



Alaska – Karoi Power Transmission Reinforcement Project

Executive Summary of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (ARAP)

1.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT, PROJECT AREA AND AREA OF INFLUENCE

1.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The proposed project involves construction of an 85km long Single Lynx 132kV transmission line from Alaska 330/132kV substation to Karoi town. It further entails the extension of Alaska substation by 50m on the western side in order to accommodate a new line bay. The transmission line will terminate in the proposed Karoi 132/33kV substation to be constructed in Karoi town. The substation will have a footprint of 1.5 hectares and will be equipped with 2 x 30MVA transformers and 5 x 33kV line bays. The Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC) is seeking financing from the African Development Bank for this project.

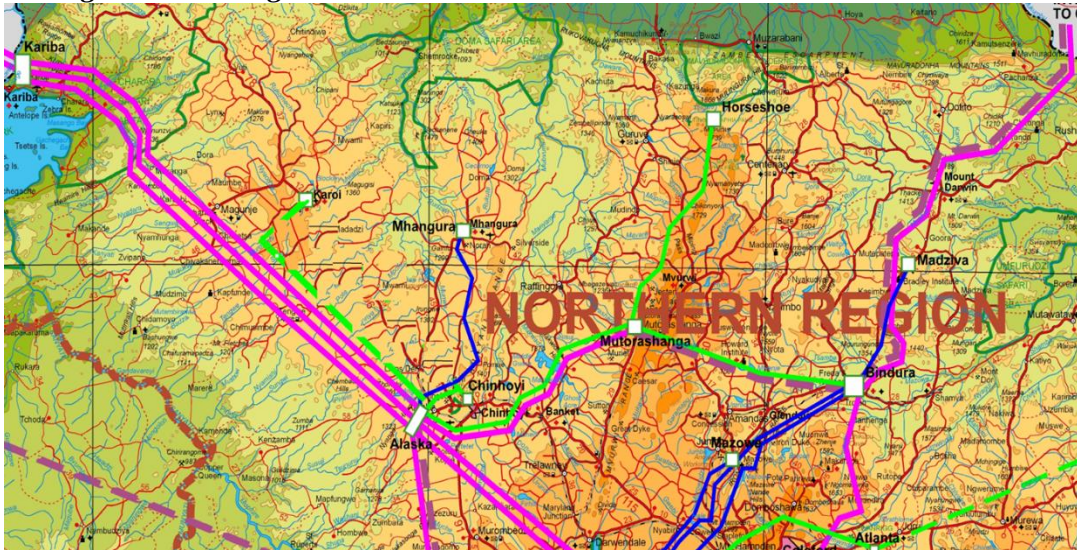
Once implemented, the project will result in increased electrification rate, improved access to safe water supplies, better health and sanitation facilities, increased agricultural productivity, reliable power supplies, improved power quality and improvement in the social well-being of the residents of Karoi town, Hurungwe and Makonde districts in which it is located. As such, the proposed project is in line with ZIMASSET and the African Development Bank's 5 goals: light up and power Africa; feed Africa; industrialize Africa; integrate Africa; and, improve the quality of life for people in Africa.

However, implementation of the project will result in the economic displacement of 35 households comprising of 185 people whose livelihoods are centered on farming activities and therefore directly affected by the project. This population meets the Bank's guiding criterion on developing an ARAP. According to the Bank's Operational Safeguard 2 (Involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation), "for any project in which the number of people to be displaced is "small" (fewer than 200 people) and land acquisition and potential displacement and disruption of livelihoods are deemed less significant, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) shall be prepared and agreed upon with the borrower or client." To this effect, this ARAP has been formulated to satisfy the Bank's Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) and is meant to ensure that the interests of the project affected persons (PAPs) are protected during and after project implementation. The ARAP has been developed based on consultations with the PAPs, the local authorities and the Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement as well as the Ministry of Agriculture.

1.2 PROJECT AREA AND AREA OF INFLUENCE

The proposed project will be located in Mashonaland West Province, Zimbabwe. The transmission line dissects land falling under the jurisdiction of two rural district councils namely Makonde and Hurungwe. The substation site is on land belonging to Karoi Town Council. On exiting Alaska substation, the line follows existing 330kV transmission lines from Kariba for about 60km, cutting largely through farmland. At Tengwe Estate, the line turns right and runs for 25km to Karoi town. Figure 1 below shows the project area.

Figure 1 showing the transmission line route.



From Alaska up to Karoi the line dissects arable land but does not call for the physical displacement of any settlements. The directly affected people are those whose arable land is dissected by the line. These people largely dependent on farming activities and are set to benefit from positive spin offs such as employment opportunities created by the project.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE ARAP

The scope of this RAP includes:

- i. Range of potential risks and impacts which the affected persons may be subjected to
- ii. Organizational responsibility
- iii. Description of the consultation activities with the affected and host populations
- iv. Results of the socio-economic survey
- v. Description of the compensation options and livelihood improvement options to be provided
- vi. Description of the procedures for redress of grievances
- vii. Institutional responsibilities for implementation, including involvement of NGOs in monitoring the RAP implementation process
- viii. An implementation schedule and budget

2. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

2.1 Impacts associated with wayleave clearing

Project implementation activities that would give rise to environmental and social impacts include wayleave clearing, transmission line construction, siting and construction of construction camps, upgrading of access roads and construction of the Karoi 132/33kV substation. In order to minimize impacts on both the human and natural environments, a line route that follows existing lines from Kariba was selected hence allowing for partial utilization of an already existing wayleave and access roads.

2.2 Impacts pertaining to resettlement

2.2.1 Physical displacement of settlements

Line routing was carefully undertaken with the objective of avoiding settlements and the associated social disruptions. This was achieved by bending the line where necessary to avoid settlements. The final route therefore does not result in any physical displacement of settlements.

2.2.2 Economic displacement

The community in the project area derives livelihoods from farming activities. Wayleave clearing and line construction will directly affect crop fields for 35 farmers. The farmers' use of the land will be restricted with respect to the footprint where poles are planted. Each farmer is likely to have at most two poles planted on their fields given that the line has a span of about 300 to 400m. ZETDC chose to use the monopole on this line since the monopole has a smaller footprint compared to alternatives such as the lattice tower. This greatly reduces the overall impact associated with erection of towers on the farmers' land.

2.2.2.1 Magnitude of economic displacement

Construction of the line will result in economic displacement of the 35 farmers whose plots are dissected by the line. Farming activities are likely to be disrupted either by restricting farmers' access to their land or destruction of crops. ZETDC engaged the 35 potentially affected farmers on a one on one basis and determined compensation due to each one of them in the event that their farming activities are affected by the line. The worst affected farm is a 2000 hectare farm where 6 hectares will be under the proposed transmission line wayleave. The majority of the farmers will have less than one hectare under the line. These people will need to be supported throughout the construction and operation phases in order to ensure that their livelihoods are restored once construction of the line is completed.

2.2.3 Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected

2.2.3.1 Impact on roads

Roads are the only public infrastructure that will be affected by construction of the transmission line. Community roads will be used for transportation of materials for the line and may deteriorate during the construction phase. However, the community is actually set to benefit from the project since these roads will be upgraded to enable them to be used by construction vehicles. Approximately 60km of access roads in the project area will be upgraded and will benefit the community long after the construction phase.

2.2.3.2 Impact on communal grazing area

Apart from dissecting arable lands, the line will also cut across areas used for grazing by the community. This will not affect livestock grazing since livestock will still be able to graze in the wayleave.

3. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY / INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Planning, implementation and management of the RAP will be conducted by ZETDC and external partners including Government Ministries, NGOs and local leaders who will represent the interests

of the project affected people. The entire resettlement process will be undertaken in a participatory and inclusive manner.

3.1 Project Management and Execution

3.1.1 ZETDC implementation team

ZETDC has put in place a RAP implementation project structure consisting of the following;

- (a) Steering Committee
- (b) Project Board
- (c) Project Manager

The Project Manager will be responsible for the planning, implementation and ongoing management of all compensation issues, including the grievance redress mechanism. He works closely with the Chief Environmental Planner (CEP) who will be responsible for liaison with the PAPs and external RAP implementation partners.

3.1.2 External partners

Implementation of the RAP will be undertaken in collaboration with the following external partners;

1. *Government Ministries and Departments*

- Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement. The Ministry regulates use of land in resettlement areas
 - Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry's Department of Research and Extension Services (AGRITEX) will make inputs to the crop evaluation process.
2. District Administrators (DAs) for Makonde and Hurungwe Districts.
 3. Traditional authorities consisting of Chiefs (Nemakonde and Katsvere), headmen and village heads. The traditional leaders will safeguard the interests of the affected farmers and impacts of the project on community resources and assets.
 4. Ward Councilors - these are the local level representatives of Makonde and Hurungwe Rural District Councils
 5. Non Governmental Organizations. The following NGOs which already have a presence in the project area will be involved:
 - Civic Forum for Human Rights
 - Farm Community Trust Zimbabwe
 6. Project Consultant
 7. Contractor
 8. Independent evaluator
 9. Office of the arbitrator

Appropriate training initiatives will be taken in order to strengthen institutional capacities to monitor the RAP implementation process.

4. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation was undertaken in two stages

1. Consultation with host communities
2. Consultation with the project affected persons (PAPs)

4.1 Consultations with the host communities

The host communities were consulted through stakeholder consultative meetings held in the project area. The purpose of these meetings was to reach out to as many people in the project area as possible and inform them about the project, its scope, the proposed route and how the project was going to affect them positively and negatively. Three consultative meetings, attended by 595 people were held on different dates at three strategic sites along the proposed line route namely Karoi town, Tengwe business centre and Sadoma business centre.

4.2 Consultation with the project affected persons

The project affected persons (PAPs) were consulted during the design and preparation stages of the RAP. These are the people whose crop fields are dissected by the transmission line hence will suffer economic displacement. They were engaged through a one on one interview process during which their assets were registered and available compensation options were discussed and agreed upon. The asset register is provided in the ARAP document.

The host community and the project affected persons will be continuously engaged through public meetings in their areas before and during the project implementation period in order to ensure that community issues of concern are promptly addressed.

4.3 Compensation options and livelihood improvements options to be provided

Discussions were held with the PAPs regarding their compensation preferences. Following the discussion on how the project will potentially affect them, they were asked what form of compensation they would prefer. The majority of them indicated that they prefer monetary compensation to be commensurate with the extent of individual losses. It was also agreed that as further compensation to the PAPs during the project's operation phase, they will be offered employment contracts to clear a portion of the wayleave. These two compensation options were accepted by the PAPs. Long term contracts to clear the wayleave during the operation phase was viewed as an effective way of improving the livelihoods of the PAPs.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

5.1 Baseline information on living standards in the project area

5.1.1 Population and Demographics

The proposed transmission line originates from Alaska substation located in Makonde District. It also traverses Hurungwe District and Karoi Town Council area where the substation will be located. The three project areas have a combined population 511,343 people according to the 2012 census. The male to female ratio is 49.9 to 51.1% in Makonde and Hurungwe districts. Maternal mortality ratio is 636 for Hurungwe District, 618 for Makonde and 93 for Karoi. Seven percent of the female population is widowed while 25.7% is orphaned. These widows and orphans are among the disadvantaged groups who will benefit from the social responsibility projects associated with the transmission line project. Average household size in the two districts is 4.3.

5.1.2 Social and cultural characteristics of the displaced communities

Communities in the project area consist of people who were resettled by the Government during the land reform programme. Previously the entire area dissected by the line was dominated by

large scale commercial farms which were then subdivided into smaller plots averaging 10 hectares in most of the project area. These plots were then allocated to deserving people who had applied to be resettled. As a result, people found in the area originated from different parts of the country hence few of them have cultural roots in the project area. They are predominantly black people brought together by a common cause of finding better land on which to undertake farming as an economic activity.

5.1.3 Disadvantaged groups or persons for whom special provisions may have to be made

The stakeholder consultative meetings found that disadvantaged groups of people in the area are

- Widows
- Child headed families
- Disabled
- Orphans

ZETDC will ensure that these people are given preference when it comes to employment during the construction and operational phases of the project.

5.1.4 Settlement Patterns and Traditional Authority

The project area stretches over two rural districts and one urban council area, Karoi town. Within the Karoi town, land is zoned into residential, industrial and commercial. Houses are built in designated residential areas.

The larger portion of the proposed transmission line dissects farming areas where settlements are scattered on different farms. Most homesteads are fairly new, having been established between 2000 and 2005 when the land reform programme was concluded. As a result, there are very few modern homes. The majority of the homes are traditional dwellings consisting of simple round huts under thatch. Settlements are organized into villages. The traditional authority consists of village heads, headmen and the Chief. There are two chiefdoms in the area dissected by the line, Chief Nemaikonde and Katsvere.

5.1.5 Local economy and livelihoods

The project area forms part of Zimbabwe's major agricultural regions. The people in the area were resettled primarily to enable them to undertake farming activities. Livelihoods are therefore largely dependent upon farming. Cropping systems are based on the production of a variety of food and cash crops. The majority of the farmers grow maize, cotton, sorghum, groundnuts and tobacco under rain fed conditions. There are irrigation facilities on some of the farms which enable all year round production.

Apart from crop production, almost all the farmers keep livestock. The limitation on livestock production is land. The main livestock production systems include beef, dairy, pig and poultry. The majority of the farmers have 6 hectare farms where the number of cattle is restricted to no more than ten.

5.1.6 Land Tenure

The land tenure system in the project area falls into three categories. In Karoi town where the Karoi 132/33kV substation will be located, land is held under title or is leased to users for a specified period of time. The Karoi Town Council usually charges development levy. However, this has been waived due to the social responsibility projects which will be undertaken by ZETDC as part of this project.

In the farming areas dissected by the larger portion of the transmission line, all the land is state land under the Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement. Farmers have official offer letters from the Ministry which are documents recognizing them as users of the land. The Ministry authorizes use of this land for other purposes that are not agriculture. In this regard, ZETDC applied for and was granted the wayleave by the Ministry to enable construction of the line.

5.1.7 Land uses

In Karoi town, land is zoned into commercial, industrial and residential areas. The site where the proposed substation will be located is zoned as a residential area. In the rest of the project area, most of the land is used for agricultural activities, mainly crop and livestock production. There is one wildlife sanctuary, Nyamuswa Game Park about 10km from Alaska substation. The Game Park is being revived after many years of neglect and rampant poaching. However, the line does not affect the Game Park as it passes about a kilometer away.

5.1.8 Infrastructure and social services

Infrastructure and services such as telecommunication, shops, schools and banks are readily available in Karoi town. Television, telephone and GSM mobile coverage is also good in the town and areas immediately outside. The same cannot be said of the two districts of Hurungwe and Makonde. In these districts, particularly the areas dissected by the line which are largely resettlement areas, basic infrastructure is still lacking. There are small shops stocking groceries and household commodities. Telephone and GSM mobile coverage is very limited, with some parts of the project area having no GSM mobile coverage at all. Radio reception is also very poor or completely unavailable.

5.1.9 Water supply, sanitation and waste management

Municipal water and waste management services are available in Karoi town. In the rest of the project area which are farming areas, water and sanitation facilities are still being developed. There are communal boreholes in some parts of the project area although in a few areas people still draw water from unprotected sources, mainly dams. A significant number of people in the farming areas do not have access to toilet facilities, one of the main issues affecting sanitation in the area.

5.1.10 Health

Clinics and private medical doctors are available in Karoi town, but not so readily available in the farming areas dissected by the transmission line. Hurungwe District is served by Hurungwe District Hospital located at Magunje Growth Point while Makonde District is served by the provincial Hospital in Chinhoyi town. There are small clinics in the project area, one at Masikati and at Sadoma. These are generally unable to provide adequate service to the population in the area and are in dire need of upgrading. Supply of medicines is also erratic.

5.1.11 Education

The education situation closely resembles that of health. Schools are available in Karoi town to cater for both primary and secondary education. In the farming areas dissected by the line, schools are few and wide apart. In some areas, parents are constructing schools on their own after realizing that available schools are too far away for their children. There are at least two functional makeshift schools. There is one institution of higher learning in the project area, Chinhoyi University of Technology.

5.1.12 *Archaeological and Cultural Heritage*

An archaeological and cultural heritage assessment survey was conducted in the project area as part of the ESIA study. The study did not find any registered sites nor did it find any grave sites that may be interfered with by the transmission line. Despite the absence of recorded sites, the construction phase will require constant engagement of the National Museums and Monuments in order to avert affecting other as yet unknown sites.

6. LEGAL FRAMEWORK INCLUDING MECHANISMS FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND APPEALS

6.1 Legal framework

There are various legal instruments that are used in administration of land use systems and resource management in Zimbabwe. These include but not limited to the following:

- ***Environmental Legislation:***
 - Environmental Management Act (Chapter 20:27) of 2003 and the Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Ecosystems Protection) Regulations of 2007
 - Water Act (Chapter 15:09)
 - Forestry Act (Cap 19:05 Revised 1996)
 - Parks and Wildlife Act

All the environmental legislation is administered by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Water through the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA), the Forestry Commission and the Parks and Wildlife Management Authority respectively.

- ***Energy Legislation***
 - The Electricity Act,(Chapter 13:19)
 - Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Act(Chapter 13:23) of 2011
- ***Legislation on Land***
 - Land Acquisition Act

6.2 Legal framework adopted for the transmission line project

ZETDC will follow the provisions of relevant legislation in dealing with matters of compensation, one of the factors which could lead to conflicts during the construction phase. **Section 54 (9) of the Electricity Act** (Second Schedule) deals with issues of compensation in the event that property is affected as a result of the construction of the line. ZETDC was able to come up with a route that completely avoided settlements. As a result of this, construction of the line will not require any one to be relocation from the wayleave, the selected route will not require physical displacement of people.

6.3 Conflict resolution and appeals

6.3.1 *Grievance redress mechanism*

Grievances are expected to arise from the implementation of the proposed transmission line project. The grievance redress mechanism to be applied in this project will utilize existing local structures and communication channels. This starts from the traditional institutional set up that uses the village structure of authority to channel grievances arising from implementation of the

project. Any person or PAPs with an issue regarding implementation of this RAP, impacts of the project, asset data accuracy or conduct of construction staff will launch their grievances through their local leader e.g. village head, Chief or Councilor who in turn will take it to the Project Manager. PAPs can also forward their grievances directly to the Project Manager. Grievances can be submitted verbally, telephonically or in writing. Contact details of the Project Manager and local leaders will be availed to local people. Timely redress of grievances is vital for the smooth implementation of the project. Figure 1 below shows the Grievance Redress Mechanism for this project.

Once a grievance is reported, a formal file for the grievance is opened and will contain the following information for ease of follow up and verification:

- Description of the grievance
- Location of the complainant in the project area
- Date the grievance received
- Actions taken in resolving the grievance
- Description of the resolutions; and
- Date the grievance was resolved

All efforts will be made to ensure that grievances are quickly resolved in an amicable manner. However, if parties can't agree, a commercial arbitrator selected by agreement by all the parties will arbitrate on the matter. If the matter still remains unresolved after all the levels of grievance redress have been utilized, the aggrieved party may then forward the case to a court of law.

FIGURE 1: ZETDC GRIEVANCE IDENTIFICATION AND SETTLEMNT PROCESS

Process	Description	Duration
<p>1. Identification of Grievance</p>	<p><u>Grievance reported</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Face to face meeting with aggrieved party - Phone, email, letter to Councilor, village head, chief of direct to Project Manager - Grievance recorded by ZETDC staff 	<p>1 day</p>
<p>2. Grievance logged and acknowledged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Log on Grievance database -Receipt of grievance acknowledged and recorded in writing 	<p>Same day grievance is received</p>
<p>3. Investigate grievance and development of response</p>	<p><u>Investigate grievance and prepare response</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance is investigated in consultation with relevant parties - Visit site to discuss issue with other stakeholders if necessary - Identify further action required 	<p>Within 5 days of receipt</p>
<p>4. Communication of response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Response provided to complainant including, if necessary an indication of additional time and resources required to resolve grievance 	<p>Within two weeks of receiving grievance</p>
<p>5. Complainant response</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Confirm with complainant that grievance can be closed, or determine what follow-up is necessary - If the grievance is to be closed, grievance is signed off by ZETDC and complainant 	
<p>6. Close Grievance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Record final sign off of grievance - If grievance cannot be closed return to step 3 to re-investigate or recommend third party arbitration 	

7. ELIGIBILITY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

In line with the Bank’s ISS Operational Safeguard 2 – Involuntary Resettlement: Land Acquisition, Population Displacement and Compensation and in line with Zimbabwean laws, the RAP was designed to adhere to the following guiding principles on which to base the criteria for determining the PAPs’ eligibility for compensation:

- i. Persons that have formal legal rights to land, including customary and traditional and religious rights recognized under Zimbabwean laws
- ii. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets at the time the census begins, but have a recognized claim to such land or assets through the national and customary laws of Zimbabwe

The 35 affected farmers in the project area fall under the first category hence are eligible for compensation. They will be economically displaced together with their dependents totaling 185 PAPs. Compensation will be paid for damage to crops or for failure to access land due to line construction activities. For space taken by poles planted in their fields, the framers will be compensated through getting contracts to maintain sections of the wayleave which will economically empower them. Maintenance of the wayleave is done during the dry season hence will not have an effect farming activities.

7.1 Cut-off dates for payment of compensation

No homesteads exist within the 30m wayleave. This aspect was communicated to local people during the stakeholder consultative meetings. The last such meeting was held on 8 June 2016. Stakeholders were advised not to build any structures within the wayleave as from that date. The project will therefore not pay any compensation for structures built after the cutoff date which is the 8th of June 2016. The line route was registered with the Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement.

With regards to compensation for crops, farmers will only be compensated for crops that were already in the field at the time of construction. They will also be compensated if they fail to access their fields because of construction works. As a result of this, specific cut off dates cannot be set with respect to crops.

8. VALUATION OF, AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSES

8.1 Valuation and compensation for crops

The area of land that will be within the wayleave and therefore likely to be affected by construction work was calculated for each of the 35 affected farmers and used as the basis for determining compensation. Where farming activities are affected by line construction, compensation entitlements will be a function of the total land area under the line and the estimated yield from the land area. This will then be multiplied by the going Producer Price for the particular crop. This formula was discussed with the PAPs and was accepted. It was noted that there are two markets for cash crops such as maize, soya beans and cotton. There is the official market where the Government announces the Producer Prices for each crop sold at the Grain Marketing Board (GMB) ahead of the new season and the parallel market in which private players set prices which are generally much lower than those announced by the Government.

However, farmers usually sell on the parallel market because they get cash upon delivery of their crops whereas if they sell to the Grain Marketing Board, payment is often made more than 6 months after crop deliveries. Valuation of crops in this project will therefore be based on the Government's Producer Price which is announced before commencement of a new rainy season. For crops such as tobacco which is sold through auctions at various tobacco auction floors, the prevailing auction flow prices will be used to compensate tobacco farmers.

8.2 Compensation for space taken up by poles

To compensate for space taken by poles on individual farms, ZETDC will offer the affected farmers permanent contracts to maintain sections of the wayleave. This will compensate for the impact of the line on these farmers' land.

9. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The preliminary project implementation schedule presented below shows the key tasks completed (green) and those planned (brown).

ARAP SUMMARY: ALASKA – KAROI POWER TRANSMISSION REINFORCEMENT PROJECT

ACTIVITY	JAN 2016	JUNE 2016	JULY 2016	SEPT 2016	OCT 2016	NOV 2016	DEC 2016	JAN 2017	FEB 2017	MARCH 2017	APRIL 2017	MAY 2017
Establish a project management team												
Preliminary assessment of affected farmland and preparation of asset registers												
Design identity cards for all PAPs												
Procurement of an independent Evaluator												
Community sensitization on grievance mechanism and procedures												
Continuous dissemination of relevant information to all stakeholders												
Procurement of contractor for the transmission line												
Commencement of construction works & mitigation monitoring												
Field evaluations and payment of compensation for crop losses/failure to access land												
Implementation of the grievances handling mechanism												

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

An internal Project Team has been established and will work with external partners to monitor and manage the RAP implementation process. The primary objectives for this include, but not limited to the following:

- Liaison with affected parties (landowners and general public in the project area) in all decision making relating to planning, implementation and monitoring of the RAP;
- Ensuring that compensation principles, policies, and procedures are followed.
- Dealing with all grievances arising from the RAP and general project implementation.

10.1 Internal monitoring

ZETDC will provide the Project Team with resources to implement and monitor the RAP. The project staff will submit periodic progress reports to management. The main objective of the progress reports will be to inform management on the RAP implementation and to capture any affected people that may have been left out during the initial asset survey.

10.2 External monitoring

The transmission line project will not cause physical displacement of homesteads in the project area. It will however have impacts on farming activities since the line will cut across arable lands hence monitoring will be required in that regard. External monitoring will be undertaken by the Ministry of Lands and Rural Resettlement, the District Administrators for Makonde and Hurungwe Districts, Ministry of Agriculture through AGRITEX and NGOs (Civic Forum for Human Rights and Farm Community Trust) and co-ordinated by an independent Environmental Consultant who reports directly to ZETDC. These organizations have agreed to provide external monitoring service so as to ensure that interests of all affected parties and their right to fair compensation for losses incurred are protected. In line with its mandate, the Environmental Management Agency will monitor project implementation from time to time.

11. COSTS AND BUDGET

The table below summarizes the budget items associated with the RAP. The budget estimate has the following key components amounting to USD 200,000;

- i. Compensation for crop losses or failure by farmers to access land
- ii. Costs to cover possible need for deep ploughing where soil compaction occurs in crop fields
- iii. Costs associated with implementation of the grievance settlement

Cost items	Budget (USD)
Compensation for crop damages	105,000
Compensation for soil compaction	20,000
Monitoring and grievance handling	55, 000
10% Contingencies	20,000
Total	200,000

ZETDC will meet all the costs associated with implementation of the RAP. Funds to compensate farmers for crop losses are available and will be released at the beginning of the construction period.

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