or number of potential adverse impacts identified; number resolved.

#### *9.3.2 Internal Monitoring*

The internal monitoring will be performed by WUC Safeguards Team. 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.

The Consultant must include in the Project progress reports, issues related to the resettlement process and the GRC appraised of such.

## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: PREPARERS

#### ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

|                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Name of Company  | Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd      |
| Contact Person   | Dr. E.K Archer                      |
| Contact Address  | P.O. Box 405754, Gaborone, Botswana |
| Telephone Number | +267 3923604                        |
| Fax Number       | +267 3162082                        |
| e-mail           | earthtec@bbi.co.bw                  |

#### ESIA Study Team

##### Environmental Consulting Team

| Specialist Position                               | Responsible Team Member         | Qualification   |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| • Project Manager/<br>Environmental<br>Specialist | Ebenezer Kobina Archer          | Ph.D.           |
| • Project Assistant                               | Nelson Ramasesane               | B.A.            |
| • Sociologist                                     | Sinah Kgosietsile and Ivy Afful | M.Sc. and B.Sc. |
| • Bothaga Burrow,<br>Botswana (Pty) Ltd.          | Engineers/ Designers            | -               |



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## **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 neighboring 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 defense, 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.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>. 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) is 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<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>14</sup>. In this regard an Assessment Board has been constituted to deal with disputes<sup>15</sup>. 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<sup>16</sup>.

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.<sup>17</sup> In certain cases compensation will be paid for loss of rents and profits<sup>18</sup>. 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<sup>19</sup>.

### *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 Barolong Farms 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 farms 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

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<sup>10</sup> See s. 3 of the Act.

<sup>11</sup> See s. 5 of the Act.

<sup>12</sup> See s. 8 of the Act.

<sup>13</sup> See s. 9 of the Act.

<sup>14</sup> See s. 10 of the Act.

<sup>15</sup> See s. 11 of the Act.

<sup>16</sup> See s. 12 of the Act.

<sup>17</sup> See s. 16 of the Act.

<sup>18</sup> See s. 17 of the Act.

<sup>19</sup> See s. 20 of the Act.

Deeds Registry Act 1961<sup>20</sup>. 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 authorized by notice in the Government Gazette to do so.<sup>21</sup> 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.

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.

##### 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 rising 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

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<sup>20</sup> See the proviso to s. 17 of the Deeds Registry Act. See also C. Ng'ong'ola "Land tenure reform in Botswana..." *op. cit.* at p. 11.

<sup>21</sup> See ss. 3 & 4 of the Act.

- 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 requires 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 consultation 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 sub-

project 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, and determination of whether requirements under the RPF

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.

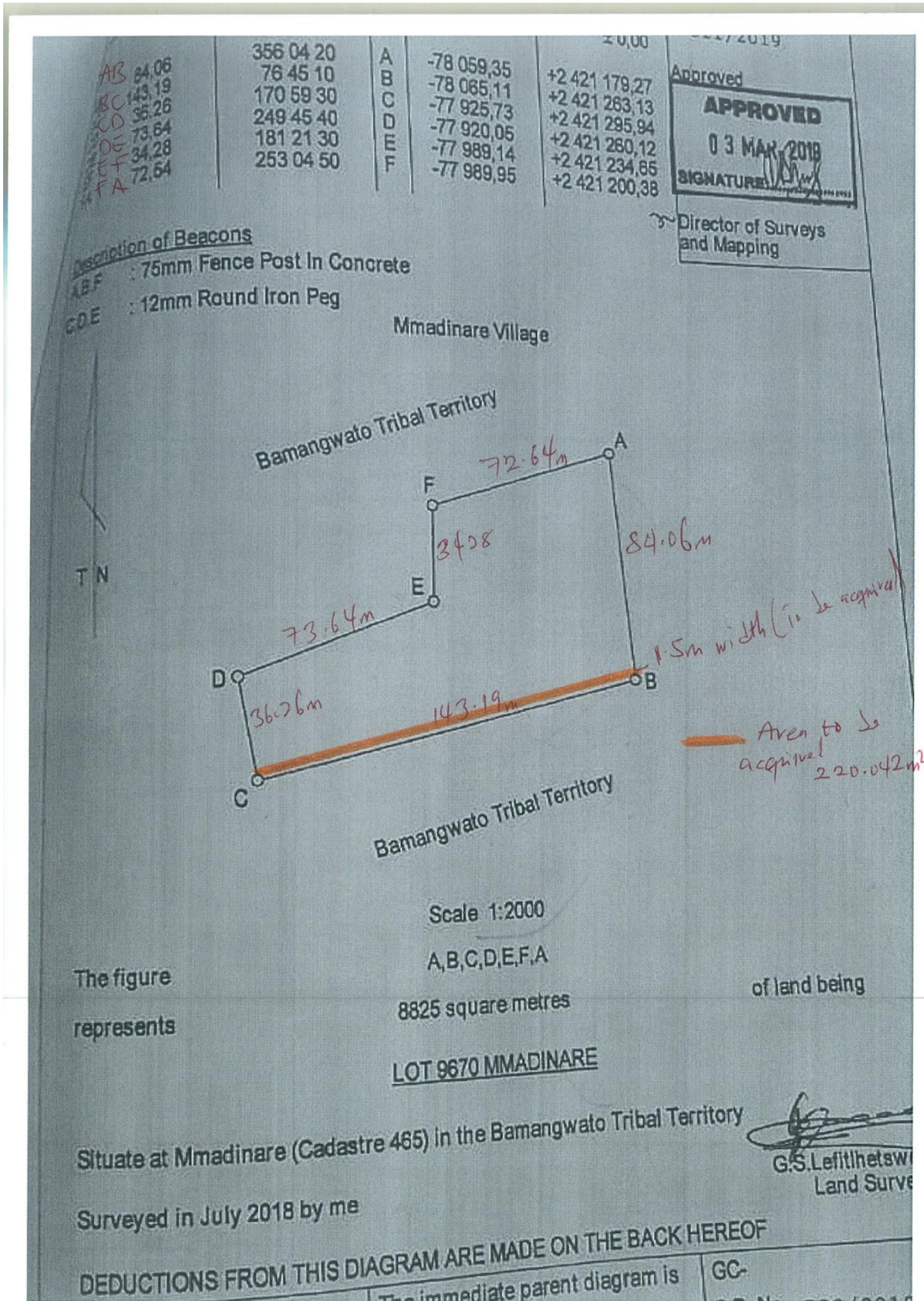
#### **Analysis of principles of acquisition of land and compensation in Botswana and that of the World Bank OP 4.12**

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 is 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.

**ANNEX 3: PLOT CERTIFICATE FOR PAP 1 SHOWING DIMENSIONS OF THE PLOT**



**ANNEX 4(a): LAND ACQUISITION FORM SIGNED BY PAP 1 (Signed 07 FEBRUARY 2020)**

## LAND EXPROPRIATION

PLOT NUMBER: 9670  
 PLOT LOCATION: MMADINARE PIPE LINE

B1 Y=-78065.172 X=2421262.410  
 B2 Y=-78065.090 X=2421260.937

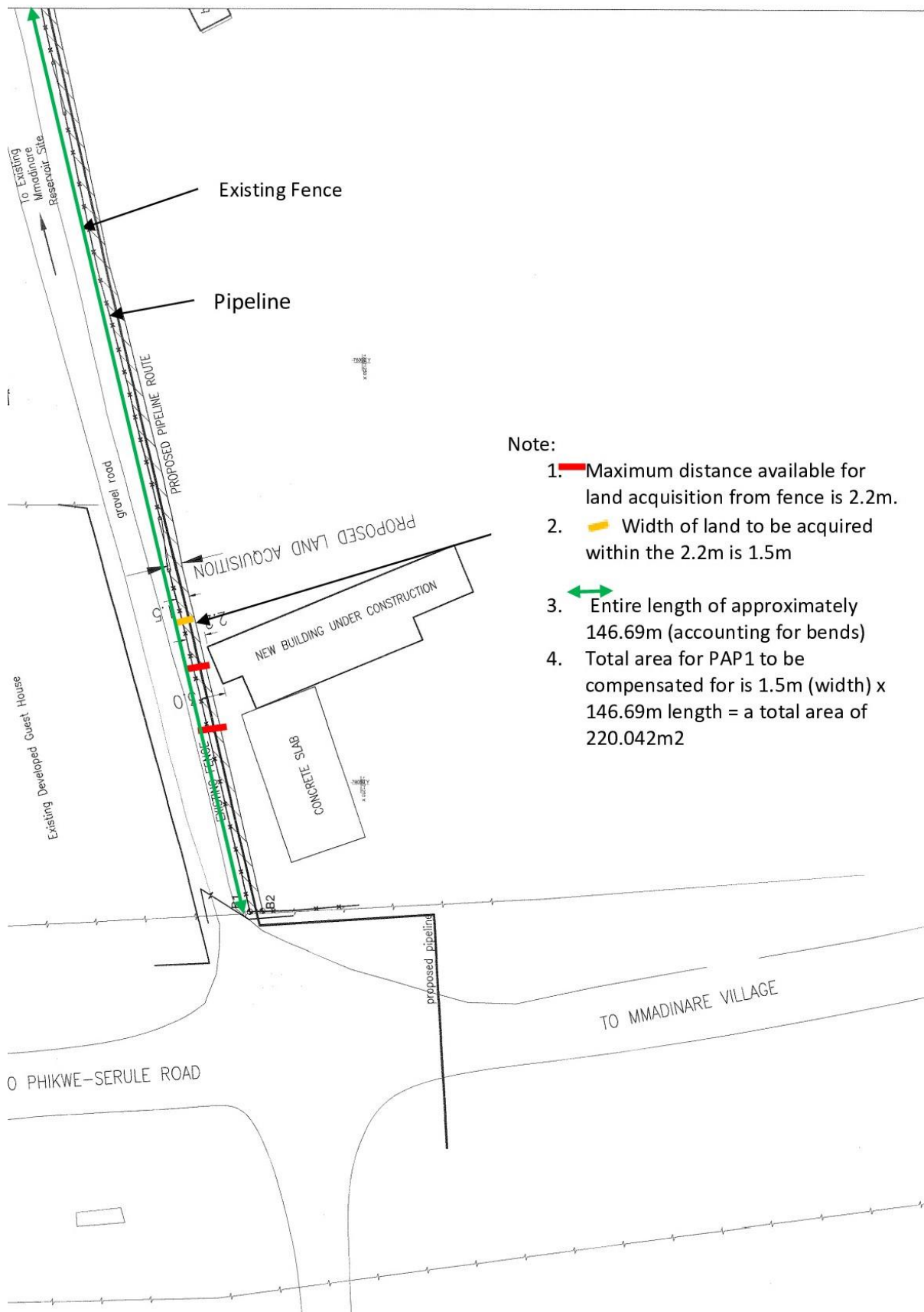
B4 Y=-77927.564 X=2421295.724  
 B3 Y=-77927.731 X=2421297.261

AREA = 220.042 m<sup>2</sup>




|   |   |
|---|---|
| Owner's Name: <u>Samuel Botha</u><br>Address: <u>300 21079 Gabas</u><br>I.D No: <u>390 111 206</u><br>Contact Details: <u>7111 2040</u><br>Signed: <u>[Signature]</u> Date: <u>07/02/2020</u> | SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME<br><br>Drawing No: BL780A/600/MMA/SK1 |
|---|---|

**Signed Agreement Form for PAP 1 Showing Shaded Plot Area to be Acquired at 220.042m<sup>2</sup> (1.5m width x ~146.69m length)**

**ANNEX 4(b): MEASUREMENT DESCRIPTION OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR PAP 1**



**Note:**

1.  Maximum distance available for land acquisition from fence is 2.2m.
2.  Width of land to be acquired within the 2.2m is 1.5m
3.  Entire length of approximately 146.69m (accounting for bends)
4. Total area for PAP1 to be compensated for is 1.5m (width) x 146.69m length = a total area of 220.042m<sup>2</sup>

**ANNEX 4(c): ORIGINAL LAND ACQUISITION FORM SIGNED BY PAP 1 (Signed 17 JANUARY 2019)**

**LAND EXPROPRIATION**  
 PLOT NUMBER: 3803  
 PLOT LOCATION: MMADINARE PIPE LINE

B1 X=-78065.172 Y=2421262.410  
 B2 X=-78065.090 Y=2421260.937  
 B4 X=-77927.564 Y=2421295.724  
 B5 X=-77927.731 Y=2421297.261

AREA = 220.042 m<sup>2</sup>

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Owner's Name<br>Adress:<br>I.D No: <u>340111206</u><br>Contact Details: <u>71112040</u><br>Signed: <u>[Signature]</u> Date: <u>17/01/2019</u> | SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER<br>TRANSFER SCHEME<br><br>Drawing No: BL780A/600/MMA/SKI |
|---|--|

**Signed Agreement Form for PAP 2 Showing Shaded Plot Area to be Acquired. 5m wide and 73.24m long.**

ANNEX 4 d: LAND ACQUISITION FORM SIGNED BY PAP 2

## LAND EXPROPRIATION

PLOT NUMBER:-----  
 PLOT LOCATION: TOPISI PIPE LINE

**CHAIRPERSON**  
**TOPISI VDC**  
**PRIVATE BAG 009, PALAPYE**  
**DATE: 25/03/2019**  
**7755450**


|    |              |               |    |              |               |
|----|--------------|---------------|----|--------------|---------------|
| H1 | X=-26135.060 | Y=2453776.070 | H4 | X=-26102.186 | Y=2453772.585 |
| H2 | X=-26134.602 | Y=2453770.087 | H5 | X=-26072.214 | Y=2453778.585 |
| H3 | X=-26102.186 | Y=2453778.585 | H6 | X=-26073.750 | Y=2453772.932 |

AREA = 366.179m2

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Owner's Name: <b>TOPISI Y. S. C KHAN</b><br>Address: <b>P/BAG 009 PALAPYE</b><br>I.D No: <b>289 416 205</b><br>Contact Details: <b>7755450</b><br>Signed: <i>[Signature]</i> Date: <b>25/03/2019</b> | SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER<br>TRANSFER SCHEME<br><br>Drawing No: BL780A/600/TOP/SK1 |
|--|--|

**Signed Agreement Form for PAP 2 Showing Shaded Plot Area to be Acquired. 5m wide and 73.24m long.**

**ANNEX 4e: LAND ACQUISITION APPLICATION FOR COMPENSATION ASSESSMENT TO LAND BOARD FOR PAP1 & PAP2**

  
We keep it flowing, for you.

GABORONE HEAD OFFICE  
Sedibeng House,  
Lot 17530 Luthuli Road

PRIVATE BAG 00276,  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: (0267) 360 4400  
Fax: (0267) 397 3852  
Email: metsi@wuc.bw

Sub Land Board Secretaries  
Mmadinare and Palapye Sub Land Boards

Ref; WUC 8/4/1

05 February 2019

Dear Sir

**LAND EXPROPRIATION EXERCISE OF PROPERTY AFFECTED BY THE SELIBE PHIKWE – SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME.**

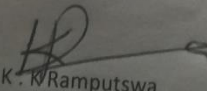
The above- mentioned project is underway and we have so far identified two properties that will be affected by the said developments. The following mentioned properties are identified as those affected and will need to be moved to give way for the project; They have been duly consulted.

| No | Name                 | Size       | Jurisdiction             |
|----|----------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1  | Mr Samuel Bothasitse | 220.042sqm | Mmadinare Sub Land Board |
| 2  | Topisi VDC           | 366.179sqm | Palapye Sub Land Board   |

We request that each relevant Sub Land Board to contact the affected individuals, arrange site visits dates and to carry out compensation assessments as soon as possible to avoid delaying the project. This is one of the projects that Water Utilities Corporation is carrying out in its effort to augment water supply in your area. We therefore request that the matter be treated with utmost urgency it deserves to avoid unnecessary delays in completion of the project.

Looking forward for your usual Corporation. Please contact the Project Manager Mr Othusitse Bakumbudzi on 73972065 for further clarity and arrangements to assess the properties.

Yours faithfully

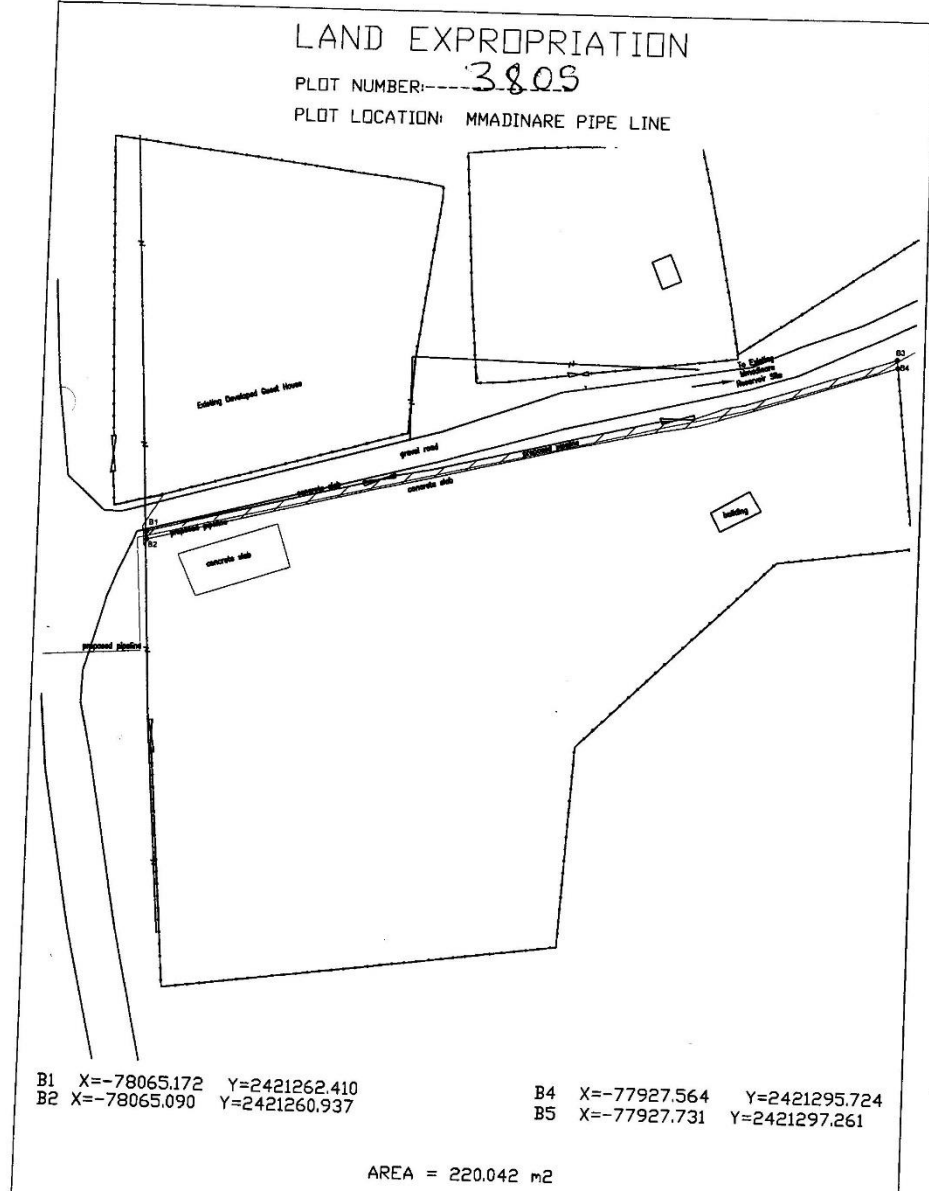
  
K. Ramputsa  
SENIOR PROPERTY OFFICER  
For/ Property Manager.



LAND EXPROPRIATION

PLOT NUMBER: 3805

PLOT LOCATION: MMADINARE PIPE LINE



B1 X=-78065.172 Y=2421262.410  
B2 X=-78065.090 Y=2421260.937

B4 X=-77927.564 Y=2421295.724  
B5 X=-77927.731 Y=2421297.261

AREA = 220.042 m2

Owner's Name  
Address:  
I.D No: 34011206  
Contact Details: 7112040  
Signed: [Signature] Date: 17/01/2019

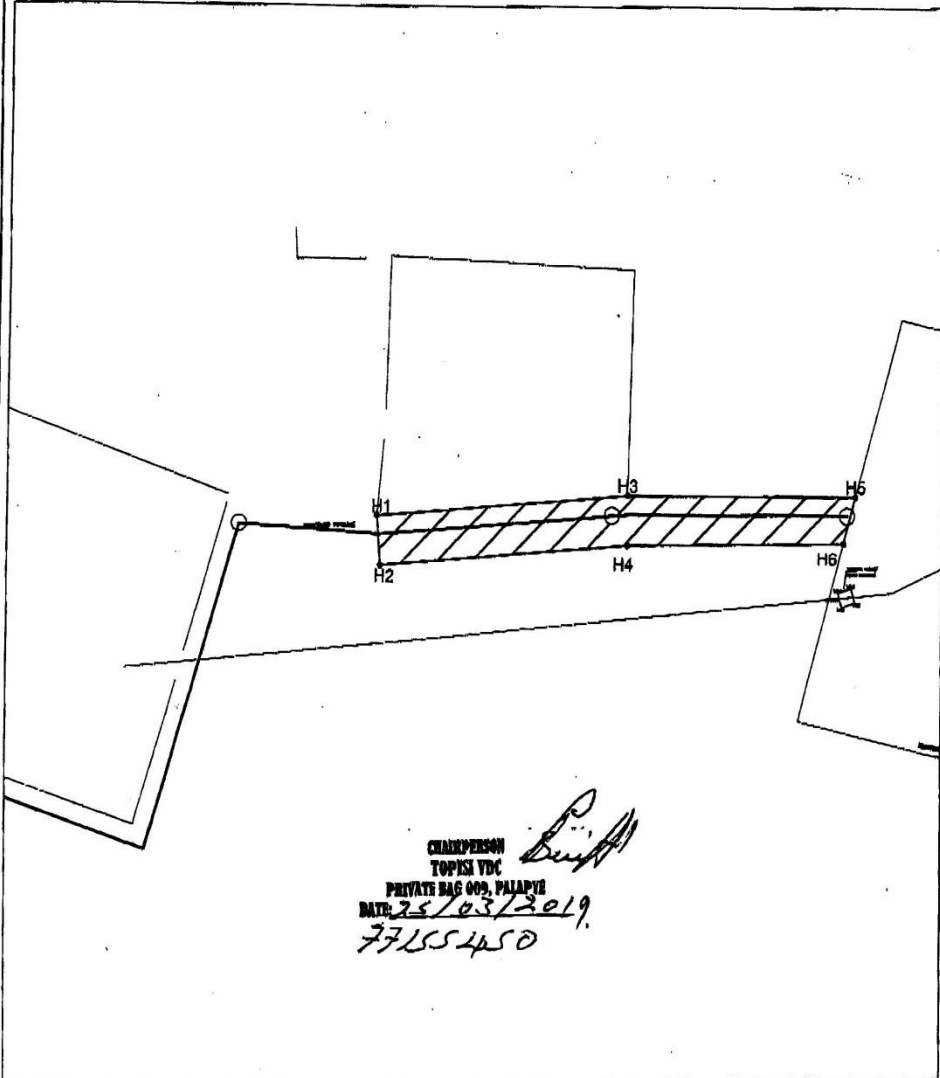
SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER  
TRANSFER SCHEME

Drawing No: BL780A/600/MMA/SKI

# LAND EXPROPRIATION

PLOT NUMBER:-----

PLOT LOCATION: TOPISI PIPE LINE



CHAIRPERSON  
TOPISI VDC  
PRIVATE BAG 009, PALAPYE  
DATE: 25/03/2019  
77155450

|    |              |               |    |              |               |
|----|--------------|---------------|----|--------------|---------------|
| H1 | X=-26135.060 | Y=2453776.070 | H4 | X=-26102.186 | Y=2453772.585 |
| H2 | X=-26134.602 | Y=2453770.087 | H5 | X=-26072.214 | Y=2453778.585 |
| H3 | X=-26102.186 | Y=2453778.585 | H6 | X=-26073.750 | Y=2453772.932 |

AREA = 366.179m<sup>2</sup>

|                 |                      |                                |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Owner's Name    | TOPISI Y. S. C. KHAN | SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER  |
| Address         | P/BAG 009 PALAPYE    | TRANSFER SCHEME                |
| I.D No.         | 289 416 305          |                                |
| Contact Details | 77155450             |                                |
| Signed          | [Signature]          | Drawing No: BL780A/600/TOP/SK1 |
| Date            | 25/03/2019           |                                |

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



**We keep it flowing, for you**

**PUBLIC NOTICE  
SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME  
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CUT OFF DATES FOR CENSUS OF  
PROPERTIES AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT ALONG THE PROPOSED  
PIPELINE ROUTE.**

Water Utilities Corporation is updating the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water Transfer Scheme sub-project which was approved in 2012. Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd has been commissioned to update the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and is preparing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) thereof, as part of the pre-requisites of the World Bank funded Botswana Emergency Water Security and Efficiency Project. This process will facilitate compensations for land acquisition and involuntary resettlements for the project as per the Resettlement Policy Framework.

The project is intended to improve water supply to beneficiaries of Mmadinare, Serule, Damuchojena, Gojwane, Topisi and Moreomabele villages, as well as boarding schools in the area as a long-term water supply solution for these villages. The project will interconnect three clusters of Mmadinare, Damuchojena and Serule, Moreomabele, Topisi and Gojwane to the existing Selebi-Phikwe Water Treatment Plant.

**Description of the Pipeline Route**

- Selebi-Phikwe to Serule** In Selebi-Phikwe the water pipeline will be connected to existing water chamber at the industrial area and it will then pass between the tarred road (Selebi-Phikwe/Serule) and old train monument. This pipeline will be connected to a proposed pump station 1 located about 1.3km from the water chamber. From this connection in Selebi-Phikwe, the pipeline will be laid within the road reserve to Serule village on the right side of the road.
- Mmadinare Junction to Mmadinare Water Tank** From Selebi Phikwe, the pipeline will branch-off at Mmadinare Junction and run on the right side within the road reserve towards Mmadinare village. By Meropa Hotel, the pipeline will cross the tarred road and run along the passage between the Meropa Hotel and a proposed Business plot to connect to the proposed water tank at Mmadinare village on the hill top.
- Damuchojena Junction to Damuchojena Water Tank** Another pipeline branch-off will be at Damuchojena junction, where it will be running within the road reserve on the left to Damuchojena village. This pipeline will then turn off at Damuchojena gate and traverse through the community grazing land to the existing village water tanks.
- Damuchojena to Serule Water Tank** The pipeline will branch off further towards Selebi-Phikwe/Serule railway reserve after the Serule Veterinary Disease Control Gate. It will then pass behind the Shell Filling Station and then cross the A1 road and continue to run within the railway reserve. The pipeline will cross the railway lines twice consecutively before it finally crosses the main Francistown/ Gaborone railway line and then it will branch off from the railway reserve to connect to the existing Serule Water Tank and the proposed Pump Station 3.
- Serule North to Gojwane Water Tank** The pipeline route will run along the gravel road from Serule to Gojwane and then turn along the boundary of the Letliskane Uranium Mine to the east until it meets the railway line. The pipeline will then be laid within the railway reserve from Serule village and then branch off near the northern boundary of the mine until it meets an earth road which leads to a water collection pond. It will then join the Gojwane-Serule gravel road to enter the village. Within the village it will pass by the right side of Rebojele General Dealer. The pipeline then continues from the General Dealer along the road track, traversing in front of five (5) residential plots towards the proposed land to a new water tank (opposite a football field).
- Serule South to Moreomabele Water Tank** The pipeline route will run within the A1 road reserve (on the right) from Serule to Moreomabele and Topisi. At Moreomabele the pipeline will branch off into the village at the village buffer hence no plots are anticipated to be affected on its way to the existing village water tanks.
- Moreomabele to Topisi Water Tank** The pipeline will continue within A1 road reserve to Topisi. The pipeline at Topisi village will branch off after the main gate into the village through the second gate (main gate) and pass in front of Bread of Life Church, traversing through a Village Development Committee undeveloped plot towards the existing water tank.

This notice serves to announce the cut off dates for all affected property/ plot owners to be available along the pipeline route during census to be held at their respective plots on the following dates and times:

| Item | Venue         | Cut off Date                  | Time     |
|------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1.   | Selibe-Phikwe | 28 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 | 08:30hrs |
| 2.   | Mmadinare     | 28 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 | 10:00hrs |
| 3.   | Damuchojena   | 28 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 | 11:30hrs |
| 4.   | Serule        | 28 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 | 14:00hrs |
| 5.   | Gojwane       | 29 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 | 09:00hrs |
| 6.   | Moreomabele   | 29 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 | 11:30hrs |
| 7.   | Topisi        | 29 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 | 14:00hrs |

**KITSISO MO SECHABENG  
MABAPI LE LENANEO LA GO GOKELELA METSI GO TSWA KWA  
TOROPONG YA SELEBI-PHIKWE GO YA MOTSENG WA SERULE LE  
METSE E E MABAPI**

Re le ba lephata la Water Utilities re mo thulaganyong ya go nshafatsa ditshakatsheko tsa tikologo le matshelo a batho, tsa lenaneo la go gokelela metsi go tswa kwa toropong ya Selebi-Phikwe go ya kwa motseng wa Serule e e neng ya amoelwa ka ngwaga wa 2012. Ba kompone ya Earthtec PTY LTD ba neetswe tiro e ya go nshafatsa ditshakatsheko tse, le go kwala lenaneo Tiragatso la go hudusa batho ba ba taa amiwang ke lenaneo le, jaaka e le tsamaiso ya Banka Kgolo ya mafatshefatshe e e duetelang lenaneo le. Se se taa thusa go kaela phimolo dikededi ya ba ba taa amiwang ke ditshakatsheko tse go ya ka moalo wa tsa khuduso wa lenaneo le.

Maikaelelo a lenaneo le, ke go tokafatsa seemo sa metsi mo bathong ba Mmadinare, Serule, Damuchojena, Gojwane, Topisi le Moreomabele, ga mmogo le dikole tse dikgolwane. Metsi aa tswang Mmadinare le a Damuchojena le a Serule, Moreomabele, Topisi le Gojwane a taabo a gokelelwa le Selibe-Phikwe.

**Tihalošo ya mealo ya mathompo a metsi**

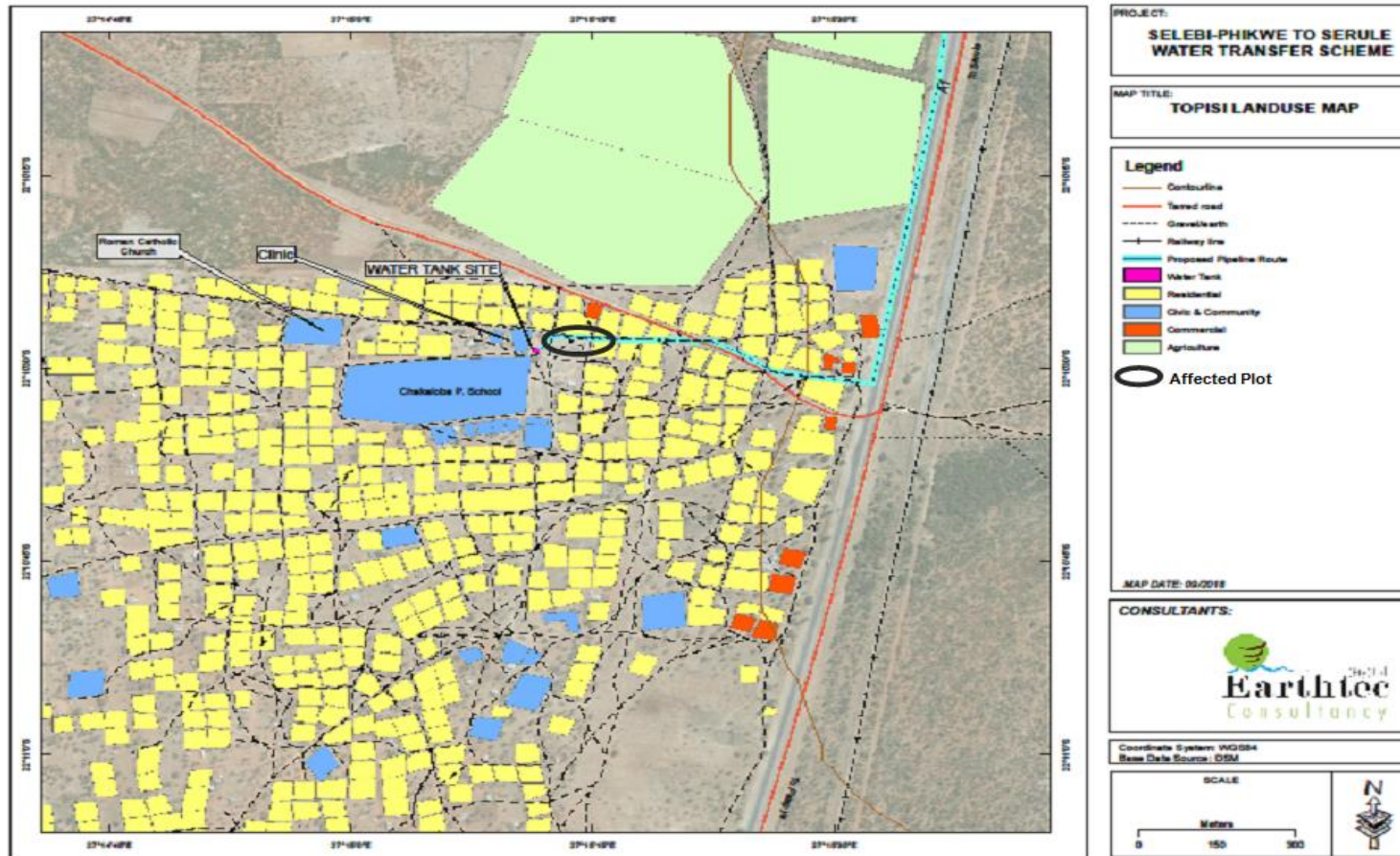
- Gotswa Selibe-Phikwe go ya Serule** Mathompo a metsi go tswa mo Selebi-Phikwe go ya Serule a tla bo a feta fa thoko ga tseta ya sekonotere go fitlha kwa Serule.
- Gotswa kwa marakanelong a tseta a Mmadinare** Mathompo a metsi a tla kgaogana kwa marakanelong a tseta ya Mmadinare. A tla tsamaya ka fa thoko ga tseta ka fa letsofong la moja go ya ko motseng wa Mmadinare. Fa Meropa Hotel, a tla kgabaganya tseta ya sekonotere go tswa foo a ralala lebalala le le magareng ga Meropa Hotel le setsha se se akanyeditsweng go thibololwa sa kgwebo go fitlha a tseta ko tanka ya metsi e e akanyeditsweng go agiwa teng kwa godimo ga thaba ya Mmadinare.
- Gotswa kwa marakanelong a ditseta a Damuchojena** go ya kwa tankeng ya metsi gone kwa Damuchojena Mathompo a mangwe a metsi a tla kgaogana gone kwa marakanelong a ditseta a Damuchojena kwa a tla bong a feta fa thoko ga tseta ka fa letsofong la molema. Mathompo a tla feta ka kgoro ya motse, a kgabaganye mafelo a phulo go ya kwa tankeng ya metsi ee mo motseng wa Damuchojena.
- Go tswa Damuchojena go ya Serule** Mathompo a metsi a tla sekamela ntheng ya seporo sa Selebi Phikwe/Serule go tswa fa Serule Veterinary Disease Control Gate. Go tswa foo a tla feta ka fa morago ga madirelo a lookwane a Shell a bo a kgabaganya tseta ya A1 a bo a tswelela a le fa thoko ga seporo. Mathompo a tla kgabaganya seporo gabedi morago a kgabaganya seporo se se tona sa Francistown/ Gaborone go tswa foo a tla fapoga go tswa fa tase ga seporo go ya ko ditankeng tsa metsi tsa Serule le dipompo tse di akanyeditsweng.
- Go tswa kwa Serule go ya Gojwane** Moalo o wa mathompo a metsi o tla tsamaya fa thoko ga seporo sa tarana pele a kgaogana go ya go goroga kwa terateng ya leroo go tseta ko motseng wa Gojwane. Mathompo a a tla feta ka fa mojing wa Gojwane Bakery go tswa ko seporong sa tarana, go kgabaganya tseta ya Gojwane-Serule, mme a feta fa thoko ga Rebojele General Dealer and Fresh Produce go ya ko lefelong le le lesa le le akanyeditsweng la tanka ya metsi.
- Gotswa kwa Serule go ya kwa Moreomabele le Topisi** Mathompo a metsi a tla tsamaya ka fa mojing wa tseta ya A1 go tswa ko Serule go ya kwa motseng wa Moreomabele le wa Topisi. Kwa Moreomabele mathompo a tla ralala sebatla magareng ga motse le ditsha tse disha.

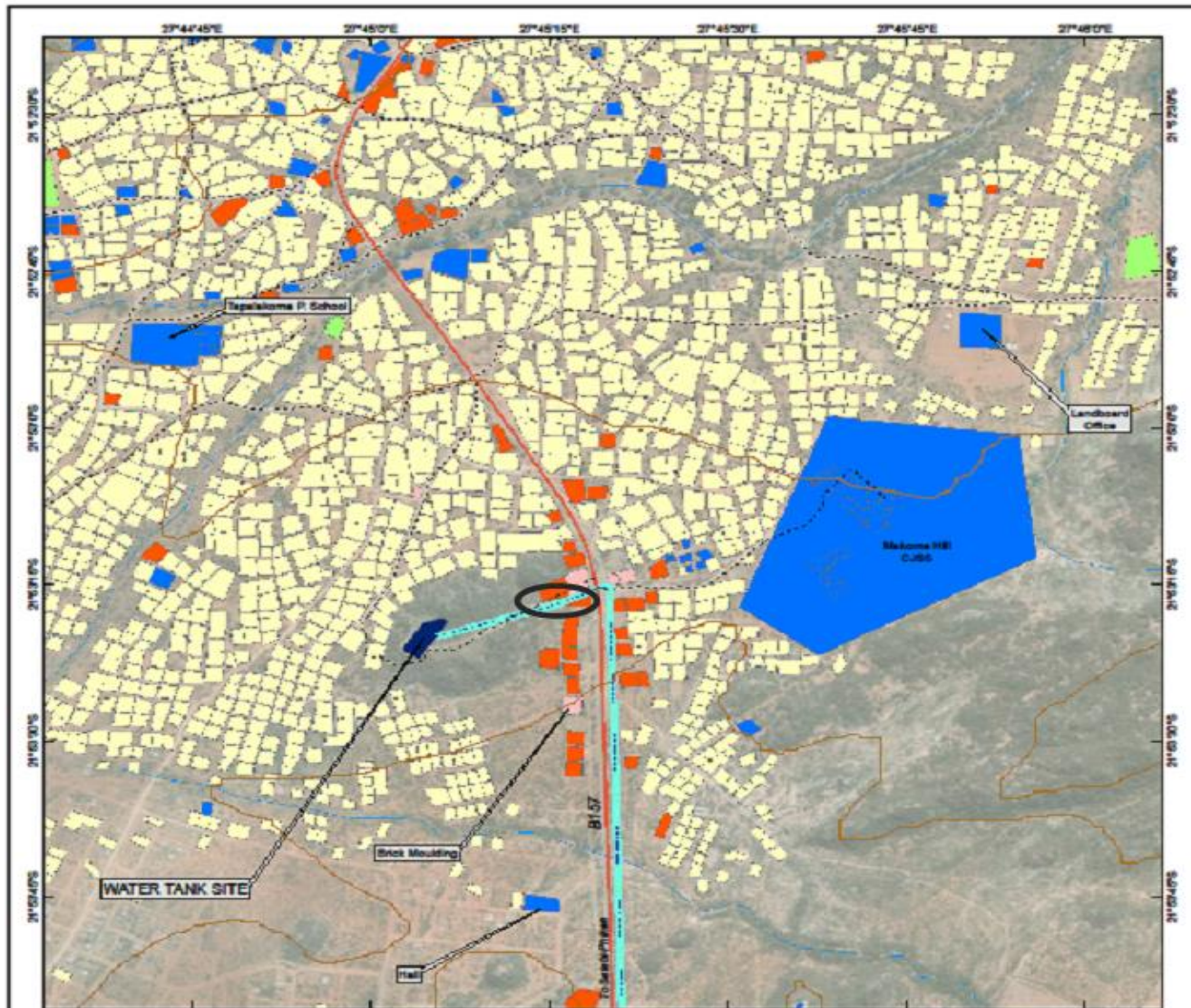
Kwa Topisi, mathompo a tla feta ka fa thoko ga kereke ya Bread of Life, a ralala setsha sa komiti ya motse ya ditshakatsheko, go ya kwa tankeng ya metsi e emo motseng.

Mosola wa kitsiso e ke go bolelela bothe ba ba amegang mo ditshakatshekong tse le go tsaya megopolo ya bone mabapi le ditshakatsheko tse. Ba ba amegang ba tshwanerense gonna mo mafelong a bone mo malatsing le dinako tse di latelang:

| Palo | Lefelo        | Letsatsi                      | Nako     |
|------|---------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1.   | Selibe-Phikwe | 28 <sup>th</sup> Phalane 2018 | 08:30hrs |
| 2.   | Mmadinare     | 28 <sup>th</sup> Phalane 2018 | 10:00hrs |
| 3.   | Damuchojena   | 28 <sup>th</sup> Phalane 2018 | 11:30hrs |
| 4.   | Serule        | 28 <sup>th</sup> Phalane 2018 | 14:00hrs |
| 5.   | Gojwane       | 29 <sup>th</sup> Phalane 2018 | 09:00hrs |
| 6.   | Moreomabele   | 29 <sup>th</sup> Phalane 2018 | 11:30hrs |
| 7.   | Topisi        | 29 <sup>th</sup> Phalane 2018 | 14:00hrs |

**ANNEX 6: MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF AFFECTED PRIVATE LAND**





PROJECT:  
**SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE  
 WATER TRANSFER SCHEME**

MAP TITLE:  
**MMADINARE LANDUSE MAP**

**Legend**

- Contourline
- Tarmad road
- Gravel/earth
- Proposed Pipeline Route
- River / Stream
- Existing water tank
- Residential
- Civic & Community
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Sports & Recreational
- Affected Plot

MAP DATE: 09/2018

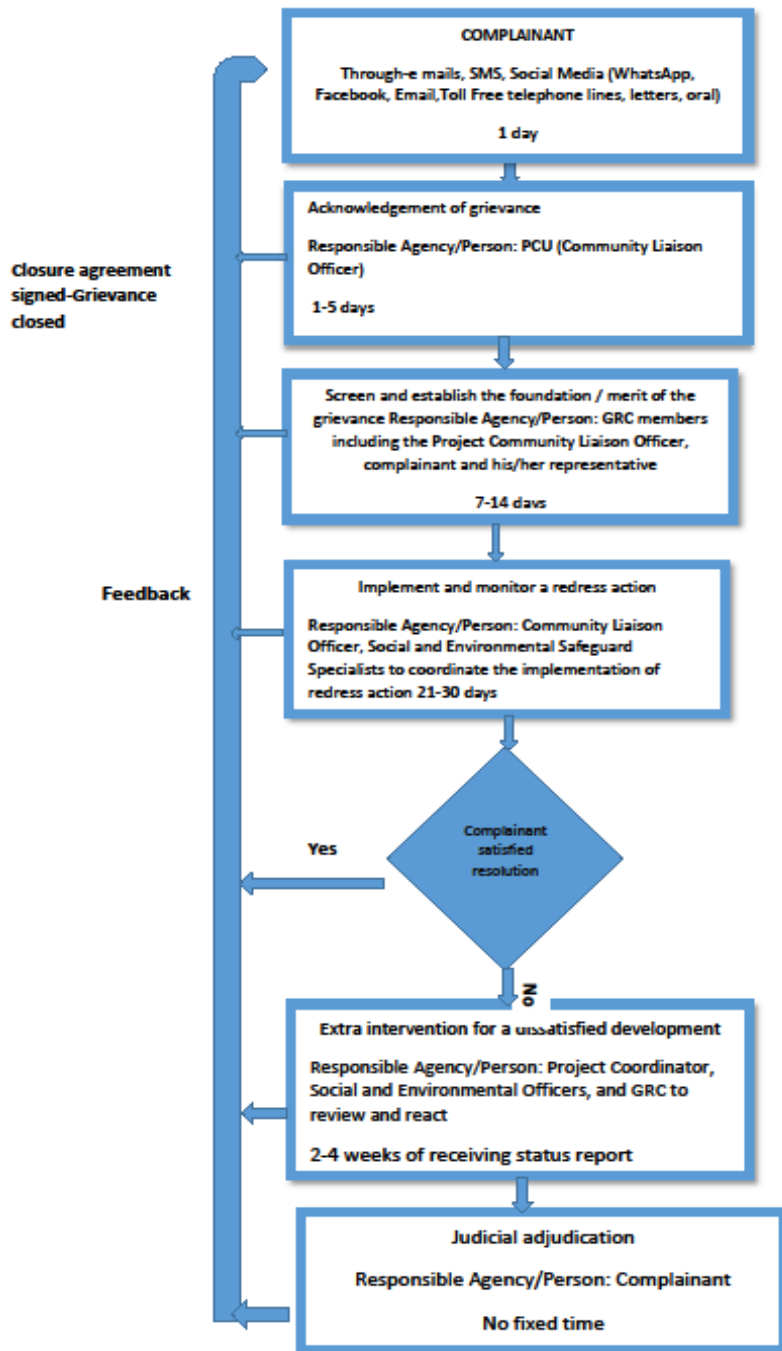
CONSULTANTS:

Coordinate System: WGS84  
 Base Data Source: OSM

SCALE

Meters

**ANNEX 7: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM PROCESS**



**ANNEX 8: 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<br>If yes, state when and via what method of communication                       |
|--------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------|---|--|
|        |                     |                                    |                                      |  |   |   |                        |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes<br>Date: _____<br><br>How: _____<br>Email _____<br>Phone _____<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> No |
|        |                     |                                    |                                      |  |   |   |                        |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes<br>Date: _____<br><br>How: _____<br>Email _____<br>Phone _____<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> No |
|        |                     |                                    |                                      |  |   |   |                        |   | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes<br>Date: _____<br><br>How: _____<br>Email _____<br>Phone _____<br><br><input type="checkbox"/> No |

## **ANNEX 9: MINUTES OF STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS/CONSULTATIONS**

- Minutes of Kgotla Meeting Held on 7 August 2019 in Topisi
  - Minutes of Kgotla Meeting Held on 9 August 2019 in Gojwane
- 

### **MEETING HELD AT TOPISI KGOTLA**

**Date:** 7 August 2017

**Time:** 0900hrs

**Master of Ceremony:** Mr. B. Lesoletsile

**Opening prayer:** Pastor Tshireletso Okgethile

**Introduction of Guests:** VDC Vice Chairperson; Mr. Mogotsi

#### **Attendants:**

Topisi Kgosi Kgomotso Boiditswe and his headmen, Councilor for Topisi, VDC committee, social work officer, former Government officers, land overseers, farmers committee, village elders and the community.

#### **Visitors:**

Earthtec Consultants, Water Utilities Corporation (WUC), Palapye Sub-Land Board representatives.

| <b>ITEM</b> | <b>INTRODUCTION</b>  |
|-------------|--|
| 1.          | <p>The chief of Topisi village, Kgosi Boiditswe welcomed all participants and highlighted that land is a very sensitive issue hence it must be taken and handled with proper care. He emphasized the importance of the consultation meeting as all must understand the objective of the Project since it is going to affect the community of Topisi.</p> <p>The land board secretary applauded Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) and Palapye sub-land board for working together and said that as WUC intends to bring water to the village, it is important for them to attend such meetings so they can know if they are individually affected. He also appealed to land overseers in the village to attend every meeting to be well informed of the developments in their village.</p>  |
| 2.          | <p><b>PRESENTATION</b></p> <p>Mr. Moreri Tsiang of Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) began his presentation by stating that the objective and mission of WUC is to make sure that there is enough water for everyone, in Botswana. He added that, Topisi is one of the villages experiencing water shortage. As a result, the Selebi-Phikwe-Serule Water transfer scheme has been initiated to provide water to Topisi and other villages with the same problem. He stated that, the Project will start at Selebi-Phikwe then pass through the following villages: Mmadinare, Damochojenaa, Gojwane, Serule, Moreomabele and finally Topisi. Mr. Tsiang informed the public that the Project is the expansion of the water treatment Project in Selebi-Phikwe which started in 2009 and was completed in 2010. He explained that this water transfer scheme was not implemented due to lack of funds. Now funds have been sought from the World Bank (WB) in the form of a loan to the Government to implement this Project, among others. He further explained that the Project is now at environmental and social assessment stage to make sure that affected communities are properly consulted and no one is negatively affected without being compensated.</p> <p>Mrs. Boitumelo Molale of Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) warned that even though there are funds from the World Bank, the bank has the power to stop the Project if</p> |



|    |   |
|----|---|
|    | <p>procedures are not followed. She highlighted that; this consultative meeting is a result of part of the bank's requirements. Mrs. B. Molale informed that, Topisi village is also affected and Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd will tell us more about environmental and social impact assessment and the community's role in the assessment. She encourages the public to feel free to express their concerns before the Project implementation. She noted that WUC will work hand in hand with Land board as per the requirements of the World Bank. She further requested the community to work and agree with the land board to grant land to WUC to implement the Project to avoid delay of the Project.</p> <p>Mr. Nelson Ramasesane from Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd highlighted that, it is not the first time to consult the community of Topisi regarding this Project. The same meeting was held on 12 June 2013, 1400hrs. He commented that in 2013, a report was submitted to Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for consideration, but now World Bank loan came with its own requirements, which called for an update of the previous study made. Mr. N. Ramasesane urged that, with the help of the community, other impacts that were left out in 2013 assessment are supposed to be identified and identify all people who will be affected and how land board and Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd will handle resettlement or compensation plan. He further explained that the negative impacts that were identified in 2013 among others are deforestation, disturbance of soil stability, air pollution, environmental pollution, veld fires, cracking of houses, accidents caused by open trench, increase in HIV/AIDS infection. And positive impacts identified were employment creation and provision of high-quality water. Mr. Nelson Ramasesane also shared with the community, the mitigation plan, which was to put in place to minimise the adverse of the above impacts.</p> <p>The Consultant further informed participants that all Government and non-Governmental organizations affected by the Project will be consulted. He showed participants a map showing where the pipeline will pass, noting that it was designed in 2013 and that any changes to the village infrastructure will be taken into consideration. Moreover, Mr. N. Ramasesane indicated that, all those who will be negatively affected by this Project will be given a time to voice their grievances. He pleaded with the community to assist in identifying plot Owners who are going to be affected and asked them to state all impacts left out from the previous report. However, he informed them that a community liaison officer will be employed by the Contractor, Mr. N. Ramasesane asked the community to state a way that they feel is comfortable for them to express their complaints. Mr. N. Ramasesane also asked the community to identify the entire infrastructure (for example, schools, NGOs, clinics among others) in the village and gave village development Community chairperson a form, for guidance. Nelson cautioned the public to be careful and prioritize when identifying infrastructure to pave way for corporate social responsibility by the Contractor.</p> |
| 3. | <p><b>QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS</b></p>  |
|    | <p><b>Question: Community Member</b><br/> Wanted to know when the Project will commence and how long it will take. He also wanted to know if the new water tanks will be located at a site identified by the community as opposed to the old site.</p> <p><b>Answer: Mr. Moreri Tsiang and Mrs. Boitumelo Molale (WUC)</b><br/> Mr. Tsiang responded by saying that the new tanks will be located where the old ones are. They will also be placed higher than the existing ones The existing tanks are 3m high while the new ones will be 6m high and this was done after considering how the village is growing. Responding to the duration of the Project Mrs. Molale said the environmental</p>   |

|    |   |
|----|---|
|    | <p>assessment will take four months to complete, thereafter compensate the affected, and give the report to the World Bank in November. From December, construction companies will be invited to tender. She told them to expect the commencement of the Project to be after April 2018 and it will take 26 months to complete.</p> <p><b>Question: Community Member</b><br/>Ms. Mosarwa Sankoloba said she was afraid that their church is going to be affected.</p> <p><b>Answer: Audience</b><br/>The consensus from the audience was that it will not be affected.</p> <p><b>Comments: Palapye Sub-Land Board Secretary, Dr. E. K. Archer</b><br/>The Palapye Sub-Land Board Secretary informed the villagers that from this meeting, the land board representatives from Topisi, WUC and Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd are going to see where the pipeline passes to identify who will be affected. Undeveloped plots should be identified, and the Owner should come forward within a month. However, the pipeline is passing where the old one passes, and we don't expect more people to be affected. To be compensated, evidence is needed to show that indeed the plot belongs to the individual.</p> <p>Dr. E. K. Archer said as part of the World Bank requirements, before the Project commences, they will come back to the village to discuss the final written document and validate it. Mrs. B. Molale also chipped in to say that ESIA requires that affected communities should be informed of a consultation meeting in 3 weeks' time. And indicate that, this meeting is an update of the existing document which was approved by Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA). But the World Bank returned it back as some social issues were not addressed. She emphasized that this Project will not answer past issued from other Projects, but they can be used as lessons learned.</p> <p>Mrs. Molale felt it is important for the villagers to know where World Bank is. She elaborated on the structure at the Regional Headquarters in Pretoria and that there is also an office in Gaborone. The main office in Washington, USA. Office bearers in Pretoria include Environmental Safeguards and the Social Development office which is concerned with identifying if there are people who are disadvantaged by the Project. Hence, the World Bank does not want land to be taken by force from communities.</p> <p>The master of ceremony requested that they be given time to identify the entire infrastructure in their village and possibly add some of the anticipated impacts. They agreed that the Consultant should collect them by Friday.</p> |
| 4. | <p><b>CONCLUSION</b></p>  |
|    | <p>Mr. Baatumetse thanked all for attending the meeting because water is a very critical issue in the village. And commented that, its importance is indicated by the presence of guests from various institution and that nobody left the meeting since it started.</p> <p>PULA!!!!!!!!!!!!!!</p> <p>The meeting was closed with a prayer offered by Ms. MmaMorena and as indicated earlier, concerned officers left to view the water pipeline site. At the viewing, it was discovered that only three plots will be affected on a minor scale.</p>   |

## **MEETING HELD AT GOJWANE KGOTLA**

**Date:** 9 August 2017

**Time:** 0900hrs

**Attendants:**

Kgosi Moagi O. Kethaetse, VDC Chairperson and his Vice, the community of Gojwane

**Visitors.**

Tonota sub-land board representative, WUC, Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd and A-Cap Resources Limited representative.

**Introduction of Guests:** Ms. M. Khumo (VDC-Chair)

**Welcome Remarks:** Kgosi M. O. Kethaetse

| <b>ITEM</b> | <b>INTRODUCTION</b>   |
|-------------|---|
| 1.          | <p>Gojwane Chief, Kgosi Kethaetse welcomed visitors from the land board, WUC, and Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd and cautioned the community about the importance of this meeting. He also appealed to the members of the community to listen and be part of the discussion.</p> <p>Tonota Sub-Land board representative, Mr. Olefile thanked the collective effort by the three institutions towards the welfare of communities and requested community members to pay attention to the presentation.</p>  |
| 2.          | <p><b>PRESENTATION</b></p> <p>Mr. Lucas Makepe of Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) began his presentation by stating that this Project continues from far back as 2012 which was stalled due to lack of funds. He added that World Bank has funded the water Projects including Selebi-Phikwe Serule Water Transfer Scheme. He continued by saying that A-Cap Resources Limited will also introduce their Project as the initial or planned pipeline route has now been affected by the Mine. He assured the community that if things go according to plan, the construction of this Project will commence by April 2018. Mr. Makepe further advised that procedures will be followed to ensure that the local community is given priority during the recruitment process.</p> <p>In addition, Mr. Edward Moseki added that Gojwane is one of the villages experiencing water shortage. As a result, the Selebi-Phikwe-Serule Water transfer scheme has been initiated to provide water to Gojwane and other villages with the same problem. He stated that the Project will start at Selebi-Phikwe then pass through the following villages: Mmadinare, Damochojenaa, Gojwane, Serule, Moreomabele and finally Topisi. Mr Moseki informed the public that the Project is the expansion of the water treatment Project in Selebi-Phikwe which started in 2009 and was completed in 2010. He explained that this water transfer scheme was not implemented due to lack of funds.</p> <p>Mrs Boitumelo Molale of Water Utilities Corporation (WUC) warned the community that, even though there are funds from the World Bank, the bank has the power to stop the Project if procedures are not followed. She highlighted that, this consultative meeting is a result of part of the bank's requirements. Mrs B. Molale informed that, Gojwane village is also affected and Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd will tell us more about environmental and social impact assessment and the community's role in the assessment. She encouraged the public to feel free to express their concerns before the Project implementation. She noted that WUC will work hand in hand with Land board and Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd as per the requirements of the World Bank. She further requested the community to work and agree with the land board to grant land to WUC to implement the Project to avoid delay of the Project.</p> |

|    |  |
|----|--|
|    | <p>Mr. Nelson Ramasesane from Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd highlighted that it is not the first time to consult the community of Gojwane regarding this Project. He noted that the same meeting was held on 11 June 2013, at 1400hrs, in Gojwane Kgotla. He commented that in 2013, a report was submitted to Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) for consideration, but now World Bank loan came with its own requirements, which called for an update of the previous study made. Mr. N. Ramasesane urged that, with the help of the community, other impacts that were left out in 2013 assessment are supposed to be identified and identify all people who will be affected and how the land board and Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd will handle resettlement or compensation plan. He further explained that the negative impacts that were identified in 2013 among others are deforestation, disturbance of soil stability, air pollution, environmental pollution, veld fires, cracking of houses, accidents caused by an open trench, increase in HIV/AIDS infection. And positive impacts identified were employment creation and provision of high-quality water. Mr. Nelson Ramasesane also shared with the community, the mitigation plan, which was to put in place to minimize the adverse of the above impacts.</p> <p>The Consultant further informed participants that all Government and non-Governmental organizations which were to be affected by this Project were consulted and will be consulted again. He showed participants a map showing where the pipeline will pass, noting that it was designed in 2013 and that any changes to the village infrastructure will be taken into consideration, including the current proposed Letlhakane Uranium mine Project (licensed between Serule and Gojwane, along with the proposed water pipeline connecting the two villages) and the proposed location of the water tank. Moreover, Mr. N. Ramasesane indicated that all those who will be negatively affected by this Project will be given a time to voice their grievances. He pleaded with the community to assist in identifying plot Owners who are going to be affected and asked them to state all impacts left out from the previous report. However, he informed them that a community liaison officer will be employed by the Contractor, Mr N. Ramasesane asked the community to state a way that they feel is comfortable for them to express their complaints. Mr N. Ramasesane also asked the community to identify the entire infrastructure (for example, schools, NGOs, clinics among others) in the village and gave village development Community chairperson a form, for guidance. Nelson cautioned the public to be careful and prioritize when identifying infrastructure to pave way for corporate social responsibility by the Contractor.</p> |
| 3. | <b>QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS</b>  |
|    | <p><b>Question: Community Member</b><br/>Mr. Oageng welcomed the Project and asked about compensation eligibilities during construction for purposes of emergency like if the house shutter completely.</p> <p><b>Answer: Mr. N. Ramasesane</b><br/>Mr. N. Ramasesane assured the community that Land board authority will use Botswana compensation guidelines to assess the eligibility and extent of compensation of each affected party. He highlighted that during construction, the agreement will be reached between the affected party and the Contractor, on how to be compensated.</p> <p><b>Comment: Community Member</b><br/>He advised that photos should be taken a day before blasting is done.</p> <p><b>Answer: Mr. N. Ramasesane</b><br/>Mr. Ramasesane assured the community that, photos will be taken a day before blasting and get the Owner of properties to approve the photos by signing on them.</p>   |

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 4. | <b>CONCLUSION</b>  |
|    | <p>Kgosi Khumo thanked all the elders and Government officials present at the meeting and the upcoming of long-awaited developments. The community should expect the worst-case scenarios such as effects of blasting. Kgosi urged community members to make sure that their plots are marked properly in getting ready for the Project. He also urged youth to take this chance seriously and abstain from drug and alcohol abuse.</p> <p>Rev. Isaac Motlhabani closed a meeting by prayer.</p> |

## **ANNEX 10a: MINUTES OF INTERVIEW WITH ROADS DEPARTMENT STAFF AND LETTER FROM THE ROADS DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE USE OF ROAD RESERVES**

- Minutes Telephonic Interview of 09.07.2013
  - Minutes of Telephonic Interview of 23.09.2013
  - Letter of Response from Road Department of 15.10.2013
- 

### *Minutes of Telephonic Interview with Department of Roads - 09/07/2013*

**Name of Officer Consulted:** Mr. B. Maenzanise

**Position:** Senior Roads Engineer

**Station:** Bobonong Depot

#### Opening

Mr. Muzawazi explained to the Senior Roads Engineer that Earthtec Consultancy was undertaking an EIA for the proposed Selebi-Phikwe-Serule Water Transfer Scheme. He explained that the Client of the Project was Water Utilities Corporation. He said the proposed Project started from the Water Treatment Works in Selebi-Phikwe and would supply the following villages with water: Mmadinare, Serule, Moreomabele, Topisi, Gojwane and Damuchojena. He said in some parts the pipeline would be laid within the road reserve not only affecting the road in some areas but the services within the road reserve. Mr. Muzawazi wanted to know what procedures would need to be followed to lay the pipeline within the road reserve and moving services if it became necessary.

Mr. Maenzanise said there existed guidelines for siting services within the road reserve. He said the procedure was that the developer should make an application with Road Department for a wayleave for the services to be sited. The application should be accompanied by a sketch of the services in relationship to the road. The sketch should indicate the far the proposed services will be sited from the centre line of the road.

### *Minutes of Telephonic interview with Roads Department-23/09/2013*

**Name of Officer Consulted:** Mr. M. L. Ranaka

**Position:** Technical Officer, Roads

**Station:** Gaborone

#### Opening

Mr. Muzawazi explained to Mr. Motsepe that Earthtec Consultancy was undertaking an EIA for the proposed Selebi-Phikwe-Serule Water Transfer Scheme. He explained that the Client of the Project was Water Utilities Corporation. He said the proposed Project started from the Water Treatment Works in Selebi-Phikwe and would supply the following villages with water: Mmadinare, Serule, Moreomabele, Topisi, Gojwane and Damuchojena. He said he wanted to know the requirements and conditions of Roads Department if one wants to route the pipeline within the road reserve.

#### Response

Mr. Ramonaka explained that what they required were drawings of the Project showing all road crossings, river, bridge and culvert crossings. He said additionally, they required a topographical survey of the area.

He said if the road was expanded, the utility service provider will need to move their services at their own expense. A consideration could be done to locate the service close to the road fence where minimal disruption may be expected soon.

4. Feb 10 07:52p Earthtec

3923943

p. 2

Telephone: (267) 3913511  
Telegrams: ROADS  
Fax: (267) 3191711  
Telex: 2743 BD



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT  
AND COMMUNICATIONS  
ROADS DEPARTMENT  
PRIVATE BAG 0026  
GABORONE

REF: RD 3/20/5 III (132)

15 October 2013

To

Earthtec (pty) Ltd.,

P. O. Box 405754

Gaborone.

Atten : Dr. L.A.Archer

Fax : 3162082

| RECEIVED 10/02/14 |      |         |
|-------------------|------|---------|
| FILE              | INFO | INITIAL |
| BL780/1.1         |      |         |
| NIE               |      |         |
|                   | AS   |         |
|                   | NNI  |         |

Dear Sir,

**Environmental Impact Assessment for the Design study of Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water transfer scheme**

Please refer to your letter Ref. no ref dated 18 September 2013.

We hereby submit our requirements and conditions for routing the pipe lines through our road reserve of public roads as per your request:

1. Service provider expected to submit proposed drawings for alignment of pipeline and location details for our approval. Preferably the pipeline should be along the/nearer to fence, so that minimum disturbance to the road users. Also note that approval for services/utilities is based on the availability of space in the road reserve. Construction of pipeline shall be at the cost of the Service provider.
2. Service provider is expected to pay rental or yearly maintenance charges (road reserve maintenance along the pipes) as cost recovery measures.
3. Service provider is expected to relocate their services at their own cost when Roads Department intends to improve or rehabilitate the existing road, if necessary.

4. Feb 10 07:53p Earthtec

3923943

p. 3

4. Any private signage is not allowed inside the road reserve.

We apologize for the belated response.

Thank you,

Regards,

J.R.Sello

For Acting Director of Roads

**ANNEX 10b: APPLICATION FOR USE OF ROAD RESERVES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ROADS**



We keep it flowing , *for you.*

**Gaborone Head Office**  
Sedibeng House  
Lot 17530 Luthuli Road

**Address**  
P/Bag 00276  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: (+267) - 3604400  
Fax: (+267) - 3973852  
Email: metsi@wuc.bw

**Our Ref: 8/4/1**

3<sup>rd</sup> December 2019

The Director  
Roads Department  
P.O Box 40893  
Gaborone

Dear Sir,

**TENDER NO WUC 010(2018): SELIBE PHIKWE – SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME**

**Application for Wayleave and Road Crossings**


We herein submit an application for approval of constructing the Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water Transfer Scheme within the road reserve. We intend to adopt the "Urban Design Standards (UDS)" in placing our pipeline within a 1.5m wide servitude at the edge of the road reserve. The pipeline is on the northern side of A15 Road and on the western side of A1 Road.

We have provided a brief description of the project, layout plans, Traffic Management Plan and Method Statement for the works.

We do not have the Contractor at the moment and would want to seek approvals from all the Stakeholders before going out to tender to minimize delays during the construction phase. Water Utilities Corporation will be responsible to take over all responsibilities resulting from the entries into the Road Reserves.

We hope you will find this in order.

Yours faithfully;

  
.....  
B. Othusitse  
Project Manager  
for/Water Utilities Corporation

cc: Property Manager, WUC



**ANNEX 10c: RESPONSE FOR USE OF ROAD RESERVES FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ROAD**

**ROADS DEPARTMENT**

**Application to enter / construct within the Gazetted Road Reserves**

Name of Applicant: WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION CORPORATION SECRETARY

Address of Applicant: PRIVATE BAG 02976, GABORONE  
BOTSWANA Phone: +267-3604400

Road Name: B 157 Control Section: BOBONONG (Roads Department)

Location: MMADINANE JUNCTION TO MMADINANE VILLAGE Kilometre mark: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of entry: (A) Underground, (B) Overhead, (C) Access, (D) Structure (to underline)  
Supporting Information (complete as appropriate):

- ( ) 1. Angle of crossing, to centreline of road: 90 DEGREES
- ( ) 2. Parallel to centreline at minimum off set: 27.0 m
- ( ) 3. Depth of trench: 1.8M Width of trench: 1.0 m
- ( ) 4. Minimum overhead clearance: N/A m
- ( ) 5. Width of access road (lane plus shoulders): 9.0 m
- ( ) 6. Others: N/A
- ( ) 7. Position of transfer poles: N/A m
- ( ) 8. Proposed Contractor: TO BE ADVISED
- ( ) 9. Proposed date of start and termination of execution: MARCH 2020 TO DECEMBER 2021
- ( ) 10. Voltage of cable / pressure in tube: N/A

A sketch plan must be included showing the following information:

- i. Name of planner
- ii. Exact location of proposed entry (lay-out plan)
- iii. Detailed cross-section of road trenches, showing dimensions, placement of utilities, specification of backfill, material and method used to obtain compaction, showing width of road reserve cross section of access.
- iv. Diversion arrangements for traffic / protection of public.
- v. Confirmation to take over all responsibilities resulting from this entry into Road Reserve.

Stamp of applicant

Date of signature

Signature of Applicant

12/02/2020

(Signature)

For Roads Department use only

Development, Maintenance ( ) (North ), (West ), (South ).

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date

Officer

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date

Signature

**ROADS DEPARTMENT**

**Application to enter / construct within the Gazetted Road Reserves**

Name of Applicant: WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION CORPORATION SECRETARY

Address of Applicant: PRIVATE BAG 0576, GABORONE  
BOTSWANA Phone: +267-36004400

Road Name: B157 Control Section: BOBENONG (Roads Department)

Location: LAMOCHOTENNA TURN OFF TO LAMOCHOTENNA VILLAGE Kilometre mark: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of entry: (A) Underground, (B) Overhead, (C) Access, (D) Structure (to underline)

Supporting information (complete as appropriate):

- ( ) 1. Angle of crossing, to centreline of road: 90 DEGREES
- ( ) 2. Parallel to centreline at minimum off set: 27.0 m
- ( ) 3. Depth of trench: 1.8m Width of trench: 1.0 m
- ( ) 4. Minimum overhead clearance: N/A m
- ( ) 5. Width of access road (lane plus shoulders): 9.0 m
- ( ) 6. Others: N/A
- ( ) 7. Position of transfer poles: N/A m
- ( ) 8. Proposed Contractor: TO BE ADVISED
- ( ) 9. Proposed date of start and termination of execution: MARCH 2020 TO DECEMBER 2021
- ( ) 10. Voltage of cable / pressure in tube: N/A

A sketch plan must be included showing the following information:

- i. Name of planner
- ii. Exact location of proposed entry (lay-out plan)
- iii. Detailed cross-section of road trenches, showing dimensions, placement of utilities, specification of backfill, material and method used to obtain compaction, showing width of road reserve cross section of access.
- iv. Diversion arrangements for traffic / protection of public.
- v. Confirmation to take over all responsibilities resulting from this entry into Road Reserve.

Stamp of applicant

Date of signature

Signature of Applicant

12/02/2020

[Signature]

**For Roads Department use only**

Development, Maintenance ( ) (North ), (West ), (South ).

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

Officer

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

Signature

## **ANNEX 11a: MINUTES OF INTERVIEW WITH BOTSWANA RAILWAYS STAFF AND LETTER FROM THE FROM BOTSWANA RAILWAYS REGARDING THE USE OF RAILWAY RESERVES**

- Minutes of Telephonic Interview of 19.07.2013
  - Letter of Response from Botswana Railways of 23.07.2013
- 

### **Minutes of Telephonic interview with Botswana Railways, 19/07/2013**

**Name of Officer Consulted:** Mr. J. Ramuntsho

**Position:** Director of Operations and Engineering

**Station:** Mahalapye

#### Opening

Mr. Muzawazi explained to Mr. Ramuntsho that Earthtec Consultancy was undertaking an EIA for the proposed Selebi-Phikwe-Serule Water Transfer Scheme. He explained that the Client of the Project was Water Utilities Corporation. He said the proposed Project started from the Water Treatment Works in Selebi-Phikwe and would supply the following villages with water: Mmadinare, Serule, Moreomabele, Topisi, Gojwane and Damuchojena. He said the pipeline would cross the railway in several areas. He said he wanted to know the procedure as what needs to be done to allow Project works to be undertaken in these areas. He explained that Earthtec had already written to Botswana Railways in this regard but had received no response yet.

#### Response

Mr. Ramuntsho said WUC needed to apply for wayleave for their operations to Botswana Railways. He said the application was to be directed to the BR offices in Gaborone. As such the best person to speak to was Mr. Chief at BR offices in Gaborone.

### **Minutes of Telephonic interview with Botswana Railways, 19/07/2013**

**Name of Officer Consulted:** Mr. G. Chifona, Property manager, Botswana Railways, Mr. Molefi Setswe

**Name of Officer Consulted:** Molefi Setswe Estate Officer, Botswana Railways

**Station:** Gaborone

#### Opening

Mr. Muzawazi explained to Mr. Ramuntsho that Earthtec Consultancy was undertaking an EIA for the proposed Selebi-Phikwe-Serule Water Transfer Scheme. He explained that the Client of the Project was Water Utilities Corporation. He said the proposed Project started from the Water Treatment Works in Selebi-Phikwe and would supply the following villages with water: Mmadinare, Serule, Moreomabele, Topisi, Gojwane and Damuchojena. He said in some areas the pipeline would cross the railway in several areas. He said he wanted to know the procedure as what needs to be done to allow Project works to be undertaken in these areas. He explained that Earthtec had already contacted BR offices in Mahalapye, and they referred him to the Gaborone Offices.

#### Response

Messrs. Chifona and Mr. Setswe said WUC needed to identify all railway crossings or areas where the pipeline will encroach upon the railway reserve and make an application to BR for wayleave for the pipeline. Br will then make an evaluation of the application and make verification on the ground to prepare the quotation for any infrastructure to be replaced by the Project. These costs will be met by the developer-i.e., WUC. They said the railway reserve on the main Gaborone-Francistown railway was 90m, whereas for all subsidiary lines it was 45m.

In their detailed written response (see Appendix 5), Botswana Railways outlined the following:

#### Construction Phase

A way leave shall be required, complete with detailed drawings and methodologies-clearances, crossings, blasting, excavations, etc. for consideration.

Excavations adjacent to the railway track which might have impact on the stability of the track and the existing storm water drains.

#### Operational Phase

Possible mitigation plans for leakages/spillages/washouts control which might affect railway track stability.



BOTSWANA RAILWAYS  
MAHALAPYE MAIN ROAD  
PRIVATE BAG 0052  
MAHALAPYE, BOTSWANA  
TEL: +267 – 4711375  
FAX: +267 – 4711385  
EMAIL: [babolokip@botrail.bw](mailto:babolokip@botrail.bw)

July 23, 2013

Our Ref: BR:TM:P:040

Earthec Consultancy (PTY) Ltd  
P.O. Box 405754  
Gaborone

Att: Dr. L. A. Archer

Dear Madam,

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE DESIGN STUDY OF SELIBE PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME

The above subject matter refers.

Botswana Railways has studied the questionnaire and wishes to comment as follows with regard to the impacts and issues anticipated in the proposed Project, but not limited to the following:-

##### 1. Construction Phase

- A Wayleave shall be required, complete with detailed drawings & methodologies – clearances, crossings, blasting, excavations etc - for consideration.
- Excavations adjacent to the railway track which might have impact on the stability of the track & the existing stormwater drains.

##### 2. Operational Phase

- Possible mitigation plans for leakages/spillages/washouts control which might affect railway track stability.

The undersigned remains available to offer clarifications should you require any.

Yours faithfully,



Baboloki P. Mthethwa  
**For/Chief Executive Officer**

---

**BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:** Raymond Watson (Chairman), Abdul S. Dada (Deputy Chairman), Lesedi Mookafhi, Adolph C. Hirschfeld, Cross Kgosiile, Legodile E. Serema, Thembela Mabuho, Keneilwe Mere, Gollsemang Morekai, Dominic R. Ntwaagae – CEO (ex-officio)

**ANNEX 11b: APPLICATION FOR USE OF RAILWAY RESERVES FROM BOTSWANA RAILWAYS**



We keep it flowing ,for you.

**Gaborone Head Office**  
Scribberg House  
Lot 17530 Luthuli Road

**Address**  
P/Bag 00276  
Gaborone, Botswana  
Tel: (+267) - 3604400  
Fax: (+267) - 3973852  
Email: metsi@wuc.bw

**Our Ref:** 8/4/1

3<sup>rd</sup> December 2019

The Chief Civil Engineer  
Estate Office  
Botswana Railways  
Private Bag 00125  
Gaborone

Dear Sir,

**TENDER NO WUC 010(2018): SELIBE PHIKWE – SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME**

**Application for Wayleave and Railway Crossings**

We herein submit an application for approval for construction of the Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water Transfer Scheme within the railway reserve from Serule to Gojwane. We intend to adopt the "Urban Design Standards (UDS)" in placing our pipeline within a 1.5m wide servitude at the edge of the railway reserve. The pipeline is on the northern side of A15 Road and there are places where the road and railway reserves overlap, especially at the bridges. The pipeline is on the western side of railway reserve from Serule to Gojwane because of the anticipated uranium mine development between Serule and Gojwane.

We have provided a brief description of the project, layout plans and Method Statement for the works.

We do not have the Contractor at the moment and would want to seek approvals from all the Stakeholders before going out to tender to minimize delays during the construction phase. Water Utilities Corporation will be responsible to take over all responsibilities resulting from the entries into the Railway Reserves.

We hope you will find this in order.

Yours faithfully;

  
.....  
B. Othusitse  
Project Manager  
for/Water Utilities Corporation

cc: Property Manager, WUC

**ANNEX 11c: EXPECTED RESPONSE FOR USE OF RAILWAY RESERVES FROM BOTSWANA RAILWAYS**

## **ANNEX 12: MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH LAND BOARDS**

- 
- Minutes of WUC, Earthtec and Mmadinare Sub-Land Board Meeting Held on the 07.07.2017 at 10:00hrs
  - Minutes of WUC, Earthtec and Tonota Sub-Land Board Meeting Held on the 07.07.2017 at 13:00hrs
  - Minutes of WUC, Earthtec and Palapye Sub-Land Board Meeting Held on the 07.07.2017 at 15:00hrs
  - Minutes of WUC, Earthtec and Palapye Sub-Land Board Meeting Held on the 21.07.2017
- 

### **Present at the meeting were the following:**

| <b>No</b> | <b>Name</b>           | <b>Position</b>                   | <b>Organisation</b>                   |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b>  | Mrs. Boitumelo Molale | Environmental Officer             | WUC, (Technical Department, Gaborone) |
| <b>2</b>  | Mr. Moreri Tsiang     | Acting Water Works Superintendent | WUC, Selebi Phikwe                    |
| <b>3</b>  | Mr. Kenneth Mapula    | Deputy Board Secretary            | Mmadinare Sub-Land Board              |
| <b>4</b>  | Mr. Lesedi Tshwang    | Chairperson                       | Mmadinare Sub-Land Board              |
| <b>5</b>  | Nelson Ramasesane     | Environmentalist                  | Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd        |

### **Presentation**

Mrs. B. Molale from Water Utilities Corporation indicated that the purpose of the meeting was to seek clarification regarding the status of applications that were made between 2012 and 2013 regarding land acquisitions for the implementation of the Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water transfer scheme. She further noted that Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd was engaged to undertake the environmental impact assessment for the Project and that the implementation of the Project has been stalled due to lack of funds.

Mr. N. Ramasesane from Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd presented the pipeline route map to the meeting. He explained that it is proposed that 6000m<sup>3</sup> reservoir tank will be constructed within the existing Water Utilities Corporation plot at Mmadinare. He added that the current Mmadinare reservoir plot will require extension of about 1070m<sup>2</sup> to cater for the proposed developments. Mr. Ramasesane further explained that from the EIA assessment made by Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, the following properties/features are likely be affected by the implementation of the Project:

From Mmadinare junction – Mmadinare village water tank

- About 2 residential plots located about 1m from the proposed water pipeline at Mmadinare village.
- Two rock outcrops located along the proposed route to the Mmadinare water tank.
- Letlhakane River and dense Mosu vegetation before the bridge.
- Mophane Fresh Chicken plot located about 2.5m from the road reserve.
- Two ponds, one before and one after the railway spur between Mmadinare junction and Phokoje power substation.

From Damochujenaa Junction – Damochujenaa village

- Crossing of Damochujenaa access road and railway spur
- Borehole about 5m from the proposed water pipeline route at Damuchojenna junction



## Response

In his response, Mr. Tswang welcomed the Project as it will alleviate the problem of water shortages faced by the community of Mmadinare and neighbouring settlements. Mr. Tswang however expressed concern that since his office was not consulted regarding the Project, they are not aware of the responsibilities his office will be obligated to undertake. He further noted that his office was not provided with the copy of EIA for board consideration. Mr. Tswang instructed Mr. K. Mapula (Deputy-Board Secretary) to ascertain if there are any pending applications concerning the plots/sites to be acquired.

Mr. K. Mapula confirmed that there is no record of land acquisition application made by WUC for the proposed Project. The Mmadinare Sub-Land Board chairperson advised that presentation of acknowledgements receipts of the applications' made by WUC with might help to retrieve the applications if they had them. He further advised that re-application should be made and that clear colored maps indicting the pipeline route and site maps be attached.

Mr. M. Tsiang (Acting Water Works Superintendent – Selebi-Phikwe) was tasked with the responsibility of submitting the application by 21<sup>st</sup> of July 2017.

Before the meeting was adjourned, the chairperson requested the meeting to work as a team to ensure timely and successful completion of the Project.

## MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING WITH WUC, EARTHTEC AND TONOTA SUB-LANDBOARD HELD ON THE 7<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY 2017 AT TONOTA SUB-LAND BOARD AT 1PM

### Present at the meeting were the following:

| No | Name                  | Position                          | Organisation                           |
|----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Mrs. Boitumelo Molale | Environmental Officer             | WUC, (Technical Department - Gaborone) |
| 2  | Mr. Moreri Tsiang     | Acting Water Works Superintendent | WUC, Selebi Phikwe                     |
| 3  | Mr. Godfrey Chimbise  | Secretary                         | Tonota Sub-Land Board                  |
| 4  | Mr. Tapiwa Mokobi     | Land Use Officer                  | Tonota Sub-Land Board                  |
| 5  | Mr. Gaone Moremi      | Technical Officer                 | Tonota Sub-Land Board                  |
| 6  | Nelson Ramasesane     | Environmentalist                  | Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd         |

### Presentation

Mrs. B. Molale from Water Utilities Corporation indicated that the purpose of the meeting was to seek clarification regarding the status of applications that were made between 2012 and 2013 regarding land acquisitions for the implementation of the Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water transfer scheme. She further noted that Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd was engaged to undertake the environmental impact assessment for the Project and that the implementation of the Project has been stalled due to lack of funds.

Mr. N. Ramasesane from Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd presented the pipeline route map to the meeting. He explained that it is proposed that two pump stations and a 2000m<sup>3</sup> reservoir will be erected within the existing Water Utilities Corporation plot at Serule and the proposed erection of 400m<sup>3</sup> reservoirs at Gojwane existing Water Utilities Corporation. Mr. Ramasesane further explained that from the EIA assessment made by Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, the following properties/features are likely be affected by the implementation of the Project:

Serule water tank to Gojwane reservoir

- Three borrow pits and borehole along the proposed pipeline route.
- Land restriction within Gojwane village due to space between plots
- About three graves located about 10m west from the proposed water pipeline route

### Response

In his response, Mr. G Chimbise (Tonota Sub-Land Board Secretary) informed the meeting that he consulted with Paje Land Board and was told that no applications for land acquisition had been received from WUC for the Project. He added that if any applications had been made, these might have been misplaced when the Sub-Land Board relocated from Gojwane to Tonota.

Mrs. B. Molale addressed the meeting by stating that the implementation of the Project was a matter of urgency since the Government was loaning the money from the World Bank who have their own timeline concerning Project implementation.

Mr. T Mokobi (Land Use Officer) informed the meeting that his office will only be available to assist with land acquisition issues from 25<sup>th</sup> of August 2017 as they also have other pending assignments'.

Mr. Gaone Moremi (Technical officer) noted that they will use the coordinates provided and where necessary will seek the assistance of WUC/environmental Consultants reading the identification of the plots.

Collective decision was however reached for WUC to reapply for the proposed plots/sites/servitudes.

## MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING WITH WUC, EARTHTEC AND PALAPYE SUB-LANDBOARD HELD ON THE 7<sup>th</sup> OF JULY 2017 AT PALAPYE SUB-LAND BOARD AT 1500HRS.

### Present at the meeting were the following:

| No | Name                     | Position                          | Organisation                           |
|----|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1  | Mrs. Boitumelo Molale    | Environmental Officer             | WUC, (Technical Department - Gaborone) |
| 2  | Mr. Moreri Tsiang        | Acting Water Works Superintendent | WUC, Selebi Phikwe                     |
| 3  | Mr. Fannuel M Radifalana | Board Secretary                   | Palapye Sub-Land Board                 |
| 4  | Nelson Ramasesane        | Environmentalist                  | Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd         |

### Presentation

Mrs. B. Molale from Water Utilities Corporation indicated that the purpose of the meeting was to seek clarification regarding the status of applications that were made between 2012 and 2013 regarding land acquisitions for the implementation of the Selebi-Phikwe to Serule Water transfer scheme. She further noted that Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd was engaged to undertake the environmental impact assessment for the Project and that the implementation of the Project has been stalled due to lack of funds.

Mr. N. Ramasesane from Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd presented the pipeline route map to the meeting. He explained that it is proposed that one reservoir will be erected at Topisi. Mr. Ramasesane further explained that from the EIA assessment made by Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd, the following properties/features are likely be affected by the implementation of the Project:

#### Moreomabele to Topisi

- The proposed water pipeline route is within the jurisdiction of Mmadinare, Tonota and Palapye Sub-Land Board.
- Fencing field and football pitch located about 3.5km from the road reserve.
- Large diameter trees within 5m from the proposed pipeline route
- Old borrow pits.
- Fields adjoining the road reserve.

#### Response

In his response, Mr. F. M. Radifalana (Palapye Sub-Land Board Secretary) confirmed from Mr. Mokgethwa (Palapye Sub-Land Board Chairperson) via the telephone that no application had been received from WUC for land acquisition for the Project. Mr. Radifalana advised WUC to write a letter requesting to be allowed to sit in the next board meeting which will be held on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2017. Mr. N Ramasesane from Earthtec Consultancy (Pty) Ltd was tasked with this responsibility. The meeting ended at 4pm.

#### MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING BETWEEN WUC, EARTHTEC AND PALAPYE SUB-LANDBOARD HELD ON THE 21<sup>ST</sup> OF JULY 2017 AT PALAPYE SUB-LAND BOARD.

#### ATTENDANTS

| NAME                 | DESIGNATION                                   | PHONE NUMBER      |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| Boitumelo Molale     | Environmentalist (WUC)                        |                   |
| Bakumbudzi Othusitse | Project Engineer (WUC)                        |                   |
| Dr. E.K Archer       | Principal Environmentalist/Planner (Earthtec) | 71775925/3923604  |
| Enerlys Joina        | Assistant Environmentalist (Earthtec)         | 72128732          |
| J.O. Mokgethwa       | Chairman PSLB                                 | 74086611          |
| B. Moganetsi         | Vice Chairperson                              | 77077085          |
| S.K Gabatshela       | Land Registration Officer                     | 4920324           |
| ID. Batlhomphi       | Board Clerk 1                                 | 76406060          |
| R. Mbalambi          | Deputy Sub-Land Board Secretary               | 4920383           |
| O. Ithuteng          | Principal Technical Officer                   | 4920324           |
| F. Radifalana        | Sub-Land Board Secretary                      | 72553945/492402   |
| K. Thomas            | Board member                                  | 77896291/72786385 |
| K. Magano            | Board member                                  | 72351507          |
| B. Gaisang           | Board member                                  | 71767162          |
| A.T. Morgan          | Board member                                  | 77155433/76638431 |
| M.Sethebethe         | Accountant                                    | 71624510          |

| ITEM | INTRODUCTIONS  |
|------|--|
| 1.   | <p>The Chairman, Mr. Mokgethwa opened the meeting at 12.30hrs and gave the welcome remarks. The Chairman joyfully noted that WUC and Land board are like brother and sister and was therefore delighted to have a visit from WUC as he is to expect good news only noting that the two's mandate is to provide services to the people. Mr. Mokgethwa went on to give Mr. Othusitse the floor to introduce the team and give the presentation to the meeting.</p>   |
| 2.   | <p><b>PRESENTATION</b></p> <p>Mr. Othusitse, the WUC Project Engineer began his presentation by introducing the team. Following the presentation, Mr. Othusitse explained to the meeting that WUC intends to supply water from Selebi-Phikwe to the villages of Mmadinare, Damochujenaa Serule, Gojwane, Sese, Moreomabele and Topisi. He added that the Project was been financed as a loan by the World Bank to WUC to the tune of P1.5 billion which will be spread amongst three different contracts being, Contract 1- pipe lines, Contract 2- reservoirs and lastly Contract 3- telemetry works. He went on to elaborate that the Projects would have to be completed within a 4-year timeframe as a requirement from World Bank. Mr. Othusitse however noted that the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Consultants have been already engaged to assist on all social aspects of the Project.</p> <p>The Project Engineer went on by indicating that the implementation of the Project will affect several properties and that WUC would be requiring the assistance of the Palapye Sub-land board to assist with land acquisition and compensations to affected property Owners. He noted that Moreomabele and Topisi villages are the main villages where a significant number of properties will be affected.</p> <p>Mr. Othusitse concluded his presentation by asking for any additions from the team members.</p> <p>Mrs. B. Molale added to the presentation by specifying that compensations will be done in compliance with World Bank policies. She however requested PSLB to provide their compensations guidelines for the two to be synchronized. In addition, she requested for the timeframe PSLB uses for assessment prior to compensations of the plot Owners. Mrs. B. Molale stated that they have not yet identified the Owners of the affected plots/properties. In conclusion Mrs. B. Molale stated that WUC shall need information on the nearest borrow pits to the Project area for use during implementation of the Project.</p> <p>In conclusion to the presentation by the team Dr. Archer the Principal Environmentalist of the Project pleaded with PSLB to reduce the time fame taken during assessments of plots and reporting to meet the deadline requested by World Bank.</p> |
| 3.   | <p><b>Questions and Comments</b></p>   |
|      | <p><b>Comment:</b></p> <p>The board Chairman expressed gratitude for the presentation given to them. He noted that the implementation of the Project was under the jurisdiction of Palapye, Mmadinare and the Tonota Sub Land-boards and Department of Lands and suggested that there should have been a joint meeting between these offices. Moving forward he asked why the pipeline was not designed to be located between the A1 Road and the railway line from Serule to Lechana as it is a free land and would reduce the compensation processes.</p>  |

**Answer:**

The Project Engineer responded to the Chairman's question by mentioning that the Topisi pipeline to Moreomabele will be within the road reserve. However, the issue will be from the pipeline to the tank as this will result in cutting corners of some plots to arrive to the tank site.

**Comment:**

The Chairman noted that the issue of water pressure to the villages will not be problem as he is certain that the villagers would propose the tanks be at the far end of the village and therefore a buffer between the village and the fields could be used as it is a free space.

**Answer:**

Mr. Othusitse acknowledged the point raised on pressures and noted that the Consultants have already modeled the concept.

**Comment: Mrs. Molale**

Mrs. Molale commented that WUC has already stationed an officer from WUC to deal with land issues that would arise from Mmadinare and Tonota Sub-Land Boards.

**Comment:**

The Board vice chairperson added that consultations are not that easy and that compensations are not easily accepted as Owners of farm do not just agree to what has been offered to them. This means the PSLB would need more time to convince the Owners as some farmer's value their property. He further advised that the Village Development Committee (VDC) and Kgosi of Moreomabele should be consulted in-order to speed up the compensations processes as they are the upper hand to assisting with difficult landowners.

**Answer:**

Mrs. Molale stated that the general consultations have been carried out during the implementation of the Project (EIA) and further specified that WUC will however be dealing with only affected Owners.

**Comment: Mr. Mogametsi**

He noted that from experience with Topisi village, WUC should be careful with people coming to claim land which is not theirs through the support of the villagers and therefore advised to seek proper land documents before any compensation.

**Comment: Dr.E. K Archer**

In addition to Mr. B. Mogametsi 's comment he mentioned that the team shall go to site to check any changes made to update the map accordingly.

**Question. Mr.O. Ithuteng**

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
|           | <p>Asked if the area where the tanks are situated belongs to WUC or Water Affairs? The technical officer went on to advice that since the Project will be traversing internal roads, stakeholder engagement should be carried out.</p> <p><b>Answer: Mr. B. Othusitse</b></p> <p>Responded by stating that the plot for the tanks site has been transferred to WUC.</p> <p><b>Question: Mrs. B Molale</b></p> <p>Asked if during submission of the land applications they should include even existing plots for formality.</p> <p><b>Response: Mr. Radifalana</b></p> <p>He noted that it is important for the submissions to include existing sites for formality purposes and to update existing ones. He further advised the Consultant to overlay the map plan on the google map.</p> <p><b>Question: Dr.E. K Archer</b></p> <p>The principal environmentalist asked if the Contractor wants to place their materials temporarily for construction during working, should they place them anywhere.</p> <p><b>Answer: Mr. O. Ithuteng</b></p> <p>He went on to respond that the Contractor should seek permission from the Land-board in case they need an extra land temporarily.</p> |
| <b>4.</b> | <b>Conclusion</b>   |
|           | <p>The Chairperson closed the meeting by expressing gratitude to the team for the presentation and noted that he will be happy to hear from WUC again.</p>  |

**ANNEX 13: LETTERS FROM GOJWANE COMMUNITY) AND ATTENDANCE LIST OF THE KGOTLA MEETING SUPPORTING THE USE OF THEIR LAND FOR A NEW TANK SITE AND LAYING OF PIPELINE (ENGLISH TRANSLATION) (ORIGINAL VERSION IN SETSWANA AND ATTENDANCE LIST OF KGOTLA FOLLOWS)**

20 February 2018

GOJWANE VILLAGE  
P.O. BOX 77  
SERULE

**To whom it may concern**

We the leadership of Gojwane village, have called a Kgotla meeting on the 20<sup>th</sup> February 2018. To address the community members regarding connection of water, from Letsibogo Dam to Gojwane village. The community has agreed to the route of the water pipeline and the location of the reservoir tank.

Regards

**Kgosi (chief):** Mr. Oagile Moagi kethaetse

**VDC Chairperson:** Mr. Moagi Khumo

**VDC Secretary:** Ms. Orelathile Bodilwe

ATT: M/M NELSON

FROM GOJWANE VILLAGE  
P.O. BOX 77  
SERULE

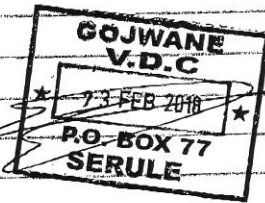
RE LE BOETELEDIPEKE JWA MOTSE WA  
GOJWANE RE NE RA BITSA PHUTHEGO KA DI  
20 FEBRUARY 2018 GO TLA GO BUISANA LE  
MORAFE KA KGANG YA KGOKELO YA METSI GO  
TSWA LETSIBOGO GO TLA MO MOTSENG WA  
GOJWANE. MORAFE ONE WA DUMELANA LE  
FA DIPOMPO DI TLA A FETANG TENG LE FA  
BITANKA DI TLA A NNANG TENG.

RE A LEBOGA.

KGOSI : DAGILE MOAGI KETHAETSE

MODULASETILO VDC : MOGOGI KHUMO  
7140056

MOKWALEDI VDC : OREKATHIRE BODIKWE O BODIKWE  
76163815





- 30 Galegele Tshosa  
 32 Boipelo Madumela  
 33 Boitumalo Meketile  
 34 Tshwanelo Shwane  
 35 Mareledi Seboroa  
 36 Lane Simon  
 37 Gaotshapiwe Shwane  
 38 Basadi Reginald  
 39 Onalethata Gasego  
 40 Kgokolalo Thamae  
 41 Maikano Moikabi  
 42 Gatshego Mohinyana  
 42 Ontathite ~~Keaparapa~~  
 43 Gakerotege Selobotz  
 44 Ditshego ntshware ~~Sa...~~  
 45 Thuboginyap Ntshware Sang  
 46 Dipuo Solomon  
 47 Maria Kangangwane  
 48 Amahi Gaotshwe  
 49 Dipilwe Ntshware Sang  
 50 Tathogo Duduetsang  
 51 Poelo Bailang  
 52 Gabotshapiwe Moikwadi  
 53 Gafane bhuma  
 54 Morasi Phuthogo  
 55 Boitshwarelo Gademogwe  
 56 Pimphe Selobotz  
 57 Sebile Duduetsang  
 58 Drebotse Masetele  
 59 NKhanana Kuba  
 60 KAASAMO Kuba

| NAME               | SURNAME/SEFANE                     |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 31 BANTHABE        | KGASO TSO                          |
| 32 OTSALLALE       | MOKWANO                            |
| 33 BOEMO           | SEKATE                             |
| 34 MOJI            | BOY                                |
| 35 JOHN            | ODHETSE                            |
| 36 Oatlametse      | HOLOWANE                           |
| 37 Tshapho         | Tshale C                           |
| Tshonyegelo        | Mofhose                            |
| Gabkanyo           | Mosasa di                          |
| Mphogorae          | Tshupf                             |
| Rebagamang         | Taetsa (Kgosi Basimane Ward)       |
| Keitshwenye        | Buitshinyi (Kgosi Matsakwane Ward) |
| Kgosi O. Kethaetse |                                    |
| Kgosi B. Khumo     | (Maalosa Ward)                     |
| Lele Lenthabetse   | seloboti                           |
| Dimphepeter        |                                    |
| Gaolathe           | Gaafetole                          |
| Otentse            | Orekeng                            |
| Dreematse          | kearapela                          |
| 50 KANE            | MOARABET                           |
| MR MAITSHIKO       | TSEVANG                            |
| GAGORWE            | GAD-EGO                            |
| GABITSHIEGE        | FREDDY                             |

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Leina        | Sefane       |
| Hilder       | masupatsela  |
| Setshurora   | mhinyana     |
| Kgakolala    | Thamae       |
| Nchadi       | Bogwera      |
| Galekgope    | Ntshegang    |
| Madatha      | Palmer       |
| Buka         | Madatha      |
| Lechedzani   | Buka         |
| JANET CHAWA  | MODISE       |
| Namebegang   | Akanyang     |
| Olebogile    | Gaitseane    |
| Refilwe      | Seabe        |
| Thalasang    | Mmoni        |
| gabauwe      | keloile      |
| kelennetse   | Mmoni        |
| Gofno        | Thamae       |
| Nelly        | Gaolaolwe    |
| Nametso      | Mmile        |
| Beauty       | Mmile        |
| Ishitego     | Gaolaolwe    |
| Bapeletse    | Orekeg       |
| Gabaipone    | Hdwane       |
| Ore          | Ntshwarisang |
| Qarabile     | Ntshwarisang |
| Khubulee     | Mataa        |
| Othwaetse    | kearapela    |
| Ditshego     | Ntshwarisang |
| Olepole      | Ntshwarisang |
| Galathwamang | kearapela    |
| Onthusitse   | kearapela    |
| Otmisitse    | kearapela    |

**ANNEX 14: URBAN DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS, SHOWING LOCATION OF WATER LINES WITHIN ROAD RESERVES 4**

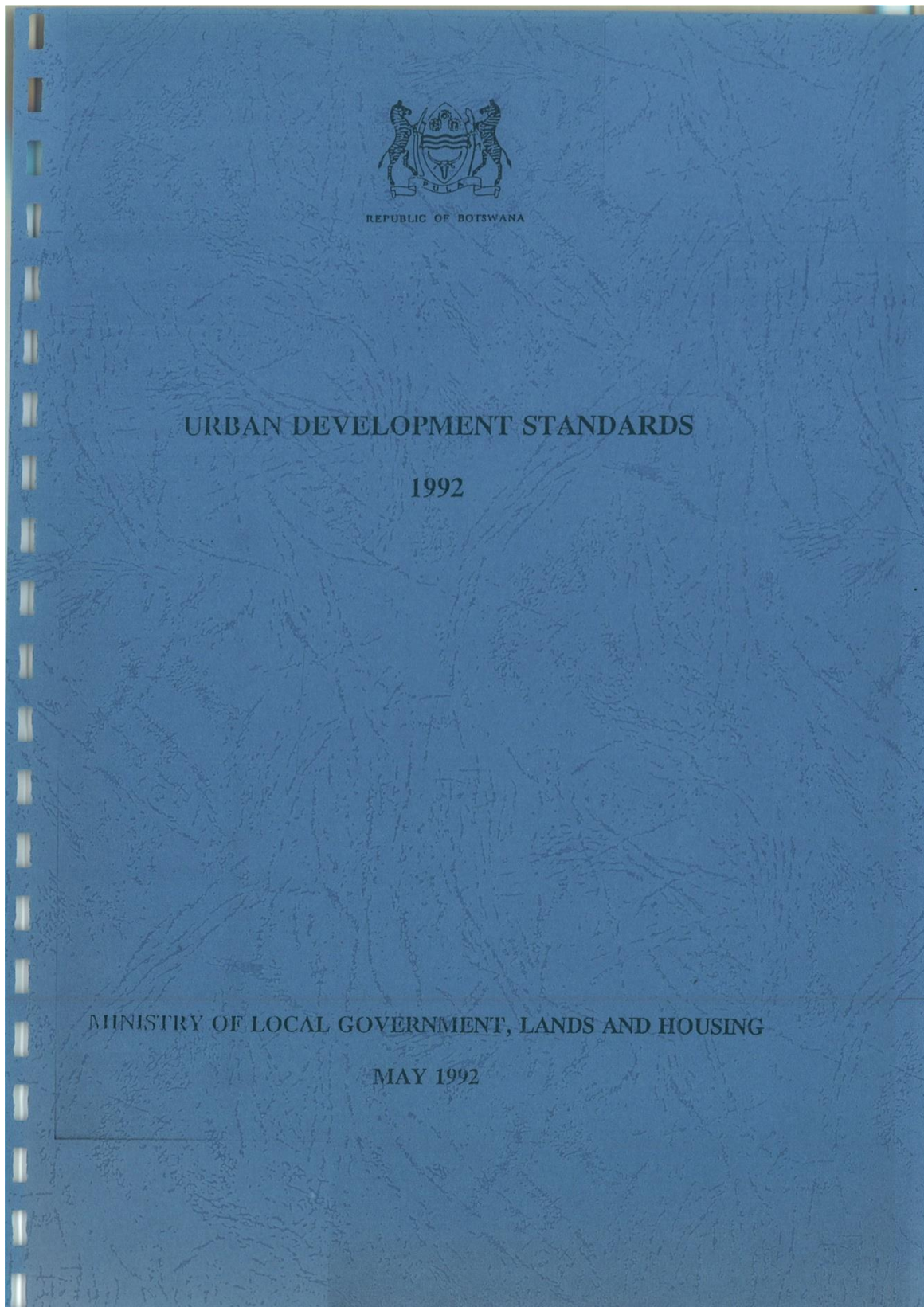
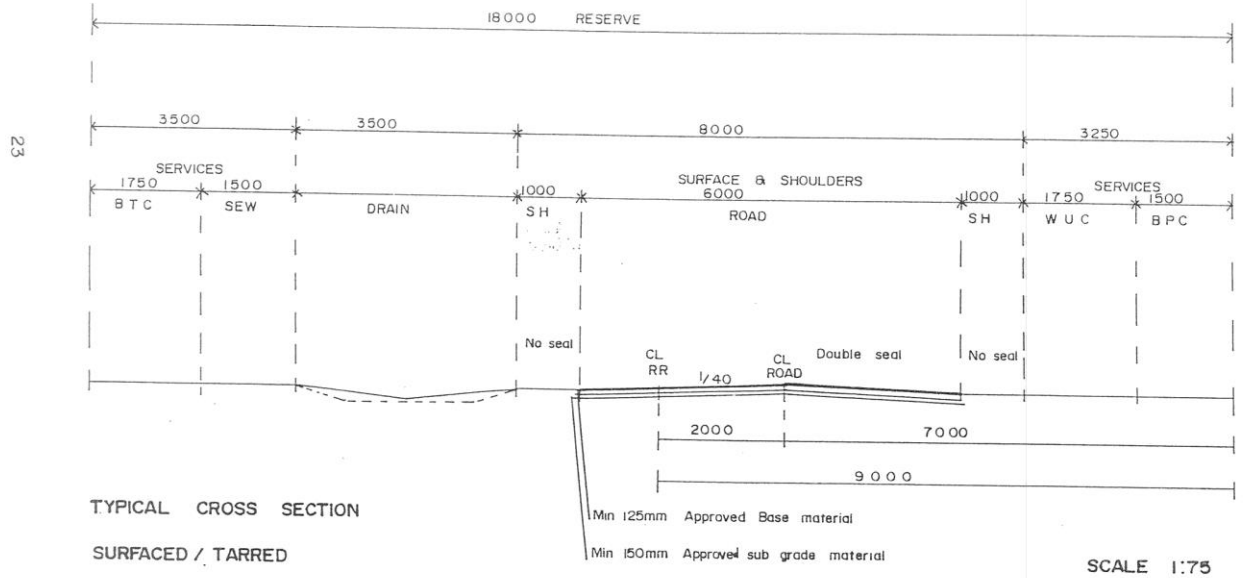
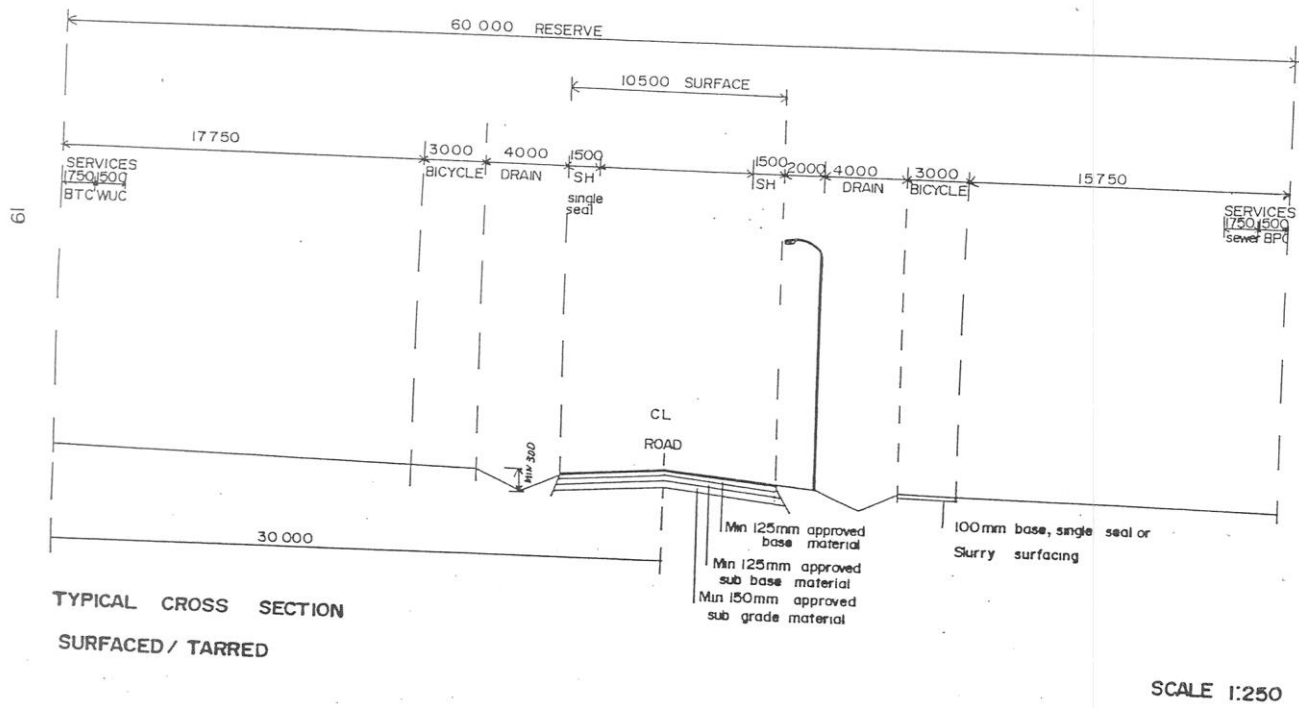


FIG 7: TERTIARY COLLECTOR ROAD



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

FIG 3: PRIMARY ROAD (NATIONAL)



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

**ANNEX 15a: APPROVED LEASE FOR GOJWANE NEW WATER TANK SITE AND SKETCH DRAWINGS FOR NEW SITE AT GOJWANE VILLAGE**

Form T.L.B 5



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

**AGREEMENT OF GRANT OF LEASE FOR BUSINESS PLOTS**

made and entered into by and between

**THE NGWATO LAND BOARD (HEREIN REPRESENTED BY TONOTA SUB LAND BOARD PURSUIT TO STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO 36 OF 2013**

**ONALENNA BARULAGANYE SABOKONE**

(hereinafter referred to as the "Lessor") represented by .....she being duly

**28<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2017**

authorized thereto by a resolution of the Land Board dated.....and annexed hereto and marked "A" of the one part

and  
**WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION**

**BORN: N/A**

**MORERI INNOCENT TSIANG**

(hereinafter referred to as the "Lessee") represented by ..... he/she being duly authorized by a  
**8<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2019**

resolution of the Board of Directors dated ..... annexed hereto as "A1" of the one part.  
WHERE IT IS agreed as follows:-

**1. LEASE AREA**

The lessor hereby lets to the lessee who hires from the lessor the land, being the land appearing on Plan/Diagram D.S.M. No..... annexed hereto marked "B" and initialed by the parties for identification (hereinafter referred to as "the leased land") being:- **"SEE ANNEXURE A"**

That is to say:-

|                  |               |                |                   |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <i>CERTAIN</i>   | piece of land | <b>NGWATO</b>  | .....Tribal Area: |
| <i>SITUATE</i>   | in the.....   | <b>GOJWANE</b> | .....village/ward |
| <i>MEASURING</i> | .....         | <b>938 SQM</b> | .....             |

**2. PURPOSE**

**WATER TANK**

The leased land shall be used for.....purpose only and for no other purpose  
Whatsoever save with written permission of the lessor.

MIT  
BCE  
EOS

GBS  
A.T.  
O.S

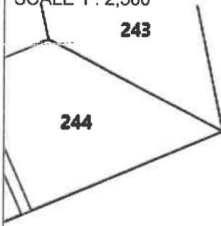
**TRIBAL LEASE SKETCH FOR:** WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION  
 WATER TANK  
 Tribal Lot:  
 GOJWANG,  
 P/BAG 00276 GABORONE

**B**

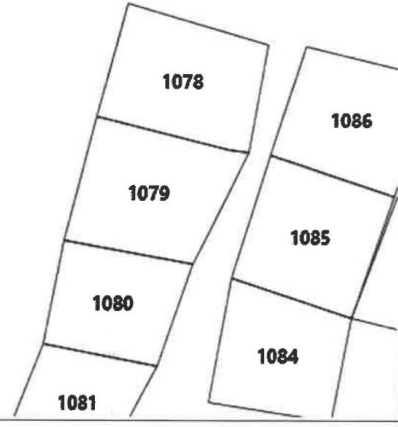
1/27/2020

COMPILED BY: K.BOSIMA  
 PTO

Portion Of Tribal Lots:  
 SCALE 1 : 2,500



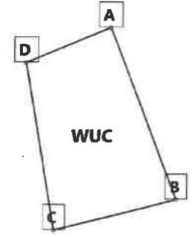
Locality Sketch



SCALE 1 : 1,500  
 BEACON DESCRIPTIONS

| Sides | Metres | Directions       | Y | Co-ordinates |              |
|-------|--------|------------------|---|--------------|--------------|
|       |        |                  |   | System       | Lo. 27       |
|       |        | <i>Constants</i> |   | 0.00         | 0.00         |
| AB    | 40.91  | 339.10.33        | A | -28,079.28   | 2,410,320.90 |
| BC    | 27.88  | 75.34.30         | B | -28,093.83   | 2,410,359.14 |
| CD    | 37.76  | 170.38.17        | C | -28,066.83   | 2,410,366.09 |
| DA    | 20.22  | 246.54.26        | D | -28,060.68   | 2,410,328.83 |

Boundary Sketch



The figure ABCD represents about 938 square metres of land.

This sketch plan is submitted in support of a systematic land registration claim and is solely for verification purposes.

LAND BOARD WITNESSES

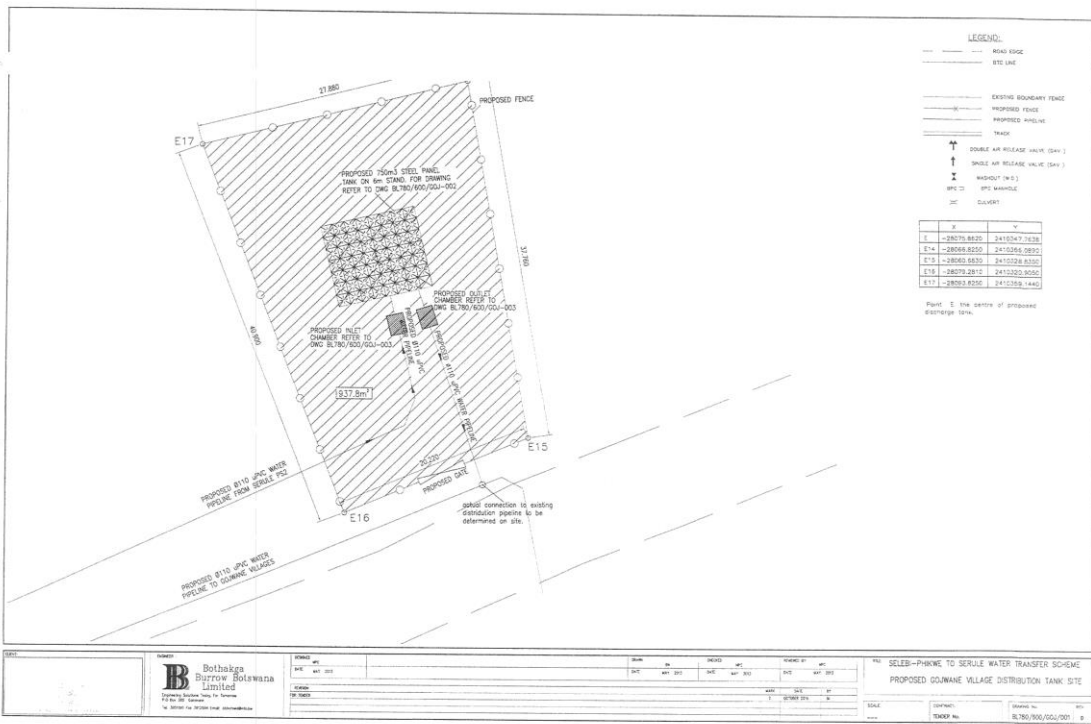
LESSEE WITNESSES

OBS  
 A.I  
 O.S

M.I.T  
 BCE  
 EOS

TONOTA SUB LAND BOARD SECRETARY  
 2020-02-04  
 P.O. BOX 80, TONOTA  
 TEL: 2484223/71384115 FAX: 2484223  
 REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA





ANNEX 15b: APPROVED LEASE FOR EXTENSION OF SERULE PUMP STATION 2 AND SKETCH DRAWINGS FOR EXTENSION AT SERULE VILLAGE (SHADED PORTIONS SHOW AREA OF EXTENSION)

Form T.L.B 5

NGWATO LAND BOARD  
LIR NO: NLB 019/2010



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

## AGREEMENT OF GRANT OF LEASE FOR BUSINESS PLOTS

made and entered into by and between

**THE NGWATO LAND BOARD (HEREIN REPRESENTED BY TONOTA SUB LAND BOARD PURSUIT TO STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO 36 OF 2013**

**ONALENNA BARULAGANYE SABOKONE**

(hereinafter referred to as the "Lessor") represented by .....she being duly

**28<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2017**

authorized thereto by a resolution of the Land Board dated.....and annexed hereto and marked "A" of the one part

and

**WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION**

**BORN: N/A**

**MORERI INNOCENT TSIANG**

(hereinafter referred to as the "Lessee") represented by ..... he/she being duly authorized by a

**8<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2019**

resolution of the Board of Directors dated ..... annexed hereto as "A1" of the one part.

WHERE IT IS agreed as follows:-

### 1. LEASE AREA

The lessor hereby lets to the lessee who hires from the lessor the land, being the land appearing on Plan/Diagram D.S.M. No..... annexed hereto marked "B" and initialed by the parties for identification (hereinafter referred to as "the leased land") being:- "SEE ANNEXURE A"

That is to say:-

|                  |               |  |
|------------------|---------------|--|
| <i>CERTAIN</i>   | piece of land |  |
| <i>SITUATE</i>   | in the.....   | <b>NGWATO</b> .....Tribal Area:              |
|                  | in the .....  | <b>SERULE – LOT NO:526</b> .....village/ward |
| <i>MEASURING</i> | .....         | <b>1985 SQM</b> .....                        |

### 2. PURPOSE

**PUMP STATION**

The leased land shall be used for.....purpose only and for no other purpose whatsoever save with written permission of the lessor.

MTT  
BCE  
EOS

OBS  
OS  
AT

**TRIBAL LEASE SKETCH FOR:** WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION  
 PUMP STATION  
 Tribal Lot: 526  
 SERULE,  
 P O BOX 141 SELIBE PHIKWE

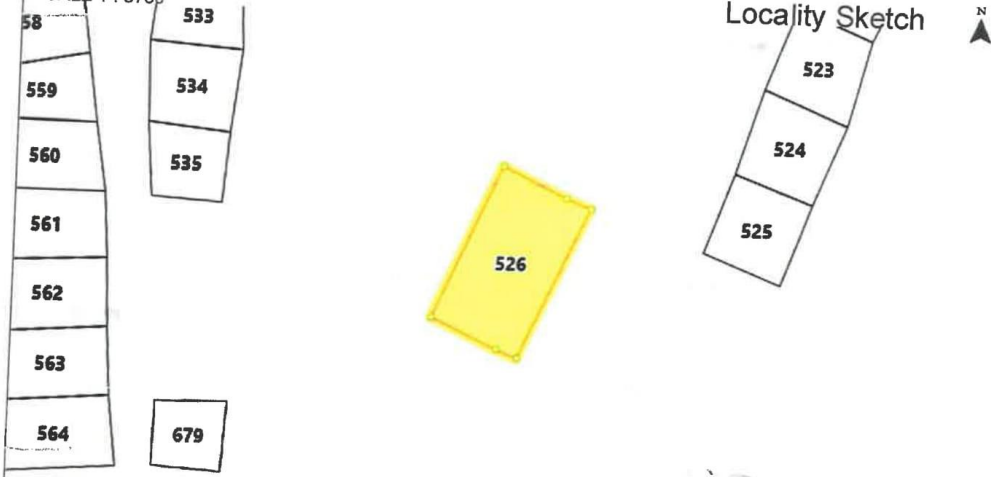
FILE No. TSLB

**B**

COMPILED BY: K.BOSIMA  
 PTO

2/6/2020

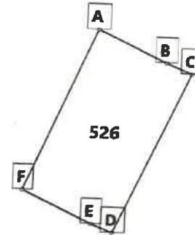
Portion Of Tribal Lots:  
 SCALE 1 : 3750



SCALE 1 : 2250  
 BEACON DESCRIPTIONS

| Sides | Metres | Directions | Constants | Co-ordinates System Lo. 27 |           |
|-------|--------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|
|       |        |            |           | Y                          | X         |
|       |        |            |           | 0.00                       | 0.00      |
| AB    | 24.97  |            | 294.41.35 | A                          | -31970.87 |
| BC    | 9.08   |            | 292.16.12 | B                          | -31993.56 |
| CD    | 59.21  |            | 24.20.19  | C                          | -32001.96 |
| DE    | 7.78   |            | 111.43.15 | D                          | -31977.56 |
| EF    | 25.21  |            | 114.42.32 | E                          | -31970.32 |
| FA    | 59.24  |            | 203.18.59 | F                          | -31947.42 |

Boundary Sketch



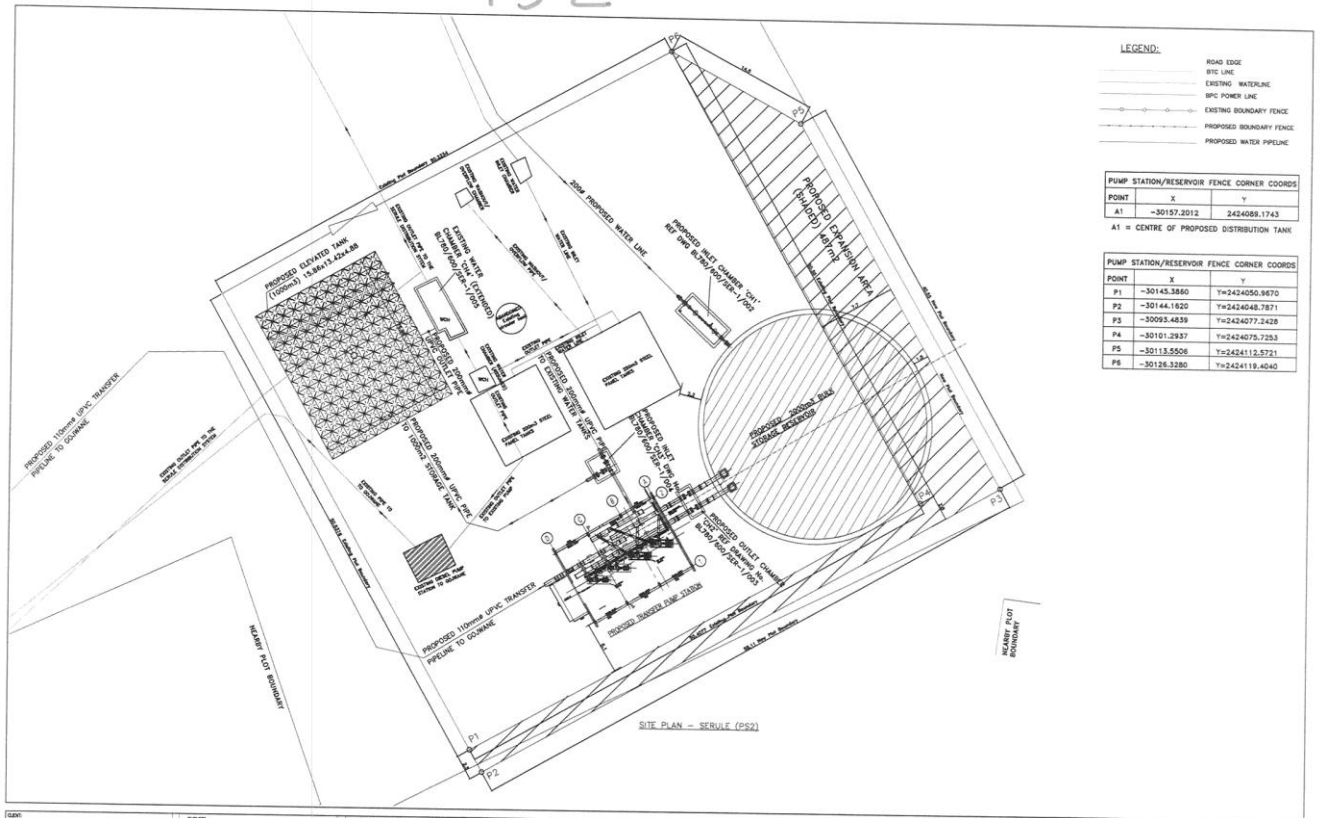
The figure ABCDEF represents about 1985 square metres of land.

This sketch is to be submitted to the land board in support of an application for tribal lease. It does not imply any rights to the land.

| LAND BOARD WITNESSES | LESSEE WITNESSES |
|----------------------|------------------|
| OBS                  | MIT              |
| O.S                  | BCE              |
| GT                   | EOS              |

SUB LAND BOARD SECRETARY  
 TONOTA SUB LAND BOARD  
 2020-02-06  
 P.O. BOX 80, TONOTA  
 TEL: 2484223/71384115 FAX: 2085516  
 REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

PS 2



LEGEND:

|     |                         |
|-----|-------------------------|
| --- | ROAD EDGE               |
| --- | EXISTING WATERLINE      |
| --- | SPC POWER LINE          |
| --- | EXISTING BOUNDARY FENCE |
| --- | PROPOSED BOUNDARY FENCE |
| --- | PROPOSED WATER PIPELINE |

PUMP STATION/RESERVOIR FENCE CORNER COORDS

| POINT | X           | Y            |
|-------|-------------|--------------|
| A1    | -30157.2012 | 2424068.1743 |

A1 = CENTRE OF PROPOSED DISTRIBUTION TANK

PUMP STATION/RESERVOIR FENCE CORNER COORDS


| POINT | X           | Y              |
|-------|-------------|----------------|
| P1    | -30145.5860 | T=2424050.8670 |
| P2    | -30144.1620 | T=2424046.7871 |
| P3    | -30093.6839 | T=2424077.2420 |
| P4    | -30101.2937 | T=2424075.7253 |
| P5    | -30113.5506 | T=2424112.5721 |
| P6    | -30126.3280 | T=2424115.4040 |

|   |  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| <p><b>DRAWN:</b></p> <p><b>DATE:</b> 09/08/2013</p> | <p><b>CHKD:</b></p> <p><b>DATE:</b> 09/08/2013</p> | <p><b>DESIGN:</b></p> <p><b>DATE:</b> 09/08/2013</p> | <p><b>REVIEW:</b></p> <p><b>DATE:</b> 09/08/2013</p> | <p><b>TITLE:</b> SELEBI-PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEME - DETAILED DESIGN</p> <p>SERULE (PS2) - EXISTING SERULE VILLAGE PUMPSTATION SITE</p> |
|---|--|--|--|---|

ANNEX 15C: APPROVED LEASE FOR EXTENSION SERULE PUMP STATION 3 AND SKETCH DRAWINGS FOR EXTENSION AT PUMP STATION 3 AT SERULE VILLAGE (SHADED PORTIONS SHOW AREA OF EXTENSION).

Form T.L.B 5

**NGWATO LAND BOARD**  
LIR NO: NLB 021/2017



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

## AGREEMENT OF GRANT OF LEASE FOR BUSINESS PLOTS

made and entered into by and between

**THE NGWATO LAND BOARD (HEREIN REPRESENTED BY TONOTA SUB LAND BOARD PURSUIT TO STATUTORY INSTRUMENT NO 36 OF 2013**

**ONALENNA BARULAGANYE SABOKONE**  
(hereinafter referred to as the "Lessor") represented by .....she being duly  
**28<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2017**  
authorized thereto by a resolution of the Land Board dated.....and annexed hereto and marked "A" of the one part

and  
**WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION**  
BORN: N/A  
**MORERI INNOCENT TSIANG**  
(hereinafter referred to as the "Lessee") represented by ..... he/she being duly authorized by a  
**8<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2019**  
resolution of the Board of Directors dated ..... annexed hereto as "A1" of the one part.  
WHERE IT IS agreed as follows:-

### 1. LEASE AREA

The lessor hereby lets to the lessee who hires from the lessor the land, being the land appearing on Plan/Diagram D.S.M. No..... annexed hereto marked "B" and initialed by the parties for identification (hereinafter referred to as "the leased land") being:- **"SEE ANNEXURE A"**

That is to say:-

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| <i>CERTAIN</i>   | piece of land   |
| <i>SITUATE</i>   | in the..... <b>NGWATO</b> .....Tribal Area:<br>in the ..... <b>SERULE - LOT NO:1990</b> .....village/ward |
| <i>MEASURING</i> | ..... <b>3198 SQM</b> .....   |

### 2. PURPOSE

**PUMP STATION**

The leased land shall be used for.....purpose only and for no other purpose  
Whatsoever save with written permission of the lessor.

MT  
BCE  
ECS

CBS  
A.T.  
OS

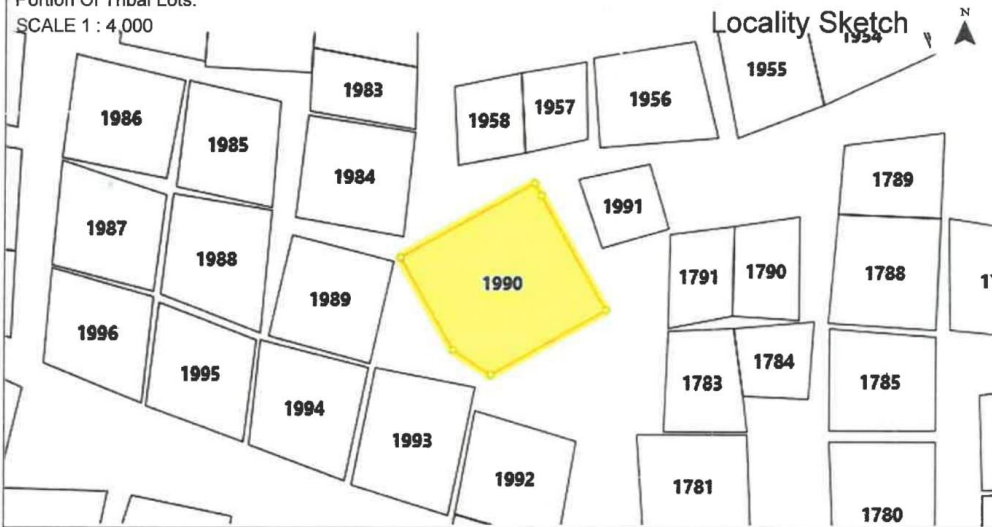
**TRIBAL LEASE SKETCH FOR:** WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION  
 PUMP STATION  
 Tribal Lot: 1990  
 SERULE,  
 P O BOX 141 SELIBE PHIKWE

**B**

1/27/2020

COMPILED BY: K.BOSIMA  
 PTO

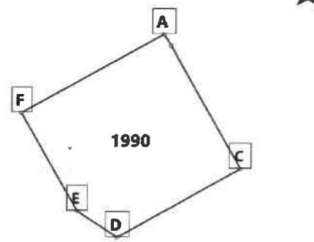
Portion Of Tribal Lots:  
 SCALE 1 : 4,000



SCALE 1 : 2,250  
 BEACON DESCRIPTIONS

| Sides Metres | Directions | Constants | Co-ordinates System Lo. 27 |                            |
|--------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|              |            |           | Y                          | X                          |
|              |            |           | 0.00                       | 0.00                       |
| AB           | 5.05       | 328.41.21 | A                          | -30,144.16    2,424,048.79 |
| BC           | 50.92      | 330.23.03 | B                          | -30,146.79    2,424,053.10 |
| CD           | 50.54      | 60.48.56  | C                          | -30,171.95    2,424,097.37 |
| DE           | 17.12      | 123.27.55 | D                          | -30,127.83    2,424,122.01 |
| EF           | 40.63      | 150.24.14 | E                          | -30,113.55    2,424,112.57 |
| FA           | 58.12      | 240.41.09 | F                          | -30,093.48    2,424,077.24 |

**Boundary Sketch**



The figure ABCDEF represents about 3198 square metres of land.

This sketch is to be submitted to the land board in support of an application for tribal lease. It does not imply any rights to the land.

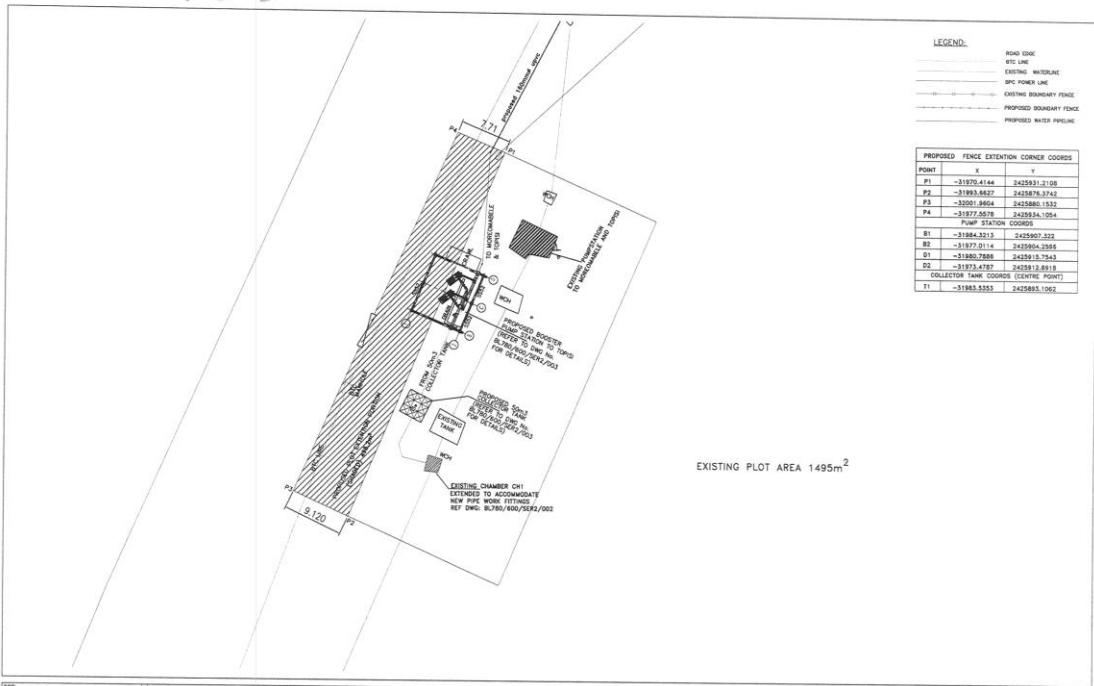
| LAND BOARD WITNESSES | LESSEE WITNESSES |
|----------------------|------------------|
| <i>OPS</i>           | <i>MIT</i>       |
| <i>A.T.</i>          | <i>BCE</i>       |
| <i>D.S.</i>          | <i>EOS</i>       |

LAND BOARD SECRETARY  
 TONOTA SUB LAND BOARD

★ 2020-02-06 ★

P.O. BOX 80, TONOTA  
 TEL: 2484223/71384115 FAX: 2 85049  
 PUBLIC CONTACTS ONLY

PS 3



|  |   |  |                                |  |
|--|---|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <p><b>Bohagga Burrow Botswana Limited</b><br/>         Botswana's leading water utility<br/>         P.O. BOX 1000, GABORONE</p> | DRAWN BY: [ ]<br>CHECKED BY: [ ]<br>DATE: [ ] | SCALE: [ ]<br>SHEET NO: [ ]<br>TOTAL SHEETS: [ ] | PROJECT NO: [ ]<br>CLIENT: [ ] | TITLE: SERULE (PS3) - PUMPSTATION AT EXISTING SITE |
|  | PREPARED BY: [ ]<br>DATE: [ ]                 |  |                                |  |

**ANNEX 15d: APPROVED LEASE FOR EXTENSION FOR WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION PROPERTIES IN MMADINARE AND SKETCH DRAWINGS FOR EXTENSION FOR MMADINARE RESERVOIR SITE (SHADED PORTIONS SHOW AREA OF EXTENSION).**

TELEPHONE: (267) 2617222

FAX: (267) 2617736

TELEGRAPH: LEFATSHE



MMADINARE SUB LAND BOARD

P. O. BOX 10

MMADINARE

*ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE SUB LAND BOARD SECRETARY*

REF: MDSLB 6/3/3

DATE: 10.10.2017

WATER UTILITIES COOPERATION

PRIVATE BAG 00276

GABORONE

Dear Sir/ Madam

**RE: APPLIED FOR EXTENSION OF EXISTING WATER UTILITIES CORPORATION PROPERTIES FOR THE SELIBE PHIKWE TO SERULE WATER TRANSFER SCHEMEB AT MMADINARE**

Please be informed that during its meeting held on 28/08/2017 Mmadinare Sub Land Board considered the above matter.

**Board Resolved to Approve the application**

By copy hereof the Land registration office is notified of this resolution and requested to assist you accordingly.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tebo N. Matseke', written over a horizontal line.

Tebo N. Matseke

For/ Sub Land Board Secretary

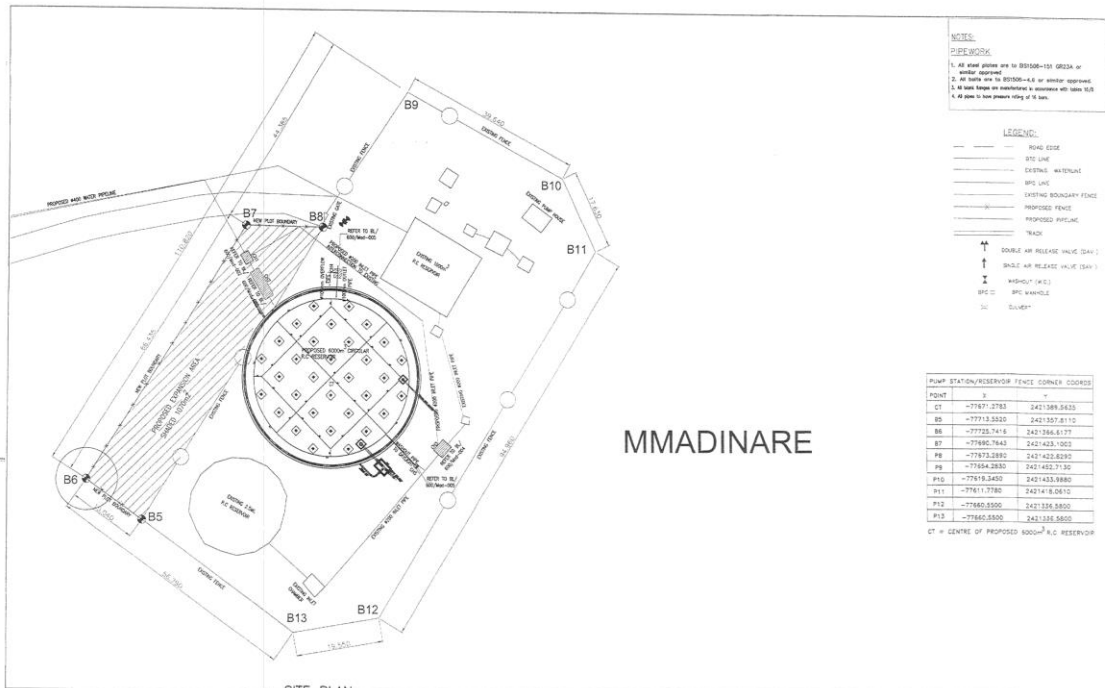


VISION: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS



MISSION: MANAGEMENT OF LAND DELIVERY & HOUSING FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT





MMADINARE

**NOTES:**  
**PIPEWORK:**  
 1. All steel pipes are to BS1585-125 GR23A or similar approval.  
 2. All ducts are to BS5958-4.6 or similar approval.  
 3. All steel pipes or manholes in a manhole will have 4.0k. All pipes to have pressure rating of 10 bar.

**LEGEND:**  
 --- ROAD EDGE  
 --- PIPE LINE  
 --- EXCAVATED WATERLINE  
 --- BPC LANE  
 --- EXISTING BOUNDARY FENCE  
 --- PROPOSED BOUNDARY FENCE  
 --- PROPOSED PIPE/LINE  
 --- TRACK  
 ↑ DOUBLE AIR RELEASE VALVE (DAV)  
 ↑ SINGLE AIR RELEASE VALVE (SAV)  
 ↓ MANHOLE (M.C.)  
 □ BPC MANHOLE  
 ☉ CULVERT

| POINT | X           | Y            |
|-------|-------------|--------------|
| CT    | -77671.3783 | 2421389.5633 |
| B5    | -77713.5320 | 2421357.8110 |
| B6    | -77723.7416 | 2421366.6171 |
| B7    | -77690.7643 | 2421423.1053 |
| B8    | -77674.5892 | 2421425.8292 |
| B9    | -77684.2832 | 2421452.7132 |
| P10   | -77619.2402 | 2421433.9880 |
| P11   | -77611.3782 | 2421418.0212 |
| P12   | -77660.8500 | 2421336.5800 |
| P13   | -77660.8500 | 2421336.5800 |

CT = CENTRE OF PROPOSED 6000m<sup>3</sup> R.C. RESERVOIR

|   |   |   |  |  |   |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Bothaska Burrow Botswana Limited</b><br/>         Engineering, Planning, Surveying &amp; Construction<br/>         14, 20/2001/14, 20/2001/14, 20/2001/14, 20/2001/14</p> | DRAWN BY: [ ]<br>CHECKED BY: [ ]<br>DATE: [ ] | PROJECT NO: [ ]<br>SHEET NO: [ ]        | PROJECT NAME: [ ]<br>CLIENT: [ ]                 | PROJECT LOCATION: [ ]<br>PROJECT STATUS: [ ]             | PROJECT DESCRIPTION: [ ]                                      |
|   | PROJECT TITLE: [ ]<br>PROJECT NUMBER: [ ]     | PROJECT DATE: [ ]<br>PROJECT SCALE: [ ] | PROJECT DRAWN BY: [ ]<br>PROJECT CHECKED BY: [ ] | PROJECT PROJECTED BY: [ ]<br>PROJECT PROJECTED DATE: [ ] | PROJECT PROJECTED SCALE: [ ]<br>PROJECT PROJECTED STATUS: [ ] |

**ANNEX 15e: SKETCH FOR NEW SITE FOR PUMP STATION 1 AT SELEBI PHIKWE**

