

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



UPDATED BY: NYARUGURU DISTRICT AND RWANDA TRANSPORT
DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

UPDATED RAP REPORT

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR SELECTED FEEDER ROADS

NYARUGURU DISTRICT

April 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) in partnership with its development partners-initiated Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project (FRDP) implemented under the coordination of MINAGRI. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), by a letter to the World Bank dated October 10, 2017, requested restructuring of the parent Feeder Road Development Project in line with changes to the institutional framework for road management.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), that was responsible for implementation and monitoring of the feeder roads program, was responsible to lead policy formulation. The responsibility of implementation, management and monitoring of all feeder roads programs shifted to RTDA. A Feeder Roads Unit (FRU) that was established in MINAGRI coordinating Development Partners' (DP) programs, including the World Bank's, in feeder roads development and has been managing the feeder roads program steering committee. The FRU activities shifted to RTDA. MININFRA and MINAGRI will co-chair the feeder roads program steering committee; RTDA will manage the feeder roads program implementation.

The project received financing from IDA to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain 500 km of selected feeder roads in Rwamagana, Gisagara, Karongi and Nyamasheke Districts. The GoR also applied for additional funding for the rehabilitation of 1200 km of feeder roads in other six districts, namely Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Nyaruguru, Gakenke, Rutsiro and Nyabihu Districts.

In March 2017 a RAP for Nyaruguru feeder roads project was prepared and the project activities were to affect more than 855 people. Updating the RAP was deemed necessary due to the following reasons:

- (a) The initial RAP was prepared based on the feasibility study that was conducted in February 2017, with the new works contracting approach of Design, Build and Maintain, contractors were required to make a detailed design indicating the final road alignment with the exact ROW and therefore updating the Resettlement

Action Plan was required to have exact figures of affected PAPs and their respective assets to be affected in regards to the approved detailed design.

(b) It was agreed between the World Bank and RTDA to update the RAP considering the final road design.

The updated RAP done identified new and old PAPs, their affected assets/properties, their value and provide a strategy for resettlement compensation to ensure that the PAPs 'livelihoods are restored or improved

The RAP also puts in place appropriate remedial measures, including grievance channels, for the PAPs and other community members.

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the FRDP is to; *“enhance all season road connectivity to agricultural market centers in selected districts”*. The proposed PDO will be mainly achieved by improving access roads to agricultural market centers in selected areas. The proposed project contributes to the overarching goal of increasing agricultural production, ensuring food security, and enhancing agricultural marketing. The project is designed as an integral part of the agricultural support initiatives in Rwanda. This project, coupled with the ongoing agriculture projects, is expected to have impact on improving the livelihood of the rural population, which will be monitored during implementation. The project has benefited from Additional Financing (AF) from the MDTF that has allowed the FRDP to extend into a further six (6) districts. The component of concerning Project Development Objective (PDO) of the FRDP is three Components;

- (i) Rehabilitation, Upgrading and Maintenance of Selected Feeder Roads Component,
- (ii) Strategy Development for Rural Access, Transport Mobility Improvement and Support to Institutional Development for the Preparation of Follow on Operations, Component and
- (iii) Support to project management.

The rehabilitation of the feeder roads requires the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure that the planned activities are socially implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's and the World Bank's social policies and regulations. In this regard, Nyaruguru District signed a contract with the JV STECOL CORPORATION- HORIZON CONSTRUCTION to update the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as well as Design, Upgrading, Rehabilitation and multiyear maintenance of the four (4) selected feeder roads of 70.787km namely *Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera (FR3)*, *Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea Factory-Kabere (Ruheru) (FR4)*, *Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata (FR6)* and *Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi (FR10)*.

The objectives of this updated RAP were to provide a baseline with regards to the socio-economic conditions of PAPs after field investigation, identify the national and international legal framework to abide with as well as the institutional arrangements, to assess the potential impacts and their mitigation mechanisms; to estimate the cost for compensation and to conduct public consultations with PAPs and other project stakeholders through raising awareness of the project and its consequences among the public in general. The methodological approach used to achieve the objective of the assignment, include the desk review of existing reports on feeder roads in Rwanda and socio-economic data on Nyaruguru District, the review of the existing national policies and legal instruments governing the resettlement compared to the World Bank standards and requirements, among others. Furthermore, the consultant conducted public participation and Consultation meetings and field visits informing the people about the upcoming project and also to gather needed data. The study findings revealed that the population living or having properties within 10.5 m right of way is 5,053 (2,638 females and 2,415 males) grouped into 897 families. For Both Lots selected in Nyaruguru districts, the total number of households to be physically displaced is 131 with 634 PAPs where cash at replacement cost is the only option will be considered as discussed with the PAHs during consultation meeting and they are grouped in these categories: those whose houses have bigger plot and they will build in the same parcel, they are also people who have other houses in the neighborhood and preferred cash for compensation and a small number of 2 households will totally

move to the closer settlement in the selected same village. People who move will get the displacement assistance. In addition, 81 vulnerable people were mapped and these will be assisted to restore, or at least to improve, their incomes and living standards.

About 82% of the affected community is literate, with mostly primary education level. Majority of the affected families (51%) have 4 to 6 people/ household and the vulnerable group represents 11% of the total affected families. 94% of the total affected families own at least one type of livestock and survive from agriculture. All PAPs and other stakeholders consulted are in favor of the proposed project.

The rehabilitation of 4 prioritized feeder roads will need an average of 31.854ha of additional land to have 10.5 m right of way, of which 80% is agricultural land. The potential land acquisition is likely to lead to loss of 131 houses and 1,245m of live fence, 24.33 ha of crops and forests and approximately 1,954 trees with at least 30cm of girth size, two (2) water valve chambers and One (1) water tap are also likely to be affected. The affected land is mainly a small portion of land that is partial/small size ranging between 5m. The biggest number of projects affected persons live on their land and own a bigger size of land. During consultation meetings, the majority of the PAPs requested/preferred cash compensation for the small piece of affected land, the remaining PAPs land will remain economically viable during and after road construction. For the PAPs to be displaced, it was discussed and agreed on with the PAPs on the three types of relocation;

- PAPs who are completely/fully losing their land,
- PAPs that will partially lose their land, and
- PAPs that will temporally loss land due to campsite installation and burrow pits.

On loss of houses, the majority of the PAPs to be displaced preferred and requested for Self-relocation that is losing the house (s) but want to construct houses in their same plot since the remaining land is viable. Other PAPs mentioned having second house/alternative plots elsewhere and need cash compensation since there will be no need for construction of a new house. Relocation support will be provided (land title

transfer charges, disturbance allowance 5%, district and the project will monitor construction linked progress linked disbursement, facilitation to PAHs to receive the construction permits among others for self-construction and those people who will not be able to construct their houses in the same plots, the PIU will work/collaborate with the District to provide land in the model villages for PAPs to construct their new homes.

All the affected properties will be compensated. The resettlement and compensation of crops, trees, houses and land will be made as per Rwandan law and the World Bank's policies (OP 4.12); the latter will prevail. MININFRA/ RTDA, MoE, RLMUA, RWFA, RMB, RDB and Nyaruguru District are key implementers of this RAP.

Compensation of PAPs affected properties will be done before the beginning of any kind of civil works. Grievance redresses committees at the Subproject and road level were established to supervise the safeguards compliance throughout the project period and resolve related issues that may arise during or after the project works. A strong monitoring system is put in place to receive and resolve PAPs issues raised.

The estimated budget/cost of RAP for the interventions to improve the feeder roads in Nyaruguru District for the four prioritized roads is 1,047,166,791 Frw. Other project Cross-cutting issues related to GBV, VAC and SEA like trainings, awareness campaigns and GBV implementation plan to be prepared by a local service provider is budgeted for under provisional sums in the works contracts.

The Government of Rwanda will disclose this RAP report and will authorize the World Bank to disclose it electronically through its external website. In view of the RAP results, it could be concluded that the project will bring a lot of benefits to Nyaruguru community. The resettlement impacts are within the manageable limits and can be mitigated with the proposed resettlement management plans. However, for the successful implementation of planned development activities, the timely implementation of the proposed mitigation measures is required.

Due to the new approach of design, build and maintain approach where the contractors were required to do a detailed design and updating the safeguards document including the resettlement action plan

BASIC DATA ON RAP

S/N ^o	Description	Impacts in Quantity
1	District	Nyaruguru
2	Province	Southern Province
3	Planned activity	Construction/ Rehabilitation of Roads, Drainage and Bridges
4	Priority Roads in Numbers	4
5	Length of Roads in Km	70.787
6	Average additional width in meters	5
7	Number of households who lose house fully	131
8	Number of households who will lose house partially	None
9	Private live fences affected in meters	1,245m
10	Number of institutional buildings affected fully	4
11	Loss of lands permanently in hectares	31.854ha
12	Loss of Crops in ha	24.330ha
13	Loss of trees in numbers (with at least 30cm girth size)	1,954
14	Water valve chambers	2
15	Water Tap	1
16	Cost for establishing, operationalizing and Allowance for 16 GRCs	6,912,000
17	Total number of affected households	897
18	Number of affected Persons	5,053
19	Number of vulnerable People	102
20	Estimated cost of RAP	1,047,166,791 Frw

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ABBREVIATIONS

DLB	:	District land Bureau
EDPRS	:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FS	:	Feasibility Studies
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
GOR	:	Government of Rwanda
IL	:	Impact Level
MINAGRI	:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MoE	:	Ministry of Environment
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NR	:	National Road
NST1	:	National Strategy For Transformation
OP	:	Operation Policy
PAPs	:	Project Affected Persons
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RDB	:	Rwanda Development Board
RTDA	:	Road Transport Development Agency
REMA	:	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RFRDP	:	Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project
RLMUA	:	Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority
RWFA	:	Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority
ROW	:	Right of Way
Sq. mi	:	Square Mile
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
WB	:	World Bank
WHO	:	World Health Organization

Definition of Terms

Census: A field survey carried out to identify and determine the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), their assets, and potential impacts; in accordance with the procedures satisfactory to the relevant Government authorities, and the World Bank Safeguard Policies.

Community: A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional government ties, or through a shared locality.

Compensation: The payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.

Complete Structures: Buildings, including houses and institutional structures, which have enclosed walls, roofs and leveled earth or concrete floors.

Cut-off date: is the date of commencement of the census and assets inventory of persons affected by the project (PAPs) within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation

Displacement Assistance: Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may include transportation, shelter, and services that are provided to affected people during their move.

Economic Displacement: Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) which results from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

Economically-Displaced Households: Households whose livelihoods are impacted by the Project, which can include both resident households and people living outside the Project Area but having land, crops, businesses or various usage rights there.

Eligible Crops: Crops planted within the Project Area by Project-Affected People before the Entitlement Cut-Off Date and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP.

Eligible Land: The land (cropped and fallow, agricultural and communal) within the Project Area that is affected by the Project.

Eligible Structures: The buildings and structures constructed within the Project Area before the Entitlement Cut-Off Date and that are eligible for compensation in accordance with this RAP.

Entitlements: The benefits set out in the RAP, including: financial compensation; the right to participate in livelihood restoration programs; and, transport and other short-term assistance required to resettle or relocate.

Farmer: A person who has acquired the right to use a piece of land for farming activities, either for cash generation or home consumption, and is engaged in such activities at the time of the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.

Household: A person, or group of persons living together, in an individual house or Compound, who share cooking and eating facilities, and form a basic socio-economic and decision-making unit.

Incomplete Structures: Buildings and structures missing any major construction elements such as walls, roofs, rammed earth or concrete floors, doors, and/or window openings.

Institutional Structures and Infrastructure: Buildings, structures and facilities for public, government and religious use, such as schools and churches, within the Project Area, and being used for the purpose for which they were established at the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.

Involuntary resettlement: The involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:

- loss of benefits from use of such land;
- relocation or loss of shelter;
- loss of assets or access to assets; or
- loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project-affected person has moved to another location.

Involuntary land acquisition: The taking of land by the government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project/interest against the will of the landowner.

Land: Refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent, and which may be required for the Project.

Landowner: Is a person who has lawful possession over a piece of land. The Landowner may or may not own structures and crops on the land.

Land acquisition: The taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of a Project under eminent domain.

Livelihood Programs: Programs intended to replace or restore quality of life indicators (education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, income) and maintain or improve economic security for Project-Affected People through provision of economic and income-generating opportunities, which may include activities such as training, agricultural production and processing and small and medium enterprises.

Non-resident Household: A household (or individual) that has an asset in the Project Area, which existed on or before the Entitlement Cut-off Date, but who resides outside the Project Area.

Occupied Structures: These are structures that have signs of regular and sustained human occupancy, for a period prior to the Entitlement Cut-Off Date.

Physical Displacement: 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.

Physically-displaced Household: Households who normally live in the Project Area and who will lose access to shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the Project that requires them to move to another location.

Project-affected Household (PAHs): All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single socio-economic and decision-making unit, who are affected by a project.

Project affected Persons (PAPs): means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct

economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not said PAPs physically relocate.

These people may have their:

- Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAP must move to another location;
- Right, title, investment in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset temporarily or permanently possessed or adversely affected;
- Access to productive assets temporarily or permanently adversely affected; or business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.

Public consultation, or simply consultation, is a regulatory process by which the public's input on matters affecting them is sought. Its main goals are in improving the efficiency, transparency and public involvement in large-scale projects or laws and policies

Relocation: A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the Project Area.

Replacement Cost: The rate of compensation for lost assets must be calculated at full replacement cost, that is, the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. With regard to land and structures, "replacement costs" may be defined as follows:

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP): Also known as a Resettlement and Compensation Plan, a resettlement instrument (document) prepared when sub-project locations are identified and involves land acquisition which leads to or involves the physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and/or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the project owners (managers or their appointed representative) impacting on the PAPs and their livelihoods and contain specific and legally binding requirements for compensation of the PAPs before the implementation of such project activities.

Replacement cost: The replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related disturbance and transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows:

- **Replacement cost for agricultural land:** The pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:
 - preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
 - any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees.

Right-of-Way: is an easement granted or reserved over the land for transportation purposes; this can be transport related, as well as electrical transmission lines, or oil and gas pipelines. The right-of-way is reserved for the purposes of maintenance, expansion or protection of services, and may also impose restrictions on certain other use rights.

Socio-economic Survey: A detailed socio-economic survey of all households within the Project Area, recording detailed demographic and socio-economic data at the household and individual level.

Stakeholders: Any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Tenant: A person who lives in a structure belonging to another, regardless of whether they pay rent or not.

Vulnerable Persons: Socially and economically disadvantaged groups of persons such as widows, the disabled, households headed by orphans, elderly persons or household heads who are likely to be more affected by project implementation or are likely to be generally constrained to access or seek out their entitlements promptly.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Rwanda, the world's 149th largest country, has an area of 26,338 square kilometres (10,169 sq. mi). Rwanda has four provinces (East, West, North South and Kigali city). Rwanda's Vision 2020 & its medium term development strategy (Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) and National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) seek to encourage a market oriented production and to encourage diversification to non-traditional crops of high potential for exports, as well as food security and import substitution. This is to be accomplished by investing in rural infrastructure and increasing agricultural productivity. This strategy identifies improving District roads as a catalyst for rural development. Further, agricultural initiatives stress the need to develop agricultural marketing roads to reduce both postharvest loss and the price of delivering agricultural inputs in the project areas.

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(b)It was agreed between the World Bank and RTDA to update the RAP considering the final road design.

The implementation instrument for the remainder of Vision 2020 and for the first four years of the journey under Vision 2050 will be the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). NST1 integrates far-sighted, long-range global and regional commitments by embracing:

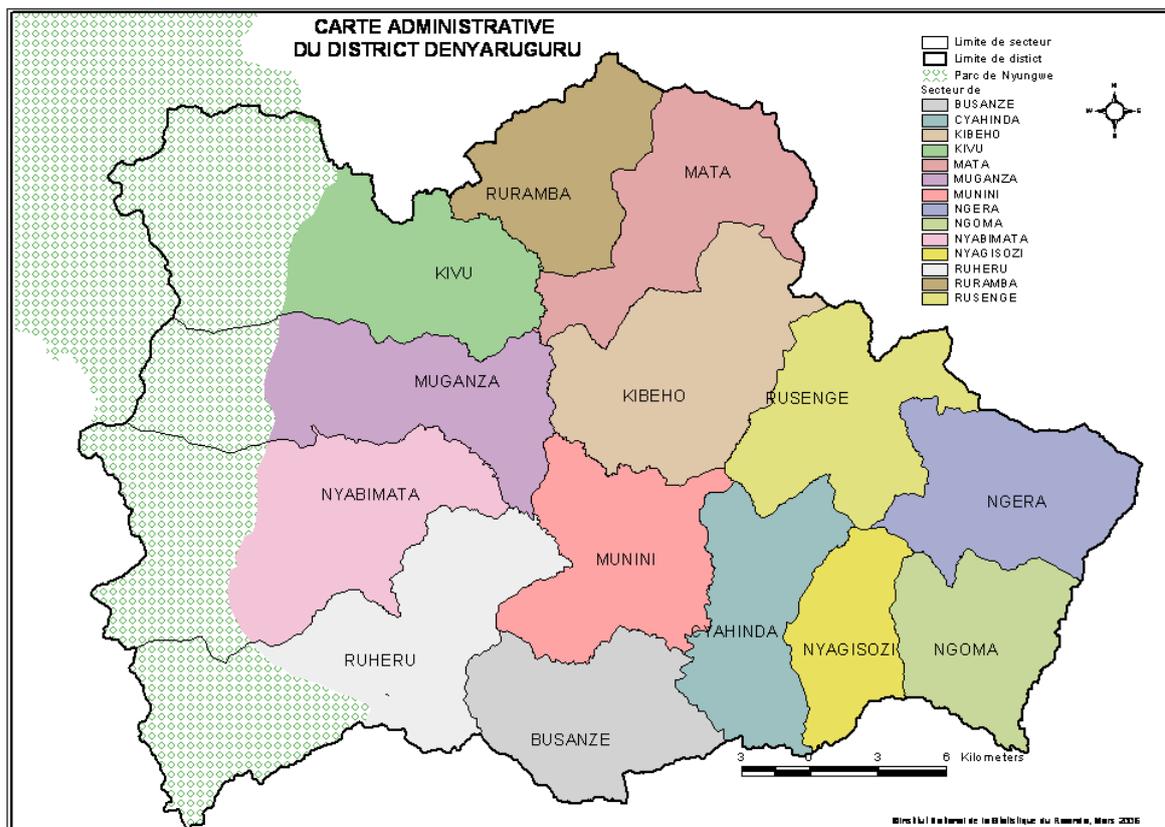
- **The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** consisting of 17 Goals with associated targets and indicators, across a range of economic, social and environmental aspects;
- **The African Union Agenda 2063 and its First 10-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023** which is dedicated to the building of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena;
- **The East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050** which focuses on initiatives for job creation and employment by prioritizing development enablers which are integral to long-term transformation, value addition and acceleration of sustained growth;
- **The COP 21 Paris Agreement on Climate Change** and other agreements.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) through a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) managed by the World Bank Group has received additional resources for the Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project (FRDP). The rehabilitation of the feeder roads requires the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure that the planned activities are socially implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's and the World Bank's social policies and regulations. In this regards, Nyaruguru District signed a contract with the JV STECOL CORPORATION-HORIZON CONSTRUCTION to update the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as well as Design, Upgrading, Rehabilitation and multiyear maintenance of the four (4) selected feeder roads in Nyaruguru district.

Nyaruguru District is one of 8 Districts that make up the Southern Province, and it is located in the south western part of this Province with a surface area of 1,010 km². The population of Nyaruguru District is 294,334 of which 155,055 are female and 139,279 are male. 57.5% of this population is aged 19 years or less¹. More than a half (53%) of the population is composed of female individuals and the majority of the population is young, with about 83% still under 40 years of age.

Females outnumber males in Nyaruguru District with 112 females per every 100 males which is slightly above that of the national average of 111 female per 100 males. Nyaruguru District has the average size of the household of 5 persons, which is above the national average household size (4.8). This average is made up of HH headed by male (with 5.4 persons) and HH headed by female (with 3.9 persons)².

Figure 1 indicates the administrative Sectors of Nyaruguru District.



¹ DHS4

² EICV3

Figure 1: Map of Nyaruguru District

In Nyaruguru District, the entire feeder roads network linking agriculture farms to markets is in poor condition. Thus, the implementation of FRDP will certainly improve the consumer access to safe and affordable food and enhance producers' access to markets, especially in areas with high agricultural potential through improvement of feeder roads.

1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the present assignment is to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) within the project sites to ensure that the feeder road rehabilitation is implemented in a socially sustainable manner and in full compliance with Rwanda's and the World Bank's environmental and social policies and regulations.

Referring to the scope of this study, the specific objectives of this RAP are articulated as follows:

- To provide a baseline with regard to the socio-economic conditions of PAPs after field investigation;
- To identify the national and international legal framework to abide with as well as the institutional arrangements;
- To raise awareness of the project and its consequences among the public in general and those who will be directly affected by the project activities.
- To assess the potential impacts and their mitigation mechanisms;
- To conduct public consultations with PAPs and other project Stakeholders.
- To bring reports in the format and level so that these are meeting guidelines, policies and regulation of Government of Rwanda (GOR) and operation policies and safeguards measures of the World Bank (WB).
- To estimate the cost necessary for compensation, resettlement and land acquisition.

- To ensure participation of female and male as well as youth in resettlement arrangements for their views and ideas for development
- To specify all resettlement arrangements and the measures for avoiding, minimizing or compensating losses or other negative social impacts resulting from resettlement
- Support to project management

1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The approach and methodology are based on the requirements and accordingly considered the objectives, purpose and the scope of the study:

- Analyzing secondary data information contained in official reports;

The contractor conducted a desk review whereby he had to go through the existing reports on feeder roads in Rwanda, as well as the available socio-economic data on Nyaruguru District. In addition, the contractor reviewed the existing reports (RAP, ESIA), on the selected feeder roads in Nyaruguru as well as national policies and legal instruments governing the resettlement compared to the World Bank standards and requirements.

- Conducting surveys on the social-economic status of the project affected persons alongside the road. A social economic structured questionnaire was used to collect the data required on social economic status of the PAPs in Nyaruguru.

After completing the desk review, data was collected, compiled and analyzed during field studies conducted on 13-18 August 2019. During field visits, consultant was able to identify the actual number of people likely to be affected due to the development of the project, number of houses to be affected per each feeder road as well as other facilities likely to be affected.

Further the contractor considered the requirements of regulations and standards. Through public consultations in the week of 18th August 2019, participation of

stakeholders has also been taken into consideration in formulating the approach and methodology for the study. It is proposed to integrate the existing and proposed social safeguard measures in the overall planning.

The study is conducted in such a manner and procedure that it fulfills the requirements of Government of Rwanda, and the World Bank's social appraisal procedures.

The Consultant apart from following standard social impact assessment practices and procedures also deployed advanced technologies, techniques and tools to the extent these are applicable and relevant to this project. A questionnaire was developed to collect and compile the data. Based on the questionnaire the socio-economic profile of the effected people has been studied, analyzed, verified and quantified.

1.4 FORMAT OF THE REPORT

This report has been prepared taking into consideration the legal requirements in the country and the World Bank OP 4.12. This report on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has following sections: Apart from the Executive Summary, the main sections of this report are: - Chapter1 which provides a general background, objectives and scope of the study and an outline on the approach and methodology adopted for the study.

- Chapter 2 is a concise document on the policy and strategies; legal instruments, institutional arrangement and international framework under which the project will be developed.

- Chapter 3 is on the Project Description, which briefly describes the project.

- Chapter 4 describes the project affected persons and social conditions in sufficient detail to enable an adequate assessment of the potential social impacts.

- Chapter 5 proposes the resettlement action plan implementation framework, appropriate resettlement management plans along with public consultation, cost of management and monitoring program.

The literature, books, reports and maps referred are presented as footer note in the main body of the report. At the end, the report has annexures that are reported in the main body of the report.

2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 NATIONAL RELEVANT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

This chapter describes the relevant policies and strategies, legal instruments, institutional arrangement and international framework applicable to rehabilitation and /or construction of feeder roads in different Districts of Rwanda. The awareness of social issues started as early as in 1920. The social initiatives were also supported by vast campaigns for soil conservation from 1947. From 70's, the action program of human settlement (1977), stockbreeding (1978), soil protection and conservation (1980), water supply in rural areas (1981), erosion control (1982) and reforestation (1983) were launched. The national environment strategy was prepared and adopted in 2003 with a view to keep a balance between population and natural resources. The aims of this strategy are as follows:

- to enable the country to strike a dynamic balance between population and resources while complying with the balance of ecosystems;
- to contribute to sustainable and harmonious socio-economic development such that, both in rural and urban areas, men and women may realize their development and well-being in a sound and enjoyable environment; and to protect, conserve and develop natural environment.

2.1.1 National Land Policy

The policy provides for land tenure systems, guiding principles of land management, an effective & efficient land registry, and land transactions. In order to achieve the objective of the Land Policy, a number of organic laws, decrees and orders have been and are still being prepared and promulgated to facilitate the implementation of the Rwandan Land Policy. The land in Rwanda is titled to individuals that clearly indicates the full ownership of land and in any case of Government program or projects, the government is obliged to full expropriation and compensation of the affected land in accordance with the national

expropriation law (*Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015*) and the World Bank requirements under OP 4:12.

In Rwanda there is no customary ownership of land, every land owner has a land title provided by the Rwanda land management and use authority. For this project all affected land owners have land titles and will be fully compensated for their affected land.

Land tenure is governed by formal written law (basic and supplementary provisions), but many provisions still obey the rules and practices of customary law. Therefore, if the law takes precedence over formal customs, there is always a certain legal duality that characterizes the property rights of individuals.

In any case of Government program or projects, the government is obliged to full expropriation and compensation of the affected land in accordance with the national expropriation law (*Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015*) and the World Bank requirements under OP 4:12.

For the feeder roads project, PAPs will be entitled to full and fair compensation for their acquired land affected by the feeder roads project

2.1.2 National Development Strategy³

The Vision 2020 document developed the National Development Strategy in year 2000 wherein it is realized that Rwanda shall have a reliable and safe transport network of feeder roads. Hence feeder roads will continue to be extended and improved.

Land use management, urban and transport Infrastructure development are considered as important pillar among 6 pillars of vision 2020 and protection of environment and sustainable natural resource management is one of the crosscutting areas of the vision. The other important planning tools are: The Economic Development and Second Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) & NST1, the National Investment Strategy, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),

³ Rwanda Vision 2020; Republic Of Rwanda; Ministry Of Finance and Economic Planning (2000)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. The vision document advocates to the development of economic infrastructure of the country and transport infrastructure in particular. These strategies and action plans reflect national priorities for Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) & NST1 as medium-term frameworks for achieving the country's long-term development aspirations as embodied in Rwanda Vision 2020, NST1 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)/ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) priorities.

2.1.3 Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda

The Land Use Master Plan (Organic Land Law No 08/2005 of 14/07/2005, article 6) states that all types of land tenure must be in compliance with the designated land use. The Organic Land Law provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/ freehold and long-term leasehold. As a result of the recent privatization of State owned lands, many land users don't hold either type of land tenure. As a result of this, the Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Article 7 of the law formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized the District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees.

The land in Rwanda is titled to individuals that clearly indicates the full ownership of land and in any case of Government program or projects, the government is obliged to full expropriation and compensation of the affected land in accordance with the national expropriation law (*Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015*) and the World Bank requirements under OP 4:12.

In Rwanda there is no customary ownership of land, every land owner has a land title provided by the Rwanda land management and use authority. For this project all affected land owners have land titles and will be fully compensated for their affected land.

Land tenure is governed by formal written law (basic and supplementary provisions), but many provisions still obey the rules and practices of customary law. Therefore, if the law takes precedence over formal customs, there is always a certain legal duality that characterizes the property rights of individuals.

2.1.4 Transport Policy

The transport policy (TP) was approved in December 2008. This policy considers the action plan of the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender mainstreaming, socio-economic and environment. The main objective is to reduce down constraints of transport in order to promote sustainable economic growth and contribute to poverty reduction. The policy also advocates the reduction in transport costs, develop transport infrastructure, increase mobility and supplying of services and allow the entire population to improve their standard of living.

The transport infrastructure sector must be effective to facilitate the other socio-economic sectors and thus stimulate the growth for achievement of the objectives of EDPRS and Vision 2020⁴.

2.1.5 National policy on child labor

Labour law No 51/2001 of 30/12/2011 article 61 and 65 Less than sixteen years old child is not allowed to contract for employment in any company, even for apprenticeship, except by exception enacted by the Minister having Labour in his/her attributions after taking into account particular circumstances

In 2018, Rwanda made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government adopted several new laws to strengthen protections for children, including a revised Labor Law, a comprehensive anti trafficking law, a law imposing heightened penalties for the use of children in armed conflict or illicit activities, and the Law on Child Protection that supplements the existing 2012 law.

⁴The transport policy is inspired by planning tools such as EDPRS-II, National Strategic Transformation (NST1), and the medium term expenditure framework. The policy enables the establishment of viable transport sector for economic development in Rwanda. It is also addressing the present and future shortcomings. The vision 2020 advocates the internal trade and mobility with access to market through road network particularly in rural area. The transport policy also matches with the millennium development goals of economic growth and reduction in poverty.

2.1.6 *The National Gender Policy, 2010*

The Vision of the National Gender Policy is to set the Rwandan society free from all forms of gender-based discrimination and see both men and women participate fully and enjoy equitably from the development processes.

The main mission of this policy is to contribute to the elimination of gender inequalities in all sectors of national life, in order to achieve the nation's goal for sustainable development. The Resettlement activities will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of property and both genders are expected to be treated equally thus this policy will be relevant.

2.2 LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

A significant number of legal instruments have been enacted to ensure and effective resettlement, land acquisition, and compensation in the context of rehabilitation and /or construction of feeder road in different Districts of Rwanda.

As far as land is concerned, the policies are prepared by the Ministry of Environment (MoE). Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA) is an authority that leads the management of promotion of natural resources which is composed of land, water, forests, mines and geology. It shall be entrusted with supervision, monitoring and to ensure the implementation of issues relating to the promotion and protection of natural resources.

2.2.1 **Important Resettlement Legislations**

The land which is not protected in protected areas (Wetland and National Parks) is recognized as private land both customary and legally. The Expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 on expropriation outlines rights and compensation procedures for land expropriated for public interest. The valuation Law (2007) stipulates valuation methods to be applied to the expropriated assets. The following laws are important for rehabilitation and resettlement, land acquisition and compensation:

- The Rwandan Constitution promulgated in 2015;
- Land Law no N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda gazette in the Official Gazette no Special of 16/06/2013 was promulgated to

determine the procedure for use and management of land in Rwanda Property.

- Valuation Law no 17/2010; establishing and organizing the Real Property Valuation in Rwanda;
- Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest, promulgated in the *Official Gazette n° 35 of 31/08/2015*;
- Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 of 2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration:

The above legal orders are briefly described as follows:

- i) **The Rwanda Constitution:** The constitution is the supreme law of the land. Under Article 34 of the Rwanda constitution every citizen has a right to private property, whether personal or owned in association with others. Further it states private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable. However, this right can be interfered with in case of public interest, in circumstances and procedures determined by law and subject to fair and prior compensation. Article 35 stipulates that private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. The constitution provides that a law should be in place to specify modalities of acquisition, transfer and use of land (expropriation law). The constitution also provides for a healthy and satisfying environment. In the same breath every person has the duty to protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The State shall protect the environment;
- ii) **Organic Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda gazettes in the *Official Gazette no Special of 16/06/2013* determining the use and management of land in Rwanda:** This is the law that determines the use and management of land in Rwanda. It also institutes the principles that are to be respected on land legal rights accepted on any land in the country as well as all other appendages whether natural or artificial. According to the Law, Land in Rwanda is categorized into two: Individual land and Public land. The latter is subdivided into two categories: the state land in public domain and the state land in private domain. State land in public domain includes

national land reserves for environment conservation; land over which administration building are erected, state roads, land containing lakes, rivers, stream and springs. State land in private domain include swamps that may be productive in terms of agriculture, vacant land with no owner, land purchased by the State, donation, land acquired through expropriation and land occupied by state owned forests. Land in Rwanda is predominantly individual land. The law gives the owner of land full rights to exploit his or her land in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. The law also provides for expropriation, which stipulates that land expropriation can be undertaken if it's for public interest. The law states that swamp land belongs to the state and no person can use the reason that he or she has spent a long time with it to justify the definitive takeover of the land.

iii) Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest, gazette in the *Official Gazette n° 35 of 31/08/2015*; This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that's it's only the government that has authority to carry out expropriation. However, the project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated and for just compensation on its budget. According to the organic law, no person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation on pretext of self-centered justifications and no land owner shall oppose any underground or surface activity carried out on his or her land with an aim of public interest. In case it causes any loss to him or her, he or she shall receive just compensation for it. Chapter IV deals with valuation of land earmarked for expropriation. The law identifies properties to be valued for just compensation to be land and activities that were carried out on the land including different crops, forests, any buildings or any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity. Here the law is silent on access to economic activities on the land

iv) **Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda:** This law provides for the registration of land in Rwanda and conditions for registration. The law also allows the Government to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions. Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law deals with valuation methods. These articles stipulate that price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. The valuation could also compare land values country wide. Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of improved land, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference. The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the law after approval from the Institute of Valuers council.

v) **Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 of 1/04/2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration:** Annex 3 of the ministerial order provides for dispute resolutions procedures and some provisions related to the cell adjudication committee ("CAC"). Articles 17, 20, 22, and 23 provide the process for resolving disputes. Article 17 grants parties to a dispute, the right to take that dispute to the mediation committee. That article also provides that where a dispute arose during demarcation and adjudication but, with the assistance of the CAC, the parties were able to resolve the dispute, the parties are bound by that agreement, and may not later attempt to raise the issue. Article 20 provides procedures for the cell adjudication committee when hearing disputes, including that the hearing is open to the public and announced eight days in advance, among other requirements. Articles 22 and 23 govern the lodging and processing of objections and corrections during a 60-day period.

The CAC is comprised of all five members of the cell land committee and five members of the particular village (*umudugudu*) where demarcation and adjudication is taking place. The cell executive secretary acts as the CAC

secretary, although he or she has no voting rights. This order can be used to resolve resettlement conflict at the sub project area.

vi) **Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing Roads in Rwanda:** This law provides classification of roads and defines responsibilities, management, financing and road development. In the context of this project, feeder roads fall under the District responsibility. The article 17 of this law stipulates that the widening of a road shall be done after expropriation of the people near the road in accordance with the law to secure the land needed.

2.2.2 World Bank Policy (OP 4.12)

The objectives of this resettlement plan reflect the principals contained in the World Bank policy document: *OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement*. OP 4.12 is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and/or other assets. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts. Specifically, OP 4.12 states that project planning must avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement, and that if people lose their homes or livelihoods as a result of projects, they should have their standard of living improved, or at least restored. It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation.

The OP 4.12's key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement. The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that implementers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to appraisal of proposed projects. A comparison of the World Bank Policy OP 4.12 and the laws, regulations and guidelines for land acquisition and resettlement of the Government of Rwanda (GoR) is available in **Table 1**. The comparison also includes which law will prevail during conflict.

The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter; and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location or not. Meaningful consultations

with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. The WB OP 4.12 categorizes those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.

Those who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law.

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 Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.

Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from before the cut of date, but are recognized under World Bank OP 4.12. Those covered under (a) and (b) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lost, and other assistance in accordance with this RAP. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RAP, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the RTDA in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local leader and acceptable to the World Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. It is therefore clear that 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 any form of resettlement assistance.

Eligibility Criteria for Compensation Determination of the eligibility of PAPs to be compensated shall be done through a transparent and legal process, taking into consideration all the existing laws of Rwanda and the World Bank policies and local customs. Compensation will be paid only to those persons: The process will involve review of tenure documents owned by occupants, interviews with households and groups in the affected area. Local Authorities and the Ministry of Lands will also help in this assignment that will be undertaken by the RTDA Social Specialist and consultants. PAPs covered in (a) and (b) will be compensated for the

land they lose, and other assistance ensuring that they are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, (ii) consulted and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project.. All PAPs irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the socio-economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. There will therefore be a package of compensation and other resettlement measures to assist each category of eligible PAPs to achieve the objectives of the policy. Eligibility criteria will also be determined by loss of property, loss of wages and cut-off date

Table 1: Comparative Analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and Rwanda Legislations

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
Valuation	<p>Valuation is covered by the Expropriation Law and the Land Valuation Law and stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just compensation.</p> <p>However, a ministerial order gives the value of land and crops</p>	<p>OP 4.12 prefers Replacement cost method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken.</p>	<p>Adopt replacement cost method of valuation</p>
Compensation	<p>Article 22 of the expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature location considering the prevailing market value.</p>	<p>OP 4.12 gives preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based as compared to monetary compensation</p>	<p>Adopt OP 4.12 mode of compensation by giving preference to land based resettlement as opposed to monetary compensation</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
Participation and consultation	The Rwandan organic law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected peoples be fully informed of expropriation issues. The law also conflicts the very purpose of consultation and involvement by prohibit any opposition to the expropriation program if considered to be under the pretext of self-centered justification which might not be the case	WB OP 4.12 requires that persons to be displaced should be actively consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs	Adopt OP 4.12 methods of participation, consultation need to be meaningful and inclusive of all Groups and gender.
Timeframe	Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid.	OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. Measures pertaining to provision of economic rehabilitation however can and often do occur post	A cut- off date should be applied. OP 4.12 states that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
		<p>displacement.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date) upon which interested parties are entitled to respond</p>	<p>simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. Where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
			concerning said offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner.
Overall strategy	Section 2 of the expropriation law on procedures, provides for the process to show how the sub projects fits into the land master plan of the area in question	Under the OP 4.12, it's not necessary to prove that the project fits within the overall land master plan	Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law in terms of the project's fit in the master plan of the area only.
Eligibility	Article 26 of the law requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to provide evidence of ownership or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect	OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even 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 or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. The latter are only compensated for assets other than land it also includes	OP 4.12 will apply for determining eligibility due to the fact that many of those who farm the lands don't own it, although they may have depended on farming on such lands for their livelihood, and as such, should be assisted to at least maintain their pre-project level of welfare. (especially for assets)

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
		titles holder land owners	
	Expropriation law is silent on provision of alternative land and resettlement of those to the pre-displaced status	OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of displaced persons through provision of land for land instead of cash compensation for land, when livelihoods are land based. 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.	Use World Bank OP 4.12 During the upgrading of the feeder road, some resettlement will be required
Required Measures	Expropriation law does not provide for alternatives when undertaking compensation	OP 4.12 requires displaced persons to be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve	Use World Bank OP 4.12

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
		their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	
Grievance redress mechanisms	The new Expropriation Law of 2015 creates the Resettlement and Grievance redress committee and provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.	OP 4.12 requires PAPs be informed of the compensation exercise and establishes Grievance Redress Mechanisms	Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law which establishes the GRM formed by District (sector/cell) authority, PAP representatives and Project safeguards staff The requirement of OP 4.12 will also be incorporated`
Disclosure of information	The decision provided for under article 15 of expropriation law shall be announced on at least one of	Once the Bank accepts this instrument as providing an adequate basis for project appraisal the Bank makes it available to the public through its Info	All project information and safeguards instruments will be disclosed to all PAPs and stakeholders in an appropriate manner

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
	the radio stations with a wide audience in Rwanda and in at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership in order for the relevant parties to be informed any other means of communication shall be used	Shop. After the bank has approved the final resettlement instrument, the Bank and the borrower disclose it again in the same manner	
[Definition of cut off date	The cut off date is the date of commencement of the census and assets inventory of PAPs within the project area boundaries? This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The Rwandan expropriation law 2015 collides the disclosure to the public awareness.	The WB OP4.12 stipulates that those who have formal legal rights and affected will get compensation assistance for the project area they occupy and the persons who encroach on the area after the cut of date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance	Improving the Rwandan law by providing guidelines the period beneficiaries should stop further activities on the proposed project areas for public interest
Treatment of vulnerable	Every disabled vulnerable person shall be entitled to	The World bank policy required particular attention to be paid to the	Both national laws and WB Policies to be adopted when it

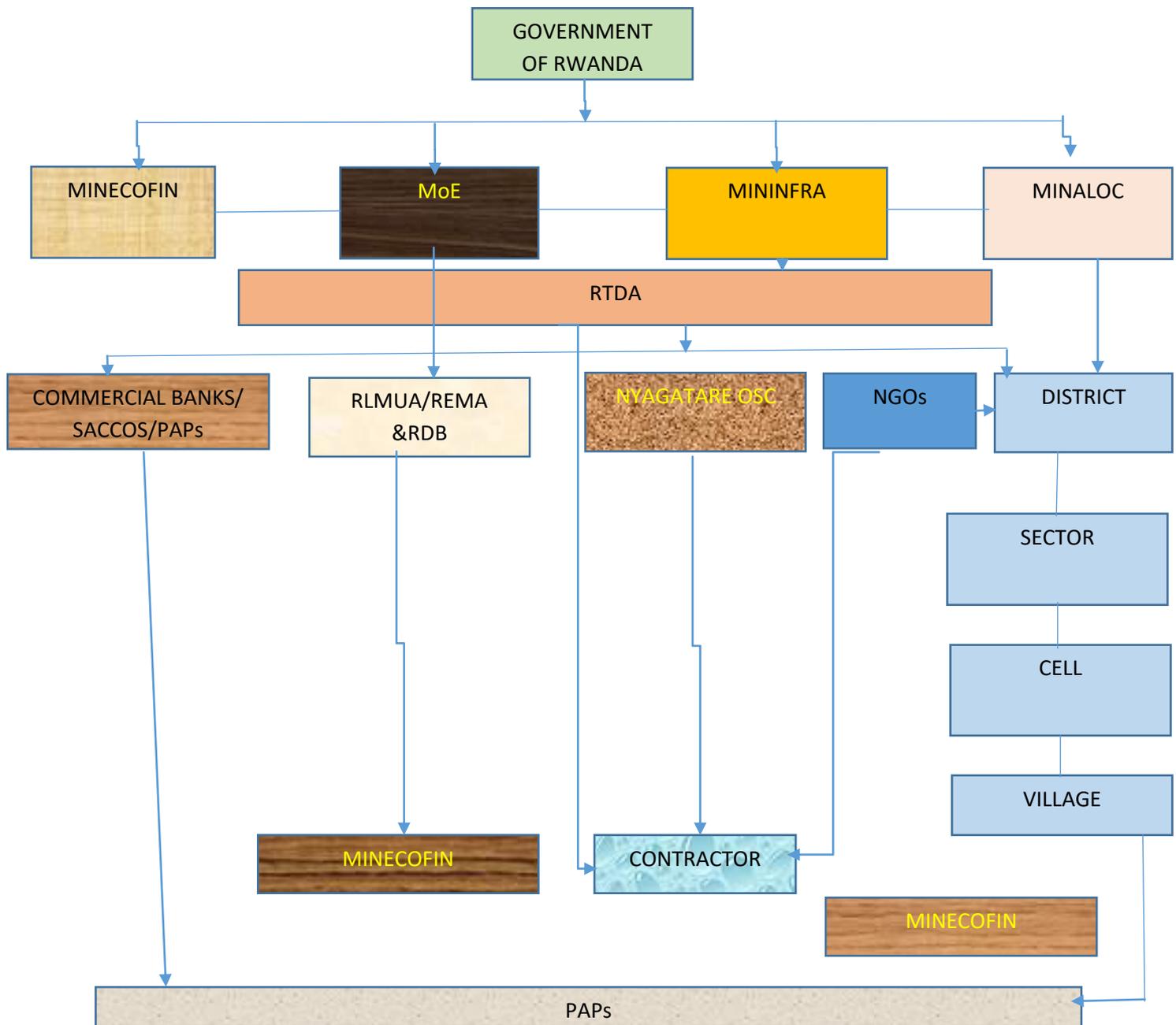
Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Gap filling measures
groups	equal right with other persons before the law he or she shall be respected and be entitled to human dignity (law 01/2007/of 20 th /01/2007	needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced	comes to vulnerable groups within the project intervention areas

The comparison is necessary in the implementation of this RAP But In case there is a conflict between the government of Rwanda and the World Bank operational policies the later will apply as per agreement and procurement law N°62/2018 OF 25/08/2018 governing public procurement in case this Law conflicts with provisions of a bilateral or multilateral treaty or other form of agreement related to public procurement to which the Government of Rwanda is a party, the provisions of those agreements prevail

Table 2 Roles and responsibilities of different project stakeholders during the RAP implementation

S/N	Implementing Institution	Responsibility
1	Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA)/MININFRA	Overall Management of RAP and coordination of the Project Implementation
2	MINECOFIN	Guidance in accounting and Budget allocation to RTDA for compensation of PAPs' assets
3	MININFRA and District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected People (PAPs); - Verification of PAPs - Compensation Agreements - Payments; - Monitoring and Evaluation
4	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the policies and laws relating to expropriation in the public interest • Approving independent land valuers
5	Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping affected areas and their registration • Providing technical assistance to the Project and the District in assets' identification and valuation
6	Grievances Committee	Grievances management
7	Grievances Committee and Court	Dispute resolution

Figure 2: Organisation Structure for Resettlement Implementation



2.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR RESETTLEMENT

The article 3 of the Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for it. This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by the independent value. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment. Land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken according to national legislation with particular reference to the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use. The eligibility criteria are based on the three criteria given in Clause 15 of the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- 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 or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying.

The eligible criteria for resettlement and compensation are presented in **Table 2**.

2.3.1 Cut-off Date

The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas. Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx. The cut-off date in Nyaruguru District was communicated and agreed upon during the consultation meetings that were held between the PAPs, Project staff and the local authorities, the agreed cut-off date was 31st October 2019.

Table 3: Entitlement Matrix

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	ENTITLEMENTS				
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of land	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
<i>Property Owners</i>	Loss of land and houses	-----	<p>The land acquired and houses for road widening will be compensated in cash at replacement cost and payment will be done directly to PAPs confirmed individual accounts.</p> <p>The loss of land is mainly partial/small size 1-4 and people stay on the same plot of land and preferred cash and these are the majority.</p> <p><u>Physical relocation/Displacement/loss of houses</u></p> <p>- Self-relocation:</p>		-----	<p>Disturbance allowances 5%, registration/ transfer fees</p> <p>Job opportunities and facilitation for health insurance and advocacy to other government support, etc. to vulnerable PAPs. Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. Job opportunities to the PAPs</p> <p>Facilitated relocation-</p> <p>Relocation support will be provided to the PAPs (land title transfer charges, disturbance allowance 5%, district and the project will monitor construction linked progress linked</p>

			<p>Losing the houses but want to construct houses in their plot as remaining land is viable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other have second house/alternative plots elsewhere and need cash. <p>Compensation</p>			<p>disbursement, facilitation to PAHs to receive the construction permits etc for self-construction - If anyone lose all the land parcel or substantial portion and the remaining becomes unviable, and as a result becomes landless due to the project, project will facilitate that PAH to get alternative parcel of land in the neighborhood or a plot in the District formal group settlement to construct his/her new house, house construction & Support for redevelopment in settlement areas (model village)</p>
	<p>Temporary loss of land due to site installation, camp site and borrow pits,</p>			<p>Rental allowances based on annual land output and costs associated with land preparation and crop management</p>		<p>Land will be rehabilitated and given back to their respective owners</p>
	<p>Loss of</p>	<p>Compensation at</p>		<p>For lost rental</p>	<p>Coverage of</p>	<p>Disturbance</p>

	structure	full replacement value not depreciated, taking into account market values for structures and materials.		income, Lump sum cash payment of 6 months' rent per tenant	full cost for total transport expenses	<p>allowance & right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p> <p>Job opportunities and facilitation for health insurance and advocacy to other government support, etc. to vulnerable PAPs.</p> <p>Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential.</p> <p>If need to relocate, relocation assistance (assistance to find alternative secured accommodation, preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project)</p>
	Loss of forest Trees privately owned			Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected		<p>Disturbance allowances</p> <p>Planting of trees in the buffer zone of the developed roads to replace for the removed ones and protect</p>

				trees		rehabilitated roads
	Loss of crops (including tree crops)			Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, whichever is greater.		Disturbance allowance
<i>Property lease holders/ Tenant</i>	Loss of rental accommodation			Payment of Six months' rent	Coverage of full cost for total transport expenses	Disturbance allowance cash for unexpired portion of the lease if paid in advance to the owner
	Loss of crops (including tree crops)			Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, for the remaining period of the tenancy/lease		Disturbance allowances Relocation assistance as a cash allowance to cover income foregone during the period that the PAP is without land; assistance will be equivalent to the value of production lost until replacement crops are yielding the same level. For fruit trees the costs of the

						yielded per period that the tree will take to mature will be calculated including the future price of the fruits
<i>Squatters/ informal dwellers*</i>	Loss of structure	Cash compensation at full replacement cost not depreciated, considering market values for structures and materials.			Relocation assistance (coverage of costs of transport & assistance to find alternative secured accommodation, preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project)	Disturbance allowance, Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation Provision of tree seedlings, , job opportunities and facilitation for health insurance and other government support, etc. to vulnerable PAPs Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential.
<i>All PAPs (whether owner, tenant or</i>	Loss of assets due to temporary	Cash compensation for any assets affected (e.g. houses, fences		For lost rental income, Lump sum cash payment of 6 months' rent	Coverage of full cost for total transport	Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation, Relocation assistance (coverage of

<i>informal dweller)</i>	land acquisition	demolished, trees removed), relocation and construction of new public water taps, water tanks, construction of selling points, etc		per tenant and provision of plot in the selling point to be constructed by the Project	expenses	costs of public water taps construction, selling points, etc) Assistance of vulnerable poor people for livelihood reestablishment (ie Provision of tree seedlings, , job opportunities and facilitation for health insurance and other government support, etc).
<i>Loss of livelihood business</i>	Loss of income due to economic displacement	Shops along the roads, street vendors		Compensation will be paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (the time between losing the business and re-establishment). This will be estimated based on the daily or monthly income of	Provide assistance with relocation and cover all the cost of moving the PAP	Capacity building in business and provision of startup. The business people will be sensitized to come for construction jobs. Promptly compensate economically displaced person for loss of assets or access to assets at full replacement cost. The business people will be sensitized to come for construction opportunities such as supply of construction materials to

				the affected		contractors.
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>		Full compensation of land plus 5% of disruption fee in case he/she has land				During construction works they will be given special attention and giving them job opportunities
<i>Works impact on asserts</i>	Losses due to the contractors construction works	Full Compensation of loss				Disturbance allowances , job opportunity and capacity building
<i>Loss of public utilities</i>	Loss of asserts such as water value protection , fence, water pipelines crossing	Individual fences will be compensated the contractor will estimate the cost of relocation and such electric poles and valves will be relocated				Disturbance allowance Right to salvage asserts and materials they will be temporarily supply of utilities to the affected community.

	the street					
<i>Community assets such as religious infrastructure, graves</i>		Compensation of their structures at replacement cost and disturbance allowance				<p>Cash compensation</p> <p>Culture acceptable relocation</p> <p>Follow legal procedures for exhumation</p> <p>Right to salvage assets and materials`</p>

2.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND FRAMEWORK

The main Ministry, Authorities, Institutions and Boards responsible for development of policy, framing regulation, developing projects, monitoring and approval of issues related to Resettlement and Compensation are:

- Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)
- Road Transport Development Agency (RTDA).
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
- Ministry of Environment (MoE) ;
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MINAGRI);
 - ; The Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA),
 - The Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA),
- The Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board (RMB)
RDB (Rwanda Development Board)
- District Administration.

The Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) is responsible for overall transport policy and strategic planning, the creation of a transport enabling environment, and setting of transport rules, regulations, standards and strategic planning. MININFRA is also responsible for roads maintenance including rehabilitation.

The Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) as an implementing agency under MININFRA that is responsible for assisting MININFRA with the management and administration of the transport sector, and the planning, prioritizing, approval, delivery, management and maintenance of infrastructure, including support to districts as the managing and implementing agencies.

In this project, It is the responsibility of RTDA as the executing agency for the project to prepare the compensation budget, supervise the compensation exercise and pay for affected people to their respective bank accounts.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) is responsible for providing accounting guidance to RTDA as an implementing agency and allocating PAPs compensation budget to RTDA.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) is responsible for developing the policies and norms for efficient land, water resources and environmental management. In this project, this Ministry will ensure that policies, norms and guidelines for land use are respected in the project implementation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MINAGRI) is responsible for developing agricultural and animal husbandry policies and strategies. MINAGRI will also be involved in planning and prioritization of feeder roads development.

The Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA), is an authority that leads the management of water and forest, is responsible of:

- a) To implement policies, laws, strategies and Government decisions related to the management of forests and natural water resources;
- b) To advise Government, monitor and coordinate the implementation of strategies related to the management of forests and natural water resources;
- c) To assist public and private institutions in charge of management of forests and natural water resources in a bid to fight erosion;
- d) To establish programs and strategies for production of tree seeds;
- e) To prepare programs of reforestation, forest promotion and appropriate management and support districts in the management of forests and natural water resources;

- f) To undertake research, studies and other relevant activities with regard to the importance of forests in the national economy and to the exploitation of trees and wood-based products and disseminate the findings;
- g) To assist in the establishment of standards and regulations relating to the management of forests and natural water resources;
- h) To receive, check and advise on applications for permission for the use of water resources;
- i) To monitor the respect of conditions to get permission for water use;
- j) To provide advice on determining fees to be paid for the use of natural water resources;
- k) To monitor the execution of agreements related to natural water resources management and distribution at the regional and international level;
- l) To cooperate with other institutions and international organizations whose mission is related to forests and natural water activities.

The Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board (RMB): The RMB is the GoR institution responsible for implementing and advising the government on national policies, laws and strategies related to mines, petroleum and gas, is responsible of:

- a) It is also mandated to monitor and coordinate the implementation of strategies related to mines, petroleum and gas.
- b) In addition to monitoring, it carries out research and exploration in geology, mining and petroleum and disseminates the findings.
- c) Further, the RMB supervises and monitors private and public entities conducting mining, trade and value addition of mineral operations.
- d) It also assists the Government in valuing mining and quarry concessions.
- e) Lastly, the RMB cooperates and collaborates with other regional and international institutions carrying out similar missions.

The Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) is an authority that leads the management of land, The RLMUA is responsible for:

- a) To implement national policies, laws, strategies, regulations and Government resolutions related to the management and use of land
- b) to provide advice to the Government monitor and coordinate the implementation of strategies related to the management and use of land;
- c) To promote activities relating to investment and value addition in the activities related to the use and exploitation of land resources in Rwanda;
- d) To register land, issue and keep land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land of Rwanda;
- e) To supervise all land-related matters and represent the State for supervision and monitoring of land management and use;
- f) To execute or cause to be executed geodetic, topographic, hydrographic and cadastral surveys in relation to land resources;
- g) To initiate research and study on land, publish the results of the research and disseminate them;
- h) To prepare, disseminate and publish various maps and master plans relating to land management using the most appropriate scales;
- i) To establish and update basic topographic maps and thematic maps;
- j) To define standards for:
 - A. land administration;
 - B. land surveys;
 - C. the geo-information, spatial information and land information data collection;
 - D. cartographic representations of geographic features and national spatial data infrastructure;
- k) To set up principles and guidelines related to use of land;
- l) To organize, coordinate and monitor collection use and dissemination of geo information in the country under the National Spatial data Infrastructure Framework;
- m) To issue technical instructions related to land management and use to district land bureau and follow up their implementation;

- n) to receive and evaluate proposals to purchase or lease private state-owned land and to issue, on behalf of Government, long term leases and permits to occupy such lands in accordance with the Law governing land in Rwanda;
- o) To monitor and to enforce the execution of terms of land lease contracts and to advise on their amendment;
- p) To undertake or cause to be undertaken all State land valuation for the purposes of its classification for sale, lease, taxation and cession;
- q) to carry out an inventory of all land resources in the country, their quality and their use, and act as the keeper and custodian of all national maps, aerial photomaps collections and their database
- r) To resolve conflicts relating to land use and management which were not resolved at the District or City of Kigali levels;
- s) To establish cooperation and collaboration with other regional and international institutions with an aim of harmonizing the performance and relations on matters relating to management of land;

Province and District

In line with the law N°87/2013 of 11/09/2013, a District is a decentralized administrative entity with legal personality, and shall constitute the basis for community development. In the same vein, the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing expropriation for public interest stipulates that the executive committee of the District is responsible to initiate the expropriation and approved by the District Council.

In the context of this project, the District will play a critical role in the expropriation process and by the virtue of the article 8 of the law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015; the District shall establish a committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation. In addition, the article 21 of the law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015, gives to the District the responsibility of approving the list of the

persons to be expropriated which serves as a basis for drawing up an inventory of the property to be expropriated, and the District is responsible to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon.

With regard to the Province, it will have a supervisory role, not only in the feeder roads project, but also in all activities carried out in the District. In fact, the articles 172 and 173 of the law 87/2013, stipulate that the province shall supervise the functioning of the District.

It is the role of the District to call and participate in public consultation meetings, support in the formation and trainings of grievance committees, and participate in resolving grievances raised.

World Bank: will provide loans/ grants for financing the road construction as well as technical assistance for the proper implementation of the project activities.

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

Nyaruguru District is located in the south-western part of the Southern Province of Rwanda and has a surface area of 1,010 km². Nyaruguru District consists of 14 sectors which are: Busanze, Cyahinda, Kibeho, Kivu, Mata, Muganza, Munini, Ngera, Ngoma, Nyabimata, Nyagisozi, Ruramba, Rusenge and Ruheru. The latter are made up of 72 cells and 332 villages (*imidugudu*). In the East, Nyaruguru District borders with the District of Gisagara. In the North the District borders with Nyamagabe and Huye Districts. In the West, it shares its borders with Rusizi District of the Western Province and the Republic of Burundi. In the South it borders with the Republic of Burundi. The landscape of the District of Nyaruguru is much diversified, with the hills taking the aspect of peaks. The high mountains forming the Congo-Nile Crest are found in the western part of Nyaruguru District in Nyungwe National Park. These mountains form a branch towards the north-east via the north of the District to form a chain of mountains known as “IBISI”, located in the Sectors of Ruramba and Mata. The annual average temperature is around 20°C; the annual rainfall varies between 1,000 and 1,250mm depending on the altitude(District Monograph, 2012)

3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The prime objective of the project is to improve transport infrastructure with a view to supporting project area’s social economic development. The project development will facilitate the economic growth, the improved transportation of goods and services. Specifically, the major purpose of the proposed upgrading project is to rehabilitate / construct feeder road network in Nyaruguru District in order to meet the following objectives:

- To improve the existing infrastructure in rural areas, which will boost the connectivity and transfer of goods and people from one place to another in less time;

- To improve feeder roads which will contribute towards the GDP of the regions and the country;
- To pave the way for systematic improvement and continued investment in these areas;
- To promote socio economic development of the project area by linking it within the district and other districts and cities in the country; and
- To increase agricultural productivity and marketing capacities, by lowering the transport costs and losses of farm input and output.

In particular, improved feeder networks will enhance the commercial activities of rural households, access to services and will reduce poverty.

Rehabilitation, Upgrading and Maintenance of Selected Feeder Roads Component,

3.3 PROJECT DETAILS

The project details are reproduced from the feasibility study. The project components include rehabilitation of right of way, culvert and bridges and cross drainage works. The affected areas of the feeder road rehabilitation are limited to the Right of way, plus the widening areas as well as the borrow and quarry areas. The existing Right of way will be widened by about 10.5m.

The rehabilitation of 4 prioritized feeder roads will need an average of 31.854 ha of additional land to have 10.5 m right of way, of which 80% is agricultural land. The potential land acquisition is likely to lead to loss of 131 houses and 1,245m of live fence, 24.33 ha of crops and forests and approximately 1,954 trees with at least 30cm of girth size, two (2) water valve chambers and One (1) water tap are also likely to be affected. All the affected properties will be compensated. The study findings revealed that the population living or having properties within 10.5 m right of way is 5,053 (2,638 females and 2,415 males) grouped into 897 families. For Both Lots selected in Nyaruguru districts, the total number of households to be physically displaced is 131 with 634 PAPs The resettlement and compensation of crops, trees, houses and land will be made as per Rwandan law and the World

Bank's policies (OP 4.12) Cultivation extends into close to the feeder road, with mostly coffee plantations and banana cultivated. The rehabilitation of feeder roads will have environmental and social issues. It is noted that (carriage way, drainages, cut slope and vegetation space) are covered in the additional land to be acquired to 10.5m road boundaries during the construction of bridges, temporally deviation may be needed and the contractor will compensate the affected assets and will provide the completion of compensation report. Identified risks of assets to be affected at the downstream of the road during construction will be mitigated by constructing water channels and compensation in cash will be made.

The table below summarizes the identified impacts for the related road rehabilitation activities and the mitigation measures;

Table 4: Impacts for the related road rehabilitation activities and the mitigation measure

#	Activity	Possible impact	Measures	Responsibility
1.	Vegetation clearance for road widening where the feeder road is narrow to have the 10.5 ROW.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of land. - Loss of crops. - Loss of houses and any other properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of properties to be affected - Implementation of restoration plan including tree planting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTDA will be in charge of compensating all the affected PAPs during the road widening prior to project works. - RTDA will also submit to the World Bank a compensation completion report.
2.	Trenching, Soil Excavation and digging for road widening.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of land - Loss of crops - Loss of houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of properties to be affected. - The top soil will be used during rehabilitation of the burrow pit areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RTDA will be in charge of compensating all the affected PAPs and assets during the road widening prior to any project works.
3.	Construction of culverts and bridges. Construction of proper cross drainage works on the road alignments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of land - Loss of crops - Erosion caused by water discharge from the constructed structures Culverts and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation of properties to be affected. - Construction of water channel up to downstream to minimize water impacts on the surrounding areas and erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contractor will be in charge of compensating any affected assists/properties affected by running water from the infrastructures. - The contractor will prepare and submit a compensation completion report approved by the

		bridge		<p>local authorities and the client.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This has been captured in the contractor's contract indicating his responsibility to compensate for any affected assets downstream affected by water discharge from the pipe culverts.
4.	Acquisition of camp site, storage site, dumping site and borrow pit areas.,	Temporally loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contractor will compensate the land owner, - Proper implementation of the restoration plan prepared by the contractor and approved by the consultant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contractor will prepare and submit a compensation completion report approved by the local authorities and the client. - The contractor will share with the client the agreement signed between the contractor and the land owner indicating the period of use and the rehabilitation plan. - As indicated in the contractor's contract, the contractor can only acquire this for land temporary for the purpose of the project and within the project period only.
5.	Operation of construction equipment's.	Air pollution, safety issues and accident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proper implementation of OSHS plan prepared by the contractor and approved by the consultant - Sensitization workshop. - Preparation of Management Implementation Strategy Plans (MISPs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contractor will prepare the required plans to indicate the impacts caused by the operation of construction equipment's and how they will be minimized. The MISPs will be approved by the consultant.

3.3.1 Roads Status in the project area

The District possesses a dense road network but most of it is in poor state due to rare maintenances or rehabilitations. According the District Development Plan (2013), there are five axes of the main roads connecting the District of Nyaruguru with other districts. Most of these roads need to be rehabilitated, except one which only requires maintenance. The first priority feeder roads to be rehabilitated cover a length of 70.787 km. However, inter-sector roads that require maintenance are 795 km in length. The district has only 21 bridges that are in good state, 63 bridges needing rehabilitation and 45 others that are to be well constructed because they are currently constructed with tree trunks.

Considering the hilly relief of Nyaruguru district, transport facilities should be the sustained once for insuring a comfortable transport of goods and human beings. This transport of goods is considered as key of district development as long as the agriculture of both industrial and food crops remains the main economic activity. Currently, Nyaruguru is crossed by only one macadamized road (27km); the later serves the national road from Huye to Burundi. Others are still on the level of feeder roads. Such situation limits transport of agricultural inputs and harvest to markets; moreover, the communication with other districts is still undeveloped.

3.3.2 Brief Description on selected feeder roads

The feeder roads to be rehabilitated in Nyaruguru District have been selected based on their importance in the economic and social life of the District's population. In total, 14 feeder roads with 194.56 km were selected for feasibility studies but 4 of them with a total of 70.787km were given first priority. The 1st priority feeder roads are described below:

1. Munini-Kamana-Giswi-Gatunda-Remera (NRFR3): NRFR3 start Munini, a T junction on National road 9(NR9). Munini located about 6.5 km from the district headquarters and is reached by NR9 from Ndago. This road forms an important links in the road network of Nyaruguru as it connects Sheke on NRFR08 at km6+500, Giswi on NRFR07 at km9+500 and Runyombyi on NRFR14 at

km13+550 before meeting National Road 9 at Remera.

This road also provides a shorter connectivity to Remera from Munini compared to NR9. NRFR3 runs in the southern direction upto Giswi and then traverse in the south western direction to reach Remera. This alignment also passes through Marshland at km 10. This alignment is also on hilly terrain mainly following hill side alignment. Widening of this road is better on the hill side as valley side filling involve construction difficulties and must be more expensive.

2. Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea Factory-Kabere (Ruheru) (NRFR4): All engineering surveys on this road is done from Ruheru towards Giswi and therefore the zero chainage for this road is at Ruheru. The alignment description also follows the ascending directing of chainage from Ruheru. This alignment starts from Ruheru on NR9 and end at Giswi on NR9. Giswi is on the north east of Reheru but this alignment follows a longer route traversing in the north western direction upto Nshili Tea factory and then proceeds to Rugogwe in the north east direction and finally runs towards south west direction to reach Giswi. Even though Giswi is shorter through NR9, this alignment has its importance as it provide National Road connectivity to NRFR06 and NRFR11 which are otherwise not properly connected. This alignment is also on hilly terrain mainly following hill side alignment. Widening of this road is better on the hill side as valley side filling involve construction difficulties and must be more expensive.

3. Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi (NRFR10): This road starts from Nyagisozi and therefore stationing will start from Nyagisozi at zero chainage and the alignment descriptions follows the ascending direction of chainage towards Huye. Nyagisozi is on NRFR01 and is about 14 km from district headquarters, reached by travelling through NRFR01. This alignment traverses north east and ends on a bridge located on Huye border near Gishamvu. From the end points road further proceeds towards Butare on Huye district. This alignment also runs on the hilly terrain mainly following hillside alignment. Widening of this road is

better on the hillside as valley side filling involve construction difficulties and must be more expensive.

4. Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata (NRFR6): Munini – Muganza section of this road is part of NR 9 and therefore omitted and the resultant alignment will start from Rukore on end of NRFR05 and ends at Giswi on NR9. This alignment also gives an exit route to traffic from NRFR05. NRFR06 alignment initially passes through the forest buffer zone of Nyungwe National Park from Rukore for 1.08 km distance and then runs through a populated area.

Road beyond initial 6.5km is recently rehabilitated and therefore only maintenance is required for the last 7km. This alignment is also on hilly terrain mainly following hill side alignment. Widening of this road is better on the hill side as valley side filling involve construction difficulties and must be more expensive. Absence of proper cross drainage structures causing serious troubles for all types of vehicles especially during rainy season. Construction of forest alignment on the initial section of this road also proposed to be within the available formation to mitigate the environmental impact.

The total length of each of the 1st priority feeder roads is presented in the following **Table 5**.

Table 5: Selected feeder roads as first priority in Nyaruguru District

S/N°	FRN°	Road Name	Length/ km
1	3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	20.888
2	4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea factory- Kabere(Ruheru)	21.604
3	6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	13.426
4	10	Huye-Rusenge -Ngera -Nyagisozi	14.869
TOTAL			70.787

3.3.3 Sectors crossed by the selected feeder roads in Nyaruguru District

Nyaruguru District is subdivided into 14 Sectors; however, the latter are not all concerned with the selected feeder road to be rehabilitated. Thus, the following table shows the sectors that are crossed by the selected feeder roads.

Table 6 : Sectors crossed by the Selected priority feeder roads in Nyaruguru District

S/N°	FRN°	Road Name	Length/ km	Sectors crossed by the roads
1	3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	20.888	Munini,Ruheru,Busanze
2	4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea Factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	21.604	Ruheru, Nyabimata
3	6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	13.426	Nyabimata,Muganza
4	10	Huye-Rusenge -Ngera - Nyagisozi	14.869	Nyagisozi, Ngera, Rusenge
TOTAL			70.787	8

3.3.4 Feeder Road Design Standards

Generally, the study of rehabilitation intends to improve the condition of the District transport network that can:

- Ensure an average commercial speed of 40 km/h;
- Reduce routine and periodic maintenance cost; and
- Reduce vehicle-operating costs and contribute to economic growth.

The length and the required width are presented in **Table 7** while the locations of feeder roads in the district are available in **Figure 3**.

Table 7:Length and Width Planned for selected feeder roads

Feeder Road No.	Road Name	Length (km)	Average Additional Right of way Width (m)
3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	20.888	5
4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-NshiliTea	21.604	5.4

	Factory-Kabere(Ruheru)		
6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	13.426	4.2
10	Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi	14.869	5
Total		70.787	5

Source: Field Surveys, 2019

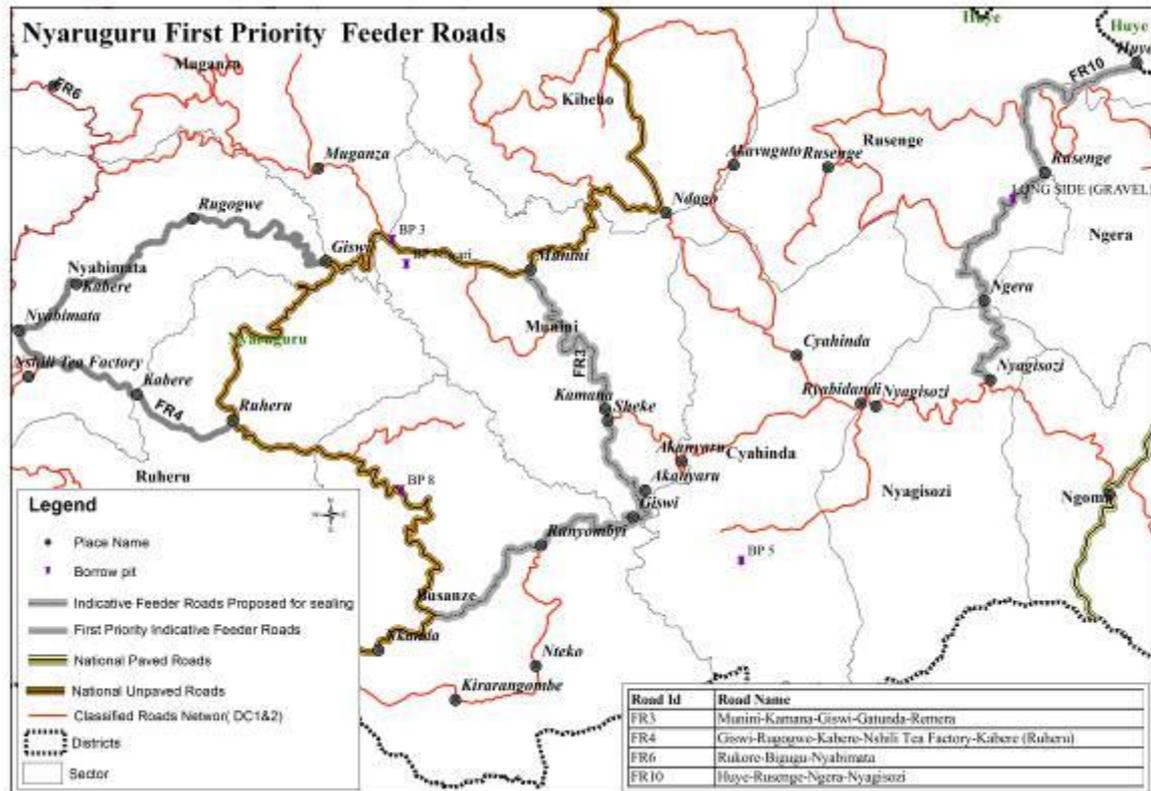


Figure 3: Location of Feeder Roads in Nyaruguru District

4. PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1 SOCIO ECONOMIC BASELINE OF THE DISTRICT

4.1.1 Demographics

Nyaruguru District is part of the Southern Province. The District has a population of 294,334 inhabitants (Census 2012 final data) 139,279 male and 155,055 females and extends over an area of 1,010 sq. km. This population is expected to increase to 308,653 people by 2025. The population density accounting for 291 inhab/sq.km ranks the District seventh from bottom countrywide; density is 30% lower than the national average (415 inhab/sq.km) and 33% lower than the Southern Province average (434 inhab/sq.km), whereas the population growth 2002-2012 has been 2.4%, slightly lower than the national average (2.6%). The District is prevalently rural, the urban population accounts for 2.1% of total District population.

The population is unevenly distributed over the District area. The most densely populated area is the sector of Nyagisozi while the least densely populated sector is Nyabimata in the western part of the District. The population density and demographic growth in decade 2002-2012 are contrasted among different Sectors. The growth rate ranges from 0.5% in Munini Sector to +6.4% in Ruheru, while the population density varies from 134 inhab/sq. km in Nyabimata Sector to 526 inhab/sq. km in Nyagisozi Sector. The average household size in Nyaruguru District is 4.6 persons/HH which is slightly above the national average household size of 4.3 persons/HH.

For GBV, though there are limited data, it is not a big problem in Rwanda and particularly Nyaruguru District. The Country has achieved impressive results in the fight against GBV, including a GBV hostile legal and policy framework that supports prevention and response to GBV, and provides an opportunity for further advancements. Currently there is study being conducted by GMO and findings on GBV prevalence in districts will be made available upon publication.

The main demographic data of Nyaruguru District are highlighted in **Table 8** below.

Table 8: Population in Nyaruguru District

District Sectors	Both Sexes	Urban Population	Rural Population	Population share (% of District Pop.)	Area (Sq. Km)	Density inhabitants per Sq.km.	Household Size	Pop. Growth rate (2002-2012)	Estimated pop. 2025
Busanze	27190	13,006	14,184	9.2	70.3	387	4.7	2.9%	28,513
Cyahinda	21377	10,078	11,299	7.3	53.0	403	4.6	2.1%	22,417
Kibeho	21456	10,300	11,156	7.3	78.5	273	4.5	3.0%	22,500
Kivu	17719	8,460	9,259	6.0	124.0	143	4.8	1.9%	15,581
Mata	13900	6,644	7,256	4.7	62.2	224	4.6	2.8%	14,576
Muganza	19208	9,057	10,151	6.5	91.4	210	4.7	1.8%	20,142
Munini	15994	7,600	8,394	5.4	47.0	341	4.7	-0.5%	16,772
Ngera	22440	10,371	12,069	7.6	59.4	378	4.3	1.2%	23,532
Ngoma	22950	10,847	12,103	7.8	46.9	489	4.4	3.5%	24,067
Nyabimata	16953	7,918	9,035	5.8	126.5	134	4.6	1.0%	17,778
Nyagisozi	18275	8,682	9,593	6.2	34.7	526	4.6	1.6%	19,164
Ruheru	35599	16,837	18,762	12.1	104.3	341	5.0	6.4%	37,331
Ruramba	17126	8,113	9,013	5.8	49.0	349	4.8	1.8%	17,959
Rusenge	24147	11,366	12,781	8.2	59.9	403	4.4	2.5%	25,322
Nyaruguru District	294334	139,279	155,055	100	1007.1	292	4.6	2.4%	308,653

Source : NISR, 2012 and contractor elaboration

4.1.2 Location of first priority feeder roads

The 1st priority feeder roads are four in number and cross 8 Sectors and 24 Cells of Nyaruguru District. The Table below depicts the Sectors and Cells crossed by the 1st priority feeder roads.

Table 9: Sectors and Cells crossed by first priority roads

Feeder roads ID	Feeder Roads Name	Sectors	Cells
FR 3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	Munini	Ngaburira
			Giheta
			Nyarure
		Busanze	Nkanda
			Runyombyi
FR10	Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi	Rusenge	Gikunzi
			Rusenge
			Bunge
		Ngera	Bitare
			Yaramba
		Nyagisozi	Maraba
FR 6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	Nyabimata	Nyabimata
		Muganza	Samiyonga
FR 4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea Factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	Ruheru	Kabere
		Nyabimata	Mishungero

4.1.3 Socio-economic Conditions of the District

Concerning the households economic condition and making reference to poverty and extreme poverty lines, set out at 159,375 and 105,064 RWF respectively, Nyaruguru District is ranked 23rd position countrywide by percentage of extreme poor and poor population categories. In the previous survey EICV3 2010-11, Nyaruguru was ranked 27th. About 36% of the population in Nyaruguru District is identified as non-poor, 25% as poor (excluding extreme poor) and 18% as extreme poor on total population by District. Compared with other Districts of Southern Province, Nyaruguru District comes seventh (out of eight) for proportion of non-poor population.

Referring to the sectors' contribution to household income, the EICV3 results shows that at the national level agriculture contributes the largest share of a household's income (46%), followed by wage income (25%), business income (i.e. self-employment), transfers, and rents.

From the viewpoint of the basic services, Nyaruguru District ranks slightly lower than the national average. Nyaruguru is classified among eleven districts with a mean walking distance to a primary school within the interval of 28 to 33 minutes. Around 36.7% of households are still between 30 and 59 minutes of a primary school. This walking distance to a primary school in Nyaruguru District is almost the same as the mean distance in rural areas (28.6 minutes), but slightly higher than the national level (27.2 minutes).

The mean walking distance to a health center in Nyaruguru District is 72 minutes and only

31% of households walk for under than an hour on average to a health center. The mean walking distance to a health center is 35 minutes in urban areas and 64.4 minutes in rural areas, while it is one hour countrywide. When compared to rural areas, Nyaruguru District health centers are 7.6 minutes further from household dwellings than the average.

With reference to employment, the overall employment rate is 85% of the resident population aged 16 years and above in Nyaruguru District; the unemployment rate is 0% and the economic inactivity rate is 15%. Nyaruguru District is ranked 13th among all districts by employment rate. The national average employment rate is 84%, the unemployment rate is 0.9% and the economic inactivity rate is 15%.

With reference to *usual main job* in Nyaruguru District, most people aged 16 years and above in Nyaruguru are *independent farmers* as their main job (72%). The second most frequent main job is *wage nonfarm* (11%), followed by *wage farm* (9%). Only 6% are independent non-farmers (i.e businesses).

Compared to the national the condition of independent farmer is 16% higher whereas the independent nonfarm account for less than one third of the national average.

4.2 POPULATION WITHIN RIGHT OF WAY RIGHT OF WAY

The feeder roads in Nyaruguru District pass through scattered settlements, villages and towns/trading centers. The boundaries of feeder roads expansion have not been transferred on the land. In general about 5.0m average additional width will be required for widening of road to have a right of way of 10.5 m. The widening will have impact on 131 houses, agriculture land and other infrastructure facilities. The road widening is likely to affect a total of 897 households with **5,053 PAPs (2,638 females and 2,415 males)** . The table below depicts the number of affected households and PAPs per cell and per road.

Table 10: Households per selected roads in Nyaruguru District

Feeder roads ID	Feeder Roads Name	Sectors	Cells	NBR OF HH	NBR OF PAPs
FR 3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	Munini	Ngaburira	45	270
			Giheta	40	200
			Nyarure	47	259
		Busanze	Nkanda	55	385
			Runyombyi	75	195
				262	1,309
FR10	Huye- Rusenge-Ngera-Nyagisozi	Rusenge	Gikunzi	25	125
			Rusenge	75	525
			Bunge	35	210
		Ngera	Bitare	15	105
			Yaramba	13	52
		Nyagisozi	Maraba	40	156
				203	1173
FR 6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	Nyabimata	Nyabimata	75	487.5
		Muganza	Samiyonga	46	243.8
				121	731
FR 4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea Factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	Ruheru	Kabere	131	760
		Nyabimata	Mishungero	180	1080
				311	1,840
TOTAL				897	5,053

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

The population affected by the rehabilitation of the 1st priority feeder roads is 5,053 PAPs grouped into 897 families.

4.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPS WITHIN RIGHT OF WAY

Socio-economic profile has been developed for the PAPs. Information from field visits revealed that 897 households are likely to be affected by the project. In order to develop the socio-economic profile of the PAPs, a survey by questionnaire was used to collect the baseline data (The questionnaire is available in Annexure 3). The socio-economic conditions of PAPs within right of way are discussed in subsequent sections.

4.3.1 Sex of Respondents

The researcher wanted to get the views from both male and female respondents so as to avoid biasness in the responses. Both sexes (female and male) can be affected by the project differently; so, it would be unrealistic to get views from one sex. The table below shows that 65.7% of the PAPs that responded are males whereas 34.3% are females. This shows that the majority of the respondents are of the male sex. Despite the women sensitization and involvement, there were some women who were still reluctant to respond to the questionnaire, especially those in the rural areas.

Table 11: Sex of PAPs in the household surveyed

Sex	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Male	589	65.7
Female	308	34.3
Total	897	100

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

4.3.2 Age structure of the of the surveyed household

The age structure of the respondents was a necessary part of the research to determine whether the results of the findings are from mature persons who understand the situation. The table below gives a clear age structure of the PAPs. From the table below, it comes out that 39% of the respondents (majority) are in

the range of 30-40 years. During this age, it assumed that people are more active and likely to be involved in various activities. This range is followed by the group age of 20-29, which represents 33%. The group 41-51 which has 17% is followed by the range of PAPs who have 52 year and above representing 11%. These results show that the majority of respondents are mature and active; therefore, they can be reliable.

Table 12: Age of the PAPs of household surveyed

Age group	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Less than 20	-	-
20-29	300	33
30-40	350	39
41-51	150	17
Above 52	97	11
Total	897	100

Source: Field surveys updated in 2019

4.3.3 Education of Respondents

The level of education among the PAPs is very low as revealed by the data analysis reported in **Table 13**. Among the respondents (PAPs), 18% are illiterate, primary (elementary level) education represents 32% and 17% have incomplete secondary level. The proportion of 11% representing those who completed the secondary and vocational represents 12%.

The main reason is the poverty of families that could not afford school fees and materials required for the education of their children. But nowadays, due to the government policy, elementary education is free of charge; therefore, every parent has an obligation to send his/her children to school.

Table 13: Level of Education of respondents

S/N	Level of education	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate	157	18
2	Primary	290	32
3	Incomplete Secondary	155	17
4	Secondary	100	11
5	Secondary vocational	110	12
6	Incomplete Higher	70	8

7	Higher (bachelor's Degree)	15	2
8	Postgraduate	0	0
	Total	897	100

Source: Field surveys updated in 2019

4.3.4 Family Size of the Household of respondents

Table 14 summarizes the family size of the households' respondents. The Analysis has indicated that 18% of the respondents' families' size is large, means that the size of the family is above 6 per household. While 51% are medium, which means that they are within the range of 4-6 in the family and 31% has small size, means between 2-4 persons per family. The average size of the household of respondents on the feeder road is between 4-6.

Table 14: Family Size of the Households

S/N	Family size	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Small (2-4)	280	31
2	Medium (4-6)	460	51
3	Large (Above 6)	157	18
	Total	897	100

Source: Field surveys updated in 2019

4.3.5 Marital status of respondents

The marital status of the PAP is an important parameter to know the views of different categories of people about the project. **Table 15** shows the marital status of the respondents. About 66% of PAPs are married; single representing 17%, 16% widows and 1% divorced.

Table 15: Marital Status of Respondents in Household Surveyed

S/N	Marital status	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Married	595	66
2	Single	150	17
3	Widow	147	16
4	Divorced	5	1
	Total	897	100

Source: Field surveys updated in 2019

4.3.6 Employment status of PAP

With regard to the surveyed household, about 51% are employed in either their own or at someone else agricultural farm. Moreover, a proportion of 17%, among the PAPs own small business, which they combine with agricultural activities. This can be explained by the fact that in the District, the agricultural activities (Maize, Banana, Rice, Beans) are dominant and combined with small businesses selling the produce in the local commercial centres. The percentage of PAPs that represents “mason” is 9%, the students/ pupils are 12%; while only 10% of the respondents are public servants, especially teachers in the local primary schools. **Table 16** describes the employment status of members in the PAPs surveyed.

Table 16: Employment Status of PAPs

S/N	Employment	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
1	Employed (in own agricultural farm)	460	51
2	Pensioner	0	0
3	Student, pupil	100	12
4	Mason	95	9
5	Traders	150	17
6	Civil servant (Teachers)	92	10
7	Military Servant	0	0
Total		897	100

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

4.3.7 Vulnerability of PAPs

The vulnerability and social group for individuals in the community is for a paramount importance because it gives the idea of level of vulnerability.

The **Table 17** gives the detail on vulnerability. The majority of the project affected population (89%) are in normal conditions and persons representing 2% are orphans, persons living with disability are represented by 1% and 6% represent aged persons. The number of vulnerable persons is 102 vulnerable persons as indicated in the basic data table

Table 17: Vulnerability in the PAPs

S/N	Social group	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
1	Living with disability	9	1
2	Orphans	18	2
3	Households headed women	25	3
4	Aged people	50	6
5	People in normal conditions	795	89
Total		897	100

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

4.3.8 Livestock in the surveyed household

The population of Nyaruguru District is involved in livestock activities. There are some families who do not have farming activity but involved in the livestock activities. The numbers of livestock are reported in **Table 18**. Goats dominated the livestock distribution in the project area with 50%. The table shows that 94% of the surveyed households owned at least one type of livestock.

Table 18: Number of Livestock in the Family

Livestock Type	Households with livestock	%
Cattle	300	33
Sheep	47	5
Goats	450	50
Chickens	40	4
Ducks	10	1
No Livestock	50	6
Total	897	100

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

4.3.9 Economic Activity and Source of Income

Table 19 provides details on the main activities and source of income of the PAPs. The main source of income among the surveyed PAPs is agriculture with 74%, while 23% are engaged into small businesses.

Table 19 Economic Activity and Source of Income among the PAPs

Main Sources of Income	Frequency	%
Income from own business (Trade, construction, etc)	205	23
Income from Agriculture	665	74
Income from rent of the house	27	3
Support from other relatives	0	0
Income from sale of items of private property	0	0
Total	897	100

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

4.3.10 Housing conditions of the PAPS

Housing condition is an important variable in studying socio economic aspects of a family because it gives the idea on the living conditions of family members. The Table 20 shows the situation of the PAPs in the visited roads in Nyaruguru District. About 95% of PAPs live in their own houses, while 5% live are rented houses. 89% of these houses are built in mud bricks known as Rukarakara, while 11% are built in woods.

4.3.11 House Conveniences and their Conditions

Table 21 summarizes the type of convenience in the house such as electricity, radio, mobile phone, private toilette, etc. These are indicator of development. All the surveyed households (100%) have private toilette and 62% access to electricity. Among the surveyed households, only 27 PAPs use solar energy. A significant proportion of the household surveyed have mobile phones 88% from different telecommunication companies operating in Rwanda (MTN, Airtel-TIGO). Furthermore, the consultant was informed that almost all households have radio, and some of them have also a bicycle.

Table 20: Housing Conditions

House Type	Frequency	%	House made in	Frequency	%	Owner ship	Frequency	%
Cottage/rural house	0	0	Wood	97	11	Owned	850	95
Other	897	100	Mud bricks (RUKARAKARA +Cement)	800	89	Rented	47	5
Total	897	100		897	100		897	100

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

Table 21: Conveniences in the Surveyed Household and their Conditions

Grid Electricity	Frequency	%	Solar Energy	Frequency	%	Mobile Phone	Frequency	%	Private Toilet	Frequency	%
Functions	560	62	Functions	27	3	Functions	790	88	Functions	897	100
Function with interruption	0	0	Function with interruption	0	0	Function with interruption	35	4	Function with interruptions	0	0
Doesn't function	0	0	Doesn't function	0	0	Doesn't function	30	3	Doesn't function	0	0
Doesn't exist	337	38	Doesn't exist	870	97	Doesn't exist	42	5	Doesn't exist	0	0
Total	897	100	Total	897	100		897	100		897	100

Source: Field survey updated in 2019

4.3.12 Access to basic infrastructures

The Consultant made an inventory of basic infrastructures along the 1st priority feeder roads in Nyaruguru District. The Table below presents the number of schools, health centers, churches, markets and public offices by road.

Table 22: Number of schools, health centers, churches and public offices by road

Road ID	Road Name	Basic Infrastructures				
		Health Center	School	public office	Market	Church
FR 3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	1	1	1	2	1
FR 4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	1	2	3	1	1
FR10	Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi	1	1	1	0	0
FR 6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	2	3	3	1	2
Total		5	7	8	4	4

Alongside the selected roads, 5 health centers, 7 schools, 8 public offices, 4 markets and 4 churches were identified.

4.4 RESETTLEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The feeder roads in Nyaruguru District pass through scattered settlement, villages and towns. The boundaries of feeder roads expansion have not been transferred on the land. The widening will have an impact on houses, agriculture land and other infrastructure facilities.

4.4.1 Loss of Houses

The details of houses likely to be affected by road widening are presented in **Table 23**. The total numbers of houses that will need relocation are 131. These houses will be fully affected.

Table 23: Details of House on Road Side

Feeder Road No.	Road Name	Houses
FR 3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	42
FR 4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	63
FR 6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	7
FR 10	Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi	19
Total		131

Source: Field Surveys updated in 2019

4.4.2 Loss of Land

The development in the study area will definitely bring substantial change in the land use pattern as the road modification/ construction will require additional land from private and government. It is estimated that to achieve the right of way, road widening will require 31.854ha for the priority feeder roads improvement. This land requirement for the road rehabilitation will change the land use permanently from barren/agricultural/built up land into road (carriageway, drainage system and tree buffer zone). This impact is permanent and irreversible.

Table 24: Land acquisition for road widening

S/N	Priority No.	Description	Average Additional Width (M)	Length (km)	Area (ha)
1	FR 3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	5	20.888	9.76
2	FR 4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	5.4	21.604	9.675
3	FR 6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	4.2	13.426	4.389
4	FR 10	Huye- Rusenge- Ngera-Nyagisozi	5	14.869	8.03
Total			5	70.787	31.854

Source: Field Surveys updated in 2019

4.4.3 Loss of other Structures

Due to expansion there will be other minor losses. The identified losses include fence, water valve chambers and water pipeline crossing the road. The protection measures to memorials, churches and mosque have been included in environmental impact assessment report. The facilities that will need compensation and or rehabilitation are summarized in **Table 25**.

Table 25 Loss of other structures

S/N	FR No.	Road Name	Length (km)	Loss of live Fences (m)	Water Valve Chambers	Water Taps
1	3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	20.888	493	1	1
2	4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	21.604	486	0	-
3	6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	13.426	71	0	1

S/N	FR No.	Road Name	Length (km)	Loss of live Fences (m)	Water Valve Chambers	Water Taps
4	10	Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi	14.869	195	0	-
TOTAL			70.787	1,245	1	2

Source: Field Surveys updated in 2019

4.4.4 Loss of trees and crops

Table 26 summarizes the type of losses likely to be due to the expansion/widening of feeder roads in the District, considering that around 80% of the needed land is under cultivation.

Table 26: Loss of crops and trees

S/N	FR No.	Road Name	Length (km)	Number of trees	Crops (ha)
1	3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera	20.888	986	8.01
2	4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea factory-Kabere(Ruheru)	21.604	603	6.97
3	6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata	13.426	122	3.64
4	10	Huye- Rusenge- Ngera- Nyagisozi	14.869	243	5.71
TOTAL			70.787	1,954	24.330

Source: Field surveys updated in 2019

4.4.5 Summary of Losses

Table 27 summarizes the type of losses likely to be due to the expansion/widening of feeder roads in Nyaruguru District.

Table 27 Summary of Losses

S/N	Description	Value	Number of PAPS for each category of loss
1	Total Loss of Land	31.854 ha	897
2	Loss of Crops	24.330 ha	384
3	Family loosing Houses	131	131
4	Loss of Fence	1,245 m	6
5	Number of Trees	1954	230
6	Water Valve Chambers	2	8
7	Water Tap	1	

Source: Field Surveys updated in 2019

4.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Analysis of impacts has been conducted. A checklist has been prepared to list the environmental parameters and the potential impacts. A typical checklist identifying the anticipated environmental impacts due to the project activities are shown in **Table 28**.

The impacts have been categorized and analyzed in the following manner:

- i) Nature (positive/negative, direct/indirect);
- ii) Magnitude (high, moderate, low);
- iii) Extent/ location (area/volume covered, distribution);
- iv) Timing (during construction or operation, immediate; or delayed);
- v) Duration (short term/long term, intermittent/continuous);
- vi) Reversibility/irreversibility;
- vii) Likelihood (probability, uncertainty); and
- viii) Significance (local, regional, global).

Table 28: Impact Analysis

S. No.	Activity	Potential Impact	Nature	Magnitude	Extent/ Location	Timing/ Phase	Duration	Reversible / Irreversible	Likelihood	Significance
i)	Site Acquisition for road construction	Change in land use/ Loss of Land	Negative Direct	Medium	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional
ii)	Acquisition of Land	Loss of Crops	Negative Direct	Medium	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional
iii)	Acquisition of Land	Loss of Agro-Forestry	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Local
iv)	Acquisition of House	Loss of House/ Residence	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Local
v)	Agriculture land Acquisition	Loss of Agriculture Produce	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional

S. No.	Activity	Potential Impact	Nature	Magnitude	Extent/ Location	Timing/ Phase	Duration	Reversible / Irreversible	Likelihood	Significance
					Distributi on					

4.5.1 Potential positive impacts

The line transmission project is likely to generate positive impacts toward people living along the proposed line corridor. The anticipated ones are the following:

4.5.1.1 Employment opportunities

During the project implementation, feeder roads rehabilitation works, site installation, staff quarters and offices and any other structures will certainly create employment for locals in and around the project areas. Those living closer to the project will be the first one to benefit from that impact. Despite the sophisticated technical work required for the project, there will be a need for manpower for the manual work. For this type of work, local citizens will be the first to be employed. It is anticipated that the project may be able to draw a large number of the unskilled workforce from the local area.

Temporary employment generation in this phase has the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, especially if vulnerable local people are employed such as farmers with limited land or the unemployed. The availability of alternative sources of employment is minimal, although opportunities for subsistence farming are present. Local people are therefore considered to be of medium sensitivity to employment generation impacts. Without measures to promote local employment benefits the magnitude of the impact is moderate as it will affect a small number of people and they will obtain skills and experience which will extend beyond the life of the Project, the impact is therefore considered to be a beneficial impact of moderate significance.

4.5.1.2 Business Opportunities and increase of Income

The project will create opportunities for business whether they are directly or indirectly related to the project. Special procurement and bidding preferences should be given to local companies whose workers include some of the skills directly attributable to construction such as general laborers, engineers, heavy equipment operators etc. From the jobs obtained from the project, people will be able to create income generating activities or improve the existing small business because of the presence of electricity in the area.

During the implementation of the feeder roads project, commercial activities will improved in the area, and definitely, it will increase household income for the local citizens. Feeder roads project will facilitate local citizens to channel their agricultural products to the markets, which will have a direct impact on the prices of those products. This would enable locals to indulge in off-farm commercial activities from extra income from sales hence improving livelihood in the area.

4.5.1.3 Improved health and Education

Despite the above indicated positive impacts, the project is likely to have an indirect positive impact to the health and education in the area. The project will allow health centers to be connected to the maintained transport facility (Feeder Road), and hence deliver effectively services to the users. The same illustration applies to the education sector.

4.5.2 Potential Adverse Negative impacts

Despite the presence of positive impacts resulting from the project, the latter may also have some adverse impacts to the people along the feeder roads alignment.

4.5.2.1 Loss of land, crops and structures

The implementation of the project will certainly lead to loss of land, crops and trees and where it is inevitable, some houses or other structures will be lost. This will necessitate a resettlement process. Preliminary details about these losses are indicated in **Table 17**.

4.5.2.2 Pressure on local services/resources and Population Changes

Due to the project, there will be an influx of workers from within the areas and outside the construction region. It is predicted that this Project will result in project-induced in-migration that can substantially change the context in which a project will operate. Population density will be quite high and there is little space for migrants to settle, thus lessening the likelihood of in-migration and concentration of migrant populations. This kind of increase in vehicle traffic and population can put a strain on a wide range of

local infrastructure components such as roads, transportation systems, water, telecom and utilities, medical services, housing, etc.

The construction of proposed project will need manpower that will be required for various construction activities. Keeping in view the local demography, it can be anticipated that a great number of workforces will be migrating from outside the project area.

There is the potential for significant in-migration from job seekers and camp followers which, due to the existing land, resource and social service constraints and vulnerability of the host population communities, would be an adverse impact on the Project and the local communities.

The implementation of the feeder roads project may result into unintended social impacts related to gender based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or Sexual Harassment to community members or the project workers. Though this is not likely to be major risk to this project as the project will largely (98%) recruit local labor in the feeder roads project sites, as a mitigation measures, the contractor will prepare a GBV Action Plan as part of the Contractors ESMP, and all project workers including the contractor will sign a Code of Code. The GRCs established will cover GBV issues and the project will have a clear referral pathway for the GBV survivors.

4.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

Public participation and community consultation have been taken up as an integral part of social assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. This participatory process enables the participation in the decision-making process. Initial Public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. The project consultations were made to consult with the public as well as a number of local authorities, to determine their thoughts, opinions and feedback on the impact of the rehabilitation of feeder roads in Nyaruguru District.

The PAPs were also provided with relevant and sufficient information on the project prior to its start-up. These stakeholders include the central and local authorities, as well as the population. Socio-economic information was obtained during informal meetings with local authorities during the field visits as well as the information obtained from field survey. Efforts were made to reach as many people as possible. For this purpose, the strategy of reaching people in public meetings was mainly exploited. To this end, public consultation was carried out with different groups and different areas. The approach of zoning was used to group close roads in one zone. A total number of 8 sectors with having 8 cells have been identified and a public consultation was held in each sector. . One of the main concern in different meetings was about compensation of their assets, the feedback was that absolutely that every asset to be affected will be compensated, the project explained in details on types of compensation (in kind and cash payment) they all opted for cash payment as the land to be acquired is partial and very small belonging every individual. People who will lose houses having enough

space wished to stay in the neighbourhood by building new houses around, the second category of people have other residential houses and wanted cash payment, the last category is about PAPs who definitely lose houses and need to move to the settlement in the same village where there are public facilities. All consultations conducted the land valuator attended them to explain the expropriation law clauses. All the compensation cost will be added with by 5% as disruption fees put on valuation sheet during the disclosure.

The table 29 provides details of Sectors and the way roads have been grouped in the sectors and cells.

Table 29: Zones of Public Consultation

No	Crossed Roads	Date of public consultation	Crossed sectors	Crossed Cells	Place of the meeting	Number of participants	
						Female	Male
1	FR3: 20.888km Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-	13/08/019	MUNINI	Ngarurira, Giheta,	Ngarurira Cell	48	88
		15/08/019	BUSANZE	Nkanda, Runyombyi	Nkanda Cell	43	110
		14/08/019	RUHERU			23	52
2	FR 4:21.604km Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea Factory	16/08/019	NYABIMATA	Mishungero, Gihemvu,	Kabere Cell	39	96
3	FR6:13.426km Rukore-Bigugu	16/08/019	NYABIMATA	Nyabimata	Nyabimata Cell	36	72
		17/08/08	MUGANZA	Samiyoga	Bigugu Center	58	103
4	FR10:14.869 Km Huye-Rusenge-	17/08/019	NYAGISOZI	Maraba Yaramba	Maraba Cell	7	17
		17/08/019	NGERA	Bitare	Bitare cell	22	58

	Ngera-Nyagisozi	18/08/019	RUSENGE	Gikunzi, Rusenge,	Rusenge Cell	44	81
	TOTAL					320	677
	Grand Total					997	

Source: Field visit & Surveys updated in 2019

4.6.1 Stakeholders

Involving stakeholders through participatory direct or indirect consultations is central to completion of the RAP. The stakeholders were those who have an interest in the project, and who will be involved in the further consultative process. The main groups of stakeholders met are:

- Project Affected Persons (PAP);
- Local authorities;
- Community People and Road Users; and
- Churches and cooperative leaders

During the consultative process, beside the local authorities and ordinary population (mainly PAPs), other social organizations were also invited to attend the communication meetings. They are church leaders and local cooperative leaders. The public consultation for ESIA and RAP was conducted at the same time.

4.6.2 Public Participation - Methods and Process

During these consultations, the communities were explained about the project, its benefits as well as social and environmental impacts. The participants were encouraged to be open and express their concerns and claims. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected upcoming activities, social economic information, and environmental information. Moreover, the consultants explained that land would need to be taken and that this would be managed via a resettlement action plan and that compensation would be paid for losses. The people contacted are reported in **Table 30, 31 and 32**:

4.6.3 Findings from Public Consultation Meetings

The data obtained from public consultation and views as well as concerns from different stakeholders are given in details in **Table 30, 31 and 32**. The people who participated in the public consultation, their signed attendance sheets are available in **Annexure 4** and photographs are put at the end of this part.

a) Consultation with District authorities

As earlier indicated, the District will play a critical role in the project. Thus, during the field visits, District authorities have been consulted for the purpose of raising awareness about the project and acquiring their views/ perceptions on the project. A meeting with District authorities was held on 17/08/2019 at the District headquarters as well as meetings with the Executive Secretaries of Sectors during public consultation meetings on 13/08/2019. Table 30 shows details of the consulted authorities.

Table 30: Authorities Consulted in Nyaruguru District

S/N	Names	Function	Contact
1	NSENGIYUMVA Innocent	Division Manager of the District	0788856885
2	MUNYENTARI Paul	District Road engineer	0784711743
3	MUTESAYIRE Gloriose	District Social Protection officer	0788440212
4	BYUKUSENGE Assumpta	Executive Secretary of Nyagisozi Sector	0788230811
5	NYAMINANI Louis	Executive Secretary of Cyahinda Sector	0788671068
6	NSENGIYUMVA Vincent	Executive Secretary of Busanze Sector	0784826727

Source: Filed Survey, 2019

The salient features of the meeting are presented below:

(i) Views from the District Division Manager

The Division Manager of Nyaruguru District supports and appreciates the “Feeder Roads Project”. He argued *“the rehabilitation of these feeder roads in Nyaruguru district will bring development and as a result the citizens and Authorities are very excited”* There are many benefits expected from the project such as employment during the project implementation, facilitating transport for agricultural production to the market. However, he pointed out that, though the project brings positive impacts to the people, it might also generate negative impacts; thus, he urged the team to think about mitigation measures, including expropriation before the project implementation. He finally insisted on the strict application of the laws, procedures and principles governing expropriation for public interests.

(ii) Views from the Road Engineer of Nyaruguru District

The Road engineer of Nyaruguru District fully supports the “Feeder Roads Project”. In his remarks during the meeting session, he stated that *“It is an opportunity to have this project in our District”* He argued that *“the rehabilitation of these feeder roads will surely bring developmental impacts to the people”* The benefits expected are (i) improved conditions of transporting goods and people; (ii) Opening up of the hinterland and improved access to basic socioeconomic infrastructure; (iii) Creation of direct and indirect employment during the road construction, operation and maintenance phases; (iv) Reduced risk of landslides and erosion thanks to the reinforcement and monitoring of embankments; (vii) Added value of land as a result of improved accessibility; and (viii) Improved security around schools along the road.

(iii) Views from the Executive Secretaries of Sectors

In line with the Road engineer, Executive Secretaries acknowledge the huge benefits that they expect from the rehabilitation the feeder roads in Nyaruguru District. They urged the participants to welcome the project as it brings benefits to them. People

should participate in the implantation and the protection of these socio-economic infrastructures. People's participation has to be observed in the rehabilitation, as they will be the first ones to be given jobs. They reminded the participant that the compensation law and practices are there to protect them.

b) Consultation with Cooperative Leaders

During the public consultation, leaders of cooperatives have been consulted with the aim of raising their awareness about the project and getting their views about the project as opinion leaders. **Table 31** shows details about cooperative leaders consulted.

Table 31 Details about consulted cooperative leaders

S/N	Name of the Leader	Cooperative	Contact
1	MUKABATSINDA Concessa	DUHAGURUKIRE UMURIMO	0783245742
2	NSENGIMANA Narcisse	ABISHYZE HAMWE URYOJYA	0785709070
3	NSHIMIYIMANA Moise	Cooperative of Moto-Taxis	0783103743
4	MUTANGANA Ildephonse	Cooperative of Minibus -Taxis	0785031346
5	HABUMUGISHA Innocent	Cooperative of Truck Transporters	0785757268
6	NSANZIMANA Fidele	Private Sector Federation	0788625124

Source: Filed Survey, 2019

The salient feature of their views is that they all appreciate and welcome the project, as it will facilitate them to channel their production to the market. For the road users (mainly transporters) they point out that the rehabilitation of these roads will help them to decrease the cost of maintenance of their cars and motorcycles. Easy access to the market will certainly boost the value of their products. However, they all raised the concern of land in case the widening of the road requires land acquisition. They suggested that the project should avail a fair compensation for their properties, and payment has to be done before the transfer of their land.

c) Consultation with Church Leaders

During the public consultation, church leaders have been consulted, for the purpose of collecting their view and concerns about the project. Being opinion leaders, they are key stakeholders of the project their views are relevant due to their influential role in the society. They all appreciate the project and argue that infrastructures in general and roads specifically, are the engine of development. Thus, the rehabilitation of these

feeder roads will bring development to the population. However, their prime concerns are related to the compensation, procedures that are followed, etc. They finally recommended that laws governing expropriation should be strictly observed during the project implementation, especially during the valuation and compensation payment.

Table 32: Details about consulted church leaders

S/N	Name of the Leader	Church	Contact
1	YIRIRWAHANDI Damien	Catholic Church/ Busanze Parish	0782081519
2	NGARUKIYE Thadée	UEBR	0728000086
3	SADIKI Felix	ADEPR	0726775105
4	HATEGEKIMANA Obed	Seventh Day Adventist Church	0783011658
5	MUHOZA Samuel	UEBR	0788764379

Source: Field Surveys, 2019

d) Consultative Meetings with community

As earlier indicated, public meetings were organized and held in different zones (see **Table 29**), after grouping close roads in one zone. Efforts were made to ensure that all prioritized feeder roads are represented in the public consultation.

A total number of 997 people (320 female and 677 male) attended the meetings; and approximately 32% were women. The main objective of the public consultations was to gather information on their concerns, perceptions, reactions and fears of the livelihood changes to be brought about as a result/consequence of rehabilitation of feeder roads in Nyaruguru District. The specific objectives were:

- To create awareness of the project;
- To obtain beneficiaries' feedback and concerns on the project;
- To obtain socio- economic and environmental information on the community.

After the presentations, the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments and queries. Different community problems were addressed during the meeting in which the local participants expressed repeatedly their main concerns as follows:

- Road safety issues;
- Lack of jobs and income generating activities
- Very poor road conditions in some villages;
- Lack of sidewalk;
- Narrow local roads.

Any comments or questions raised by stakeholders were responded to by and recorded. Employment opportunities in jobs associated with the rehabilitation of feeder roads was a theme brought up in the meetings. The consultant explained that positive and negative impacts of the project on people and the environment would be analysed such as air pollution, dust, influx of people, employment, traffic, road safety, etc. The consultant team highlighted that the project will follow government policies in protecting the population.

All the participants confirmed that they appreciate the Feeder Roads Development Project. The project received high degree of acceptability in that rehabilitation of the roads will boost local economy due to increased usage of the roads hence more exposure and increased trading opportunities. The data obtained from public consultations and views as well as concerns from local communities are given in details in **Table 33**.

Table 33: Summary of Feeder Roads' Public Consultation in Nyaruguru District

S/N	Gender	Category of issues and opinions by the community are related to:	Feedback from the project
1	Men	Loss of assets(land, houses, trees and crops	All the assets sin the right of way will be compensated
2		Assurance due to bad experience to similar project that did not pay them and left the site	Workers will sign contract and will get their salary every month and they contractor will be paid after presenting the proof payment for workers to the client
3		Source of construction materials	It is well stated in the contract during contraction once available that local materials with required standards will be privileged to support local people
4	Women	Assistance to the vulnerable people and how they will be paid	The contractor together with the project will give special attention by giving them works closer to their home.
5		People who don't have bank account or whose spouse deceased yet their assets are affected	Participants were advised to open bank accounts and the district together with the local banks accounts those who will join will be facilitated and will pay later, they are banks that don't charge accounts opening fees but to be done at the payment period.
<p>During public consultations, compensation and employment have been raised as participants' prime concerns. Based on RAP requirements, the Consultant provided responses to the best satisfaction of participants and many PAPs requested compensation in cash</p>			

Source: Primary data genereted through public consultation, 2019

During public consultation following points have emerged as their recommendations:

- The PAPs and other stakeholders consulted are in favor of the project;
- The PAPs will prefer financial compensation for houses and other properties likely to be affected;
- Most of the PAPs are looking forward to get employed by the project, and hope the project implementation to start soon.

Detailed minutes of public consultation meetings, signed attendance list of people who participated in public consultation and photos are presented in appendices of this report.

5. RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY

5.1 INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Compensation and entitlements are particular and specific impacts resulting from the project. Article 2 and 28 of Rwanda expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitle the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature location considering the prevailing market value.

The resettlement and compensation strategy primarily include the identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected Parties (PAPs). During this exercise, the activities will be the following: I) Notification to affected parties; ii) Agreement on compensation, including agreement and further development of rehabilitation measures; and iii) Preparation of contracts, compensation payments and provision of assistance in resettlement. A detailed of full resettlement action plan will be developed and be implemented under a certain institutional arrangement.

The implementation arrangements of the RAP build on:

- The arrangements for the overall program management is of Ministry of Infrastructure;
- MININFRA will associate agencies at the National, District and Local levels for co-ordination; and

The main executing agency RTDA will work in close coordination with Ministries and agencies at the National, District and Local levels for co-ordination. An institutional matrix has been prepared in this RAP for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan as reported in **Table 34**.

Table 34: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibility

S/N	Implementing Institution	Responsibility
1	Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA)/ MININFRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Overall Management of RAP• Coordination• Providing technical assistance in the selection of priority roads and delineation of the ROW.

S/N	Implementing Institution	Responsibility
2	MINECOFIN	Guidance in accounting and Budget allocation to RTDA for compensation of PAPs' assets
3	MININFRA and District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected People (PAPs); - Verification of PAPs - Compensation Agreements - Payments; - Monitoring and Evaluation
4	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the policies and laws relating to expropriation in the public interest • Approving independent land valuers
5	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sensitizing farmers in protecting the right of way and proper use of feeder roads. • Participate in the planning and prioritization for feeder roads development. • Monitoring the impacts of feeder roads.
6	REMA(Rwanda Environment Management Authority))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping affected areas and their registration • Providing technical assistance to the Project and the District in assets' identification and valuation
7	Grievances Committee	Grievances management
8	Grievances Committee and Court	Dispute resolution

RTDA as the main implementing agency will work in close coordination with Ministries and agencies at the National, District and Local levels for co-ordination. An institutional matrix has been prepared in this RAP for the implementation of the Resettlement

Action Plan as reported in *Table 34*. RTDA as an implementing agency is responsible for RAP implementation through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at RTDA and together with the District Project Management Team (DPMT) composed of the feeder road engineer, who super heads the works, social safeguards officer who follows the implementation of RAP and the ESHS, and the district road engineer who supports in following up technical part at district level, the director of district One Stop Center, the district land valuer officer; who deals with valuation process and the district agronomist who helped in identification the most priority agricultural zone as one of focus for the project.

On the district side, the district Executive Secretary is the overall monitor of the smooth implementation of the project, besides this, RTDA with the district signed the FRDP implementation agreement. Regarding the social and environmental safeguards at the central level will also support in guiding reviewing safeguards documents. They will also monitor the compliance and compensation process and the capacity of implementing the RAP; at RTDA level the project has three (3) Social Safeguards Specialists and two (2) Environmental Safeguards specialists that support the district to ensure effective implementation of RAP and environmental management plans.

5.2 CRITERIA FOR EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION

Eligibility for compensation as a result of expropriation is enshrined in the constitution under article 35 and the Expropriation Law. The two laws regulate and give entitlement to those affected, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The person to be expropriated is defined under article 2(8) of the Expropriation Law (Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) to mean any person or legal entity who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest, in which case they shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation.

WB OP 4.12 requires that those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a recognized claim to such land or assets- are also eligible

for compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Each category in the eligibility matrix has compensation calculations associated with it based on type of lost asset (type of tree, type of crop and yields, etc) (Refer Table 2).

WB OP 4.12 requires that squatters (i.e. the PAPs who do not have title or valid claim to the land) 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 established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas.

To be eligible for compensation during the expropriation process, the following have to be considered:

- The land owners (per Rwandan law and OP 4.12) where the road will be passing are permanently compensated;
- Land owners where campsite is located, water tanks station and drilling sites are partially compensated as land lease of a period of one-year renewable;
- Crops, trees and structures identified within their plot during assets inventory carried out by the professional valuer are compensated and those land will be rehabilitated and given back to their respective

The article 26 of the Rwandan expropriation law indicates that persons to be expropriated must provide the proof of rights to land and property incorporated thereon including the land title and documentary evidence that he/she is the owner of property incorporated on land as well as a civil status certificate and a document evidencing his/her chosen matrimonial regime in case of a married person.

5.3 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

As per the Expropriation Law, all people affected by expropriation must receive fair and just compensation. The calculation of fair and just compensation is to be calculated by independent valuers. Without prejudice to other laws, the value of land and property incorporated thereon to be expropriated in the public interest shall be calculated on the basis of their size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates.

In this regard, the article 22 of the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing the expropriation stipulates that Land values and prices for property incorporated on land consistent with the prevailing market rates provided under this Law shall be established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda.

However, considering the available information, it seems that the land values and prices for the property incorporated on the land are not yet published. In the meantime, there is an arrangement whereby the valuers determine the prices considering the prevailing market rates, approved by the District council in line with the article 9 of the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015. Nevertheless, this RAP provides the guideline of the above ministerial order. In order to ensure that OP4.12 requirements are met for valuation, these valuation methods are to be adopted for all section of the proposed feeder roads. The following methods of calculation are adopted for assets valuation.

a) Compensation for Land

Land for land is not applicable on feeder roads and cash compensation are the compensation options. The loss of land is mainly partial/small size and during consultation meetings many of PAPs requested for cash compensation. The replacement of land should be equivalent to productive value, size and located in the community or at a nearby resettlement area, with similar social and physical infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status. For the purpose of cash compensation, land and properties on land should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the

locality (local market price variations as provided by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda).

In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land including land rates, registration fees will need to be included in the compensation calculation. Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP, but renders the remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).

The area that will be lost for the development of feeder roads in Nyaruguru District is estimated to 31.854 ha for 10.5 m of RoW and will be financially compensated.

b) Compensation for Crops and Trees

The PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before feeder road development activity. In order to ensure that this is possible, and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned. In the event, where crops and trees cannot be harvested, compensation for loss of crops and trees will be provided as follows:

- Provision of cash compensation for value of crops and trees lost, as per the Rwandan expropriation law;
- Provision of good quality seed or seedlings appropriate for the resettled areas, fruit tree materials inclusive;

In addition to compensation for tree and shrub losses, the planting of tree species will be done along the improved roads for the road protection and replacement of tree species lost.

c) Compensation for houses and other Structures

There are different options for compensating structures on land that will be expropriated. Cash compensation at full replacement value or any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated are some of them (Article 35 of the Rwandan expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015).

During public consultation meeting, many of PAPs requested for cash compensation for their houses. In the project area, 131 houses will be affected by road widening activities and will be relocated.

As per the Rwandan expropriation law and results from public consultation, the PAPs in Nyaruguru District losing houses will be provided with cash compensation at full replacement value to build their new houses.

Replacement costs will be based on:

- Sizes of structures and materials used;
- Average replacement costs of different types of structures based on information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures;
- Prices of materials used in the structure based on local market rates;
- Transportation costs for delivery of these materials acquired for replacing the structure;
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required;
- Any associated costs including rates, taxes, and registration fees among others.

Furthermore, resettlement assistance will be provided in the form of a moving allowance (at full costs of transport expenses, land registration or transfer fees). As the Rwanda is implementing grouped settlement, affected people, living in high risk zones, will be offered plots in selected sites for house construction.

e) Assistance to vulnerable people

In addition to compensation allowances, the poorest vulnerable people will be facilitated to get reestablishment of livelihood activities (provision of seedlings, agricultural inputs, and financial credits for equipment, health insurance, etc). The field survey done revealed that vulnerable group (people with disability, orphan, households headed women and elderly people) represents 11% of the total project site population. The poorest vulnerable groups will be given the option to select any training they wish, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income

generation potential. The project will also work with the District to ensure that vulnerable people within the subproject area are included among the vulnerable groups getting government support for their livelihoods.

The skills training program will be designed during project implementation.

Table 35: Actions for livelihood restoration of the vulnerable PAPs

Livelihood restoration options	Description	Comment	Time frame
Access to medical insurance	SPIU will closely work with local administration to ensure the vulnerable PAPs receive medical insurance	This will ensure continued physical health to the PAPs	First 6 Months of the project implementation
Off Farm Training	Provide training to earn income in non-agricultural work, provision of and facilitation to access financial credit for equipment	This will open up new options for the PAPs to start other income generating activities	First 6 Months of the project implementation
Improved Agriculture	Provision of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, training to generate more production of subsistence crops and produce cash crops		First 6 Months of the project implementation
Option of other trainings of PAPs choice	Severely affected PAPs and those from vulnerable groups will be given the option to select any training they wish, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The skills training program will be designed during project implementation		First 6 Month of the project implementation

f) Project related job opportunities

Affected persons will be prioritized in gaining employment in the works linked to the feeder roads rehabilitation. RTDA and District will ensure that this is properly done.

g) **Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs**

The table below describes resettlement measures accepted for each PAPs category:

Table 36: Resettlement measures to be applied to each PAPs category

Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation Measures	Cost
Trees	Number	1,954	Financial Compensation and compensation in kind	30,349,528
Crops	Ha	24.33	Financial Compensation	136,709,721
Land	Ha	31.854	Financial Compensation	143,343,000
House	Number	131	Financial compensation	582,950,000
Live fences	M	1,245	Financial compensation	2,801,250
Water points	Number	3	In kind compensation	4,500,000
Total A				900,653,499
Disruption	45,032,675	5%	Compensation for disruption	45,032,675
Grand Total				945,686,174

h) **Payment modalities and responsibilities of all stakeholders**

The article 35 of the expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, stipulates that fair compensation can be paid in monetary form in the Rwandan currency or in any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated.

The article 38 of the expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, provides that the Monetary fair compensation shall be deposited into the account of the person to be expropriated opened with a recognized locally-based bank or financial institution of his/her choice. Each PAP will be encouraged/ requested to open a bank account before the payment is done. Currently, the Saving and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) is a recognized micro-financial institution based at the Sector level and farmers are

encouraged to open accounts in SACCO from their respective Sector because it is very close to their homes. In order to ensure the good governance of the compensation, the different stakeholders perform their respective responsibilities as follows:

a) RTDA:

- Informing the District that payment was done. The payment order accompanied with the payment lists are released to the District to inform that PAPs were paid through their accounts;
- Requesting for financial report from the District;
- Conducting regular crosschecking visits to PAPs and banks to ensure PAPs were paid and properly use the compensation. Particular attention is given to those losing their houses and needing to construct new houses.

b) District

- Following up with RTDA on compensation of PAPs properties.
- Requesting for financial reports from the PAPs bank/SACCOs;
- Submitting the financial report to the Project;
- Conducting regular crosschecking visits to PAPs and banks/SACCOs to ensure receipt of the compensation and its proper use;
- Handling complaints or grievance raised by PAPs.
- Participate in consultation meetings.
- Participate in census and survey activities of PAPs assets to be affected.

c) Financial Institution

- Transfer of compensation payment to the respective PAPs bank accounts;
- Producing the financial report after payment and submitting it to the District.

d) PAPs

- Opening up bank account in a recognized financial institution of his/her choice;
- Ensure that compensation payment is used in the right way for a better livelihood than before.
- Raising issue/ complaint related to compensation payment, if any.

-
- Attend site consultation meetings and meetings with the GRCs.

5.4 COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

The Article 33 and 34 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. Article 33 of the expropriation law stipulates that, within seven (7) days after the approval of the valuation report by the expropriator, any person to be expropriated who is not satisfied with the assessed value of his/her land and property incorporated thereon shall indicate in writing grounds for his/her dissatisfaction with the valuation report. However, for record purposes, the following mechanism may be adopted.

- Registration of the complaint, grievance or dispute case by the District Grievance Redress Committee (GRC);
- Processing of the grievance or dispute until closure is established based on evidence that acceptable action was taken by GRC; and
- In the event where the complainant is not satisfied with action taken by GRC as a result of the complaint, an amicable mediation can be triggered involving a mediation committee independent from the Project.

5.4.1 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance redress mechanisms will be required to ensure that project affected people (PAPs) are able to raise complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to the intended beneficiaries. All stakeholders will be informed of the intention to implement the grievance mechanism, and the procedure will be communicated before the starting of civil works.

- a) The Grievance redress mechanism is one of the strategies that are put in place to monitor and resolve complaints that may arise during or after the Project implementation by the affected people but those committees are limited to handle GBV,SEA/SH cases they can only report to the competent service

providers who have the signed MoU with the contactor or Isange One Stop Center ; this means that the service provider will be responsible of doing awareness campaign, sensitization and giving trainings program to GRCs to be able to handle sensitive cases of GBV,SEA/SH smoothly and easily , it should be noted that sensitive cases will not be recorded in the grievance logbook it should be kept confidential ; therefore after recruitment of workers the GRC will be established separate from the one of PAPs already established to ensure grievances are addressed and resolved to avoid escalated conflicts among workers . In addition the sensitization meetings for workers and PAPs will be part and parcel of the grievance redress mechanism *Established procedures for Grievance redress mechanism*

b) GBV,SEA, SH, VAC PREVENTION

For effective prevention of adverse socio effect that could arise from the selected Feeder Road Project due to misbehavior of employees in the project area, sufficient mitigation measures and actions have been defined to address any sexual harassment(SH), gender based violence(GBV)and Sexual exploitation abuse(SEA) or acts that could arise during the Project implementation. Contractor will prevent and report in case previous abuse happen and it will be done with confidentiality. Contractor plan to collaborate with local authorized NGO in order to achieve the targeted project execution without any case related to sexual harassment, violence against children, etc.

c) Services provider (NGO)

The Service Provider is a local organization which has the experience and ability to support survivors of GBV, SEA, SH or VAC. Contractor together with the client and consultant (MEANS JV STECOL CORPORATION- HORIZON CONSTRUCTION as contractor, RTDA and NYARUGURU DISTRICT as client AND MARISWE&ASTRIC as consultant has established a working relationship with the Service Provider, so that SEA and VAC cases can safely be referred to them. The Service Provider will also provide support and guidance to the GBV, SEA and VAC Focal Points as necessary. where the contractor will hire a competent services provider and have a signed MoU with nearby health center to provide services related with SEA, ESH, GBV and VAC and client will pay the

cost through the invoice approved by consultant and the Social safe guard staff for both side will be responsible to do the monitoring

Contractor and sub-contractor's employees will be encouraged to report suspected or actual SEA, VAC and Sexual Harassment cases. Managers will have to report suspected or actual SEA, SH and/or VAC cases as they have responsibilities to uphold company commitments and they hold their direct reports accountable for complying with the Individual Code of Conduct.

Contractor will provide information to employees and the community on how to report cases of GBV, SEA and VAC Code of Conduct breaches through the Grievance Redress Committees and the Isange One Stop Center (IOSC). The PCT will follow up on cases of GBV, SEA, VAC and Code of Conduct breaches reported through the GRM of the project

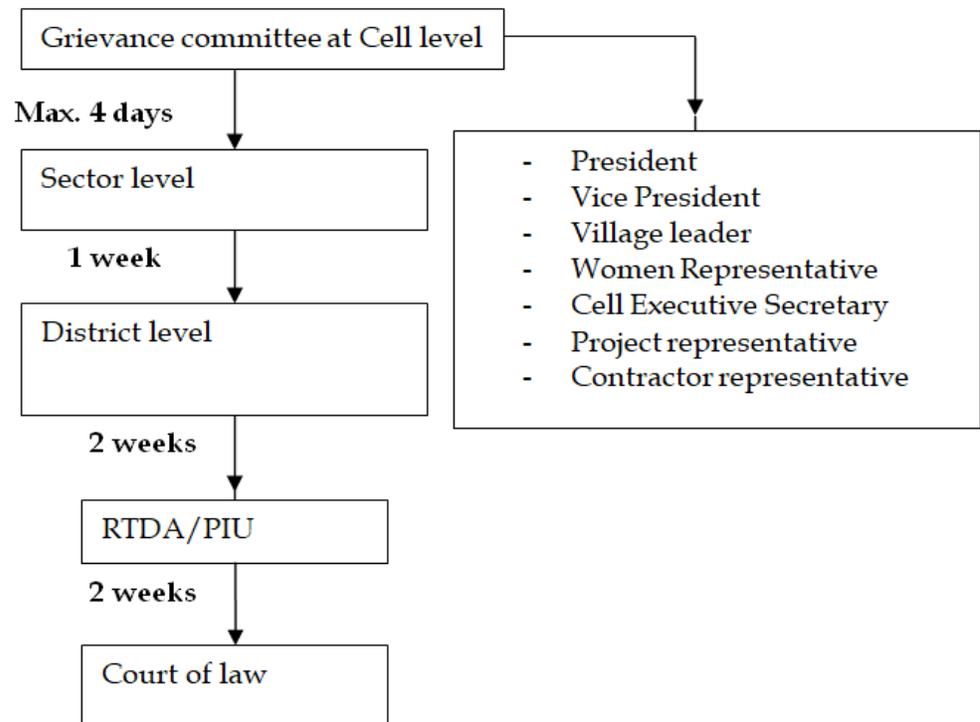


Figure 4 : The Grievance redresses Mechanism Structure

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committee.

The Grievance committee was elected by the Project affected people during the second consultation meeting to be held between the District officials, Project representative and the project affected people. The elected committee is based at the cell level and is made up of at least 8 members. The PAPs select and vote for 3 candidates (President, Vice president and women and vulnerable representative); the Village leader is selected by the cell executive secretary and the PAPs, the social and environmental officers from the Contractor, client, and supervising company are also part of the elected committee.

All grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the subproject GRC and resolved in coordination with the District Administration. In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely during the implementation of a resettlement program are the following:

- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
- Disputes over plot limits, either between the affected person and the Project, or between two neighbors;
- Dispute over the ownership of a given asset (two individuals claim to be the owner of the same asset);
- Disagreement over the valuation of a plot or other asset;
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs and other family members, over ownership or ownership shares for a given asset;
- Disagreement over resettlement measures, for instance on the location of the resettlement site, on the type or standing of the proposed housing, or over the characteristics of the resettlement plot; and
- Disputed ownership of a business (for instance where the owner and the operator are different persons), which gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements.
- Dispute over offsite impacts (for instance, runoff water from the road causing downstream damages)

d) Grievance resolution approach

It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The unsolved grievance at the cell level can be referred to the sector and the District committee.

The relevant local administration will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 30 days of the complaint being lodged. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. Local courts should be used. If not resolved, then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints.

RTDA will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved. Each sector should identify one PAP to work with RTDA, Contractor, Supervising firm and the local leaders to ensure that the grievances are attended to in time.

The channels of receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face to face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, etc).

c) Grievance Log

The GRC (Grievance Redress Committee) will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately tracked, and recorded actions are completed. The log will contain record of the person responsible for an individual complaint, and records dates for the following events:

- ✓ Date the complaint was reported;
- ✓ Date the Grievance Log was added onto the project database;
- ✓ Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate);

-
- ✓ The date the complaint was closed out; and
 - ✓ Date response was sent to complainant.

d) Monitoring Complaints

The District Project team will be responsible for:

- ✓ Providing the sub-project GRC reports on a bi-weekly basis detailing the number and status of complaints;
- ✓ Any outstanding issues to be addressed; and
- ✓ Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action. Transport and communication incentives of grievance committee is estimated at **6,912,000Rwandan francs**

Unit price			# GRC	members	Total
3000	2	18	16	4	6,912,000

A total of **16** GRCs were formed for both Lots.

COMPLAINT FORM

IFISHI YO KWAKIRIRAHU IBIBAZO MU GIHE HASHYIRWA MU BIKORWA UMUSHINGA WA FRDP/ COMPLAINT FORM TO BE USED DURING FRDP IMPLEMENTATION

N°	Amazina /Names	Itariki ikibazo cyakiriweho/ date when complaint was received	Uburyo cyatanzwe / means of which complaint was received	Aho ikibazo cyakiririwe/ place where the complaint was received	Ubwoko bw' ikibazo/type of complaint: Ubusabe, request Impungenge, concern Ikirego: court case	Incamake y'ikibazo/ summary of complaint raised complaint	Icyiciro/category: - Kwimurwa/relocation by client - Rwiyezimirimo/ contractor	Icyakozwe/ How the complaint was addressed	Igihe cyakorewe/date on which the complaint was addressed	Aho bigeze + iminsi 30/ progress beyond 30+	Aho bigeze + iminsi 60 progress beyond 60+	Aho bigeze + iminsi 90 progress beyond 90+

5.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program is required to be developed to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and successful. Monitoring provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fit the overall monitoring program of the entire proposed Resettlement Action Plan for Nyaruguru Feeder road development project, which will fall under the overall responsibility of the hired independent supervising firm, RTDA and District authorities. The SPIU coordinator will have responsibility for ensuring monitoring is undertaken with the Resettlement and Compensation Committee coordinating efforts.

Periodic evaluations will be made in order to determine whether: (1) the PAPs have been paid in full and 120 days before implementation of the project activities; (2) economic rehabilitation measures have been implemented; and (3) the PAPs have the same or higher standard of living than before. A number of objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively and qualitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing.

Suggested monitoring indicators are outlined below and include (and not limited to):

- Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of or during RAP implementation;

- Number of PAPs effectively compensated and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- Number of complaints: (total received, total justified; total non-justified).

This should include the subject matter for all complaints; an explanation for non-justified complaints (total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached; total referred to the legal system/ Courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or FRDP), the referral and the subject matter.

Suggested performance/evaluation indicators include:

1. Total nature and level of all complaints received, resolved;
2. Completion of payment within, or after 2 months of estimated completion date indicated in the RAP implementation plan;
- ✓ Revival of affected farming activities within 4 months after the compensation payment;
- ✓ Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report or quarterly.

In addition, an independent audit will take place at the completion of the RAP implementation.

Table 37: Resettlement and Compensation Monitoring Program

S.No	Impact	Parameter to be Monitored	Indicator	Method	Frequency
1	Compensation for Crops and trees	Compensation Received	Amount of Money Received/ Receipt	Payment List	Before the start of construction works and whenever required
2	Compensation for Land	Compensation Received	Amount of Money Received/ Receipt	Payment List	Before the start of construction works and whenever required

	House and fence Compensation	Compensation Received	Amount of Money Received	Payment List/ House Title	Before the start of construction works and following up on the affected PAPs during construction of their new homes as required
3	Compensation for public water taps	Compensation Received	Number of public water taps built	Counting of operational public water taps newly built	Before the start of construction works and whenever required
4	Grievances Mechanism	Complaints Received	Number of resolved issues and related minutes	Meetings of Grievance committee with dissatisfied PAPs	Monthly Basis

5.6 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Infrastructure development projects are designed and implemented for the good of the public. It is frequently unavoidable that the implementation will have immediate adverse impacts on certain members of the community. Such adverse impacts put respective households or individual at risks. Whenever such negative impacts are foreseen, a resettlement is prepared to address and mitigate against such negative impacts.

The World Bank OP 4.12 stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities including any host communities should be provided with timely and relevant information and consulted on resettlement options. The communities and project-affected persons should be also offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement.

The primary objectives to involve communities and to consult with the PAPs are to:

-
- Develop constructive public opinion that will lead to the execution of a fair and participatory project;
 - Promote an environment for the participation and decision making of the communities in solving their own problems;
 - Encourage a participatory process of all entities involved in the project's development;
 - Develop a community participation and consultation plan for its future implementation of a final Resettlement Plan.
 - Encourage the PAPs to be open-minded to share insight information about the land tenure, to make known their concerns and claims and to be transparently informed about the project and grievance process for their own rights and for lodging complaints.

During the fieldwork, a number of community meetings, discussions, consultations, interviews were conducted within the footprint of the project with households and commercial entities that are likely to be affected by the project, with the local administration, community leaders, District staff, social workers, police officers. Individual interviews/consultations with individual PAPs were conducted, including farmers and commercial entities.

5.7 DISCLOSURE AND APROVAL OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS

The RAP will be approved/cleared by the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank prior to its disclosure. Disclosure should be made with translation in to local language and in a culturally appropriate manner. It will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. For any changes made to the RAP, the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed

5.8 BUDGETS FOR RAP

In the event of a property loss occurring to an individual during the project implementation, this loss should result into compensation and the project has to budget for it. The article 3 (2) of the law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing expropriation stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for his or her property loss.

This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by an accredited Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. Article 4 of this law also stipulates that any project that results in the need for expropriation for public interest shall provide for all just compensation in its budget. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment. Article 35 of the Expropriation Law provides that through an agreement between the person to expropriate and the one to be expropriated, just compensation may either be monetary, alternative land or a building equivalent as long as either option equates to fair and just monetary compensation.

In case the determination of 'just' compensation exceeds in value the alternative land given to the expropriated person, the difference will be paid to the expropriated person.

In this context, monetary compensation will be used for the payment of feeder roads PAPs of Nyaruguru District. Land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken according to national legislation with particular reference to the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use. The resettlement and compensation of crops, trees, houses and land will be made as per Rwandan law and the World Bank's policies (OP 4.12); the latter will prevail. Based on field visits, the data on compensation rates have been prepared and summarized in **Table 38** for houses and **Table 39** for agriculture produce (crops and trees).

Table 38 Compensation Rates for Building/ House⁵

S/N	House Building	Unit	Value (RWF)
1	Moud House	Rwf/m ²	20,000
2	Residential Brick	Rwf/m ²	50,368
3	Commercial Brick	Rwf/m ²	50,368

⁵Market Rate-Discussion during Field Visit; The minister order determining the price of the building is Rwf 30,500 m² for foundation; 13,3368 Rwf/m² for Elevation; 5000 Rwf for roofing and 1500 Rwf for pavement. This makes the total of 50,368 Rwf/m²

Table 39: Tree Compensation Budget

S/N	Type of tree/ crop	Unit	Valuation Rwf
1.	Avocado (Young)	FRW/Tree	3,000
2	Avocado (mature)	FRW/Tree	20,000
3.	Eucalyptus (Mature)	FRW/Tree	6,000
	Eucalyptus (Young)	FRW/Tree	1,000
5.	Grevillea (Mature)	FRW/Tree	5,500
	Grevillea (Young)	FRW/Tree	1,000
6.	Mango (mature)	FRW/Tree	10,000
	Mango (Young)		2,000
7.	Goyava (Mature)	FRW/Tree	10,000
	Goyava (young)	FRW/Tree	2,000
8.	Acacia(mature)	FRW/Tree	6,500
	Acacia (young)	FRW/Tree	1,000
10	Macadamia (Mature)	FRW/Tree	30,000
	Macadamia (young)	FRW/Tree	2,000
11.	Cypres (Cupressus) (Mature)	FRW/Tree	5,300
	Cypres (Cupressus) (Young)	FRW/Tree	1,000
12	Tea	FRW/Tree	3,000
13	Arnus	FRW/Tree	4,200

Based on the impacts earlier described, this section presents the budget/cost estimates according to the aforementioned valuation methodologies and unit value rates. The estimated budget/ cost for RAP is summarized in the **Table 40** below.

Table 40: Estimated Cost/Budget for the implementation of RAP

S/N	Impact Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Total (RWF)
A	Compensation For Loss					
1	Loss of Land	Ha	31.854	Once	450/m ²	143,343,000
2	Loss of Crops	Ha	24.330	Once	562/m ²	136,709,721
3	Loss of Houses	Number	131	Once	4,450,000	582,950,000
4	Loss of Trees	Number	1954	Once	4,000	30,349,528
5	Loss of live Fence	M	1245	Once	920	2,801,250
6	Valve Chamber (60x60x75 cm)	Numbers	2	Once	500,000	2,550,000
7	Replacement of Water Tap	Numbers	1	Once	300,000	1,950,000
8	Livelihood restoration for vulnerable PAPs and displaced	Households	27	Continuous	-	-
9	Cost for external supervision ,monitoring and training of GRC	Years	2	Twice/year		6,120,000
	Total			Once		900,653,499
B	Disturbance allowance				5%	45,032,675
	Grand Total					945,686,174
Contingencies (10%)						94,568,617
Transport and communication cost for GRCs in 16 cells of Nyaruguru District						6,912,000
Grand Total						1,047,166,791

The cross cutting issues like GBV, VAC, SEA and gender budget⁶ is captured in the in the works contract.

⁶ The works contract states that: The engineer shall provide to the contractor a list for service providers which shall include recognized NGOs and others for conducting training on GBV, SEA and VAC. from the provided list, the contractor will enter into agreement with one service provider to undertake the GBV, including SEA child exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in the workplace campaign. The cost of campaign shall be funded by the contractor from the provisional sum provided in the bill f quantity. The contractor shall make staff available for a total of 0.5days per month for formal training including GBV, SEA and VAC end of quote.

Table 41: Implementation schedule

Schedule of activities:	Aug 2019	Sept 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2019	Dec 2019	Jan 2020	Feb 2020	Mar 2020	Apr-2020	May-2020	Jun-2020	Jul-2020	Aug-2020	Sep-2020	Oct-2020	Nov-2020	Dec-2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar-2021	Apr-2021	May-2021	June 2021	July 2021	Aug-2021	
Public Consultation and Sensitization of PAPs on HIV,GBV,SEA among others																										
Disclosure of RAP on RTDA websites																										
Sensitization of PAPS on RAP through Information Disclosure																										
Signing or fingerprinting approved fair compensation report by PAPS																										
Ngera-Nyagisozi-Rusenge and Munini Ruheru Busanze Sectors on Lot 1 & Nyabimata -Ruheru and Muganza on Lot 2																										
Clearance of Road Reserve, and progress of works																										
Grievance Management																										
Livelihood restoration																										
RAP monitoring																										
RAP Completion and Audit (to be done at end of project cycle.)																										
Review and Approval of final RAP by the Bank																										

Table 42: Compensation cost per road

FR No.	Road Name	#affected houses	#affected trees	#affected crops/ha	#affected land/ha	#affected fences	#affected valve chambers	#affected water taps	vulnerable assistance	Total cost/Rwf
3	Munini-Kanama-Gatunda-Remera (20.888km)	42	986	8.01	9.76	493	1	1	6	270,768,167
4	Giswi-Rugogwe-Kabere-Nshili Tea factory-Kabere(Ruheru) (21.6km)	63	603	6.97	9.675	486	0	0	7	379,879,692
6	Rukore-Bigugu-Nyabimata(13.426 km)	7	122	3.64	4.389	71	0	1	8	175,668,148
10	Huye- Rusenge-Ngera-Nyagisozi(14.869km)	19	243	5.71	8.03	195	0	0	6	119,370,165
	TOTAL (Transport of GRC Exclusive)	131	1,954	24.33	31.854	1,245	2	1	27	945,686,174

6. ANNEXES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS

Questionnaire No__

Name of village_____

Name of cell_____

Name of the interviewer _____

Code of the interviewer_____

Date of the interview___/___/_____

INTRODUCTION

.....
.....

1. H/H COMPOSITION

1.1. We would like to make the list of both the present and the absent members of your household. By household we mean the people living under the same roof and running the same household

N	1. Relationship with the head of the household	2. Sex	4. Age (number of completed	5. Marital status	6. Educational level (from the age of 5)	7. Employment status (aged 5 and above)	8. If employed	9. Social group
	Head	1. Male	1. complete	Married	1. Non		1. Employee	1. 1st degree of disability

Spouse	e	ed	2. Single	literate		d in the	2. 2nd
Daughter	2.	year	3.	2.Element	1.	public	degree of
Son	Fem	s)	Widow	ary	Employe	sector	disability
Mother	ale		4.	3.	d	2.	3. 3rd
Father			Divorce	Incomplet	2.	Employe	degree of
Sister			d	e	Pensione	d in the	disability
Brother			5. Not	secondary	r	private	4.
Grandmother			applicab	4.	3.	sector	Disabled
Grandfather			le	Secondary	Student,	3. Self-	since
Daughter-in-				5.	pupil	employe	childhoo
law				Secondary	4.	d,	d up to
Son-in-law				vocational	Housewif	entrepren	the age of
Grandson/gran				6.	e	eur	16
ddaughter				Incomplet	5.	4.	5. Full
Mother-in-law				e higher	Unemplo	Employe	orphan,
(husband's				7. Higher	yed	r	semi-
mother)				(bachelors	6.	5.	orphan.
Father-in-law				' or	Military	Employe	6. Single
(husband's				master's	servant	d at other	mother/f
mother)				degree)	7. Not	agricultu	ather
Father-in-law				8.Postgrad	applicabl	6. Employ	7. Lonely
(husband's				uate	e	ed in	pensione
father)				9. Not		own	r
Mother-in-law				applicabl		agricultu	8.
(wife's mother)						ral farm	Refugee
Father-in-law						7. Other	9. None
(wife's father)							of
Other							aboveme
							ntioned

1	Relationship with the head of the household	Sex	Age	Maratal status	Education level	Emplyment status	Ifemploy ed	Social category
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

A. HOUSING CONDITIONS

A1. What kind of a house does your family live in?

Housing conditions	
1. In a cottage/ rural house	
2. Other (please specify) _____	

A2. What is your house made from?

1. Wood	
2. Clay	
3. Cement	
4. Other (please specify)_____	

A3. Please indicate whether it is own or rented

Owned

Rented

Owned by friends/relatives

Squatter/informal settlement

Other, please specify _____ -

A4.What conveniences are there in your house, and what's their condition?

Convenience	Functions	Functions with interruptions	Doesn't function	Doesn't exist
1. Grid electricity				
2. Solar energy (local supply)				
3. Mobile phone				
4. Private toilet				
5. Other _____				

A5. Please indicate the energy source used for lighting, cooking, heating. (Tick the source and provide the estimated monthly costs)

	Lighting		Cooking	
	Tic k <input type="checkbox"/>	Estimated monthly cost (Rw Franc)	Tic k <input type="checkbox"/>	Estimated monthly cost (Rw Franc)
Electricity				
Gas				
Wood				
Candle				
Charcoal				

Battery				
Solar energy				
Petrol				

A6. Overall, how would you evaluate your housing conditions?

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Satisfactory
4. Bad
5. Very bad
6. Don't know/No answer

A7. Which infrastructure do you have in your cell?

Convenience	Functions	Functions with interruptions	Doesn't function	Doesn't exist
1. Water supply				
2. Public toilet				
3. Market				
4. Road				
5. Other _____				

A8. Which public services do you have in your cell?

		Time spent to get there (walking)		
	Name	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	More than 1 hour

1. Church/ Mosque				
2. Primary school				
3. Secondary school				
4. Clinic/health centre				
5. Area of cultural significance				
6. Other, please specify				

A.9 what is your main source of water?

Source	Tick one
1. Well	
2. Spring	
3. Piped supply	
4. Public water point	
5. River	
6. Rainwater	
7. Buy water	
8. Other (please specify) _____	

A10. How many of each type of livestock does your family own?

Type	Number

Cattle	
Sheep	
Goats	
Chickens	
Ducks	
Other (please specify)	

B. EDUCATION

B1. Did any of your household members attend an educational institution (kindergarten, primary school, secondary, higher educational institution, technical school, etc.) during the past 12 months?

Yes 2. No (Pass on to C1)

B2. How many members of your HH attend the following kind of an institution do they attend? /Up to 6 members/	No one	1	2	3	4	5	6
Kindergarten	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary school	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary school	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Higher educational institution	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Technical school	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Other (please specify) _____ —	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

C. HEALTH and HEALTH CARE

C1. Did any members of your household suffer from the following disease/ maladies in the past six months (Yes/N0).If yes please tell us how many of the household members were affected by each?

Disease/ Malady	Number of household members affected
TB	
Malaria	
Skin Rash	
Diarrhea	
Bilharzia	
Respiratory infection	
Gastroenteritis	
Others (specify).....	

C2. Was there any case during the past 12 months when you or any of your household members medical help but didn't get it?

Yes

No (**Pass on to C3**)

C3.If yes, what were the reasons for not getting medical help? (INTERVIEWER: Please circle not more than two).

High official payment rates for treatment.

High non-official payment rates for treatment.

Distrust towards medical services.

Distance

No health insurance

Other (please specify) _____

Don't know

D. NUTRITION

D1. How often does your family eat per day?

Once	
Twice	
Three times	

D2. How often does your family eat...

	Per year	Per month	Per week	Per day
Meat				
Fruit/vegetables				
Dairy				
Eggs				

D3. Do you feel the amount your family has to eat is...

More than enough	
Enough	
Sometimes not enough	
Frequently not enough	

E. OCCUPATION AND OTHER INCOME SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLDS

E1. Which are the main sources of income of your family? Tick the answer from the list provided. /INTERVIEWER: provide Card D1 accepting maximum three answers based on ranking/

Permanent waged employment

Short term employment

Income from own business

Income from rent

Self employment income (not including farming)

Income from agriculture

Remittances from family members, relatives living/ working abroad

Income from offspring living in Rwanda

Support from other relatives living in Rwanda

Pensions/allowances

Income from sale of items of private property

Money Borrowing

Other(Please specify) _____

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY!

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS IN NYARUGURU DISTRICT



Public Consultation held on 18/08/2019 in Rusenge Sector, Gikunzi Cell –Place of meeting –Demari Center



Public Consultation meeting held on 16/08/2019 in Nyabimata Sector, Kabere Cell



Election of GRCs held on 30/05/2019 in Muganza Sector , Samiyonga Cell, Bigugu Village



Training with the GRC Members held on 30/08/2018-Ndago Sector-Nyarushishi Cell- Place of meeting -Kana Center

APPENDIX 3: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

SAMPLE OF MINUTE OF CONSULTATION MEETING (ENGLISH VERSION) AT RUSENGE SECTOR GIKUNZI CELL

DATE: 18/08/2019

Venue: Gikunzi CELL

INTRODUCTION

RTDA in partnership with Nyaruguru district the main client, are implementing the Feeder Road Project (FRDP). This project is expected to contribute towards that all agricultural potential production areas be connected to markets and hence improving the livelihoods of the population in Nyaruguru district.

In Nyaruguru 2 lots covering 70.787 km of road length are going to be constructed. Lot 1&2 covering 70.787 km are going to be performed JV STECOL CORPORATION-HORIZON CONSTRUCTION Prior to road construction activities, RTDA and Nyaruguru district the main client together with the contractor conducted community and public consultation meetings in order to build awareness about the project and to build ownership among the community. This activity is part of Resettlement Action Plan updating

Among the community to be consulted, project affected persons of Gikunzi cell crossed by the entire selected feeder roads are part of community to be consulted.

On 18/08/2019, the meeting was conducted at Gikunzi cell, one of the cells crossed by Lot 2. The mobilization or awareness campaign was done by. JV STECOL CORPORATION- HORIZON CONSTRUCTION and RTDA with its main partners namely Nyaruguru district one stop center, project affected persons

Agenda

1. **Project awareness**
2. **Anticipated social and environmental issues**
3. **Questions/ comments**

➤ FRDP awareness:

The Social Safeguard Specialist/RTDA provided the brief explanations on FRDP as a project aiming at improving the wellbeing of the population by improving the road access to farmers in rural areas so as to minimize post-harvest loss and high transport

cost across the country. The project has different social and economic importance like job creation, easy access to different public means like health centers, markets, SACCOs and Banks, schools and public offices. In fact, the project will facilitate the mobility of goods and persons as well as to create addition value to the harvest and properties.

On the other side, some environmental and social issues can be generated from the project implementation. Among others, GBV and STDs spread, traffic accident and noise pollution, loss of land and different properties, dust emission but the project has different mitigation measures.

The attendance was 44 females and 81 males during a consultation meeting at Gikunzi cell.

Comments and Questions

- One project affected person raised the problem of cracks that might happen during road compaction since their houses are near the road

A/ FRDP suggested that the compaction will be done with utmost care (no vibration) and that GRCs will be available to assess any issue that might arise during compaction furthermore the contractor is doing a video coverage on the status of houses along the roads and this will help when assessing future claims of house cracks.

- The project is genuine and very good for us, but how about the loss of land for those without land titles and their own account.

A/ FRDP team explained that no one will be compensated for any property unless they have related land title and bank account in his names. So better, you can start early the process of acquiring all necessary document to be compensated on time.

**RAPORO Y'INAMA Z' ABATURAGE BO MU KARERE KA NYARUGURU
UMUSHINGA WO GUTUNGANYA IMIHANDA INGANA NA 195 KM KU
NKUNGA YA BANKI Y'ISI IFATANIJE NA RTDA (FEEDER ROAD).**

Kuva kuwa 13/08/2019 kugeza kuwa 18/08/2019 mu karere ka Nyaruguru habereye inama zitandukanye zigamije gukangurira abaturage kwita kukubungabunga no gufata neza imihanda ingana na 195km. Iki gikorwa cyashobotse kubufatanye bwinzeho z' Akarere (Abakozi kukarere, imirenge, utugari n' imidugudu ndetse n' abakozi b' ikigo gishinzwe gutezimbere ubwikorezi (RTDA).

1. INTANGIRIRO

Kuva muri Nyakanga 2007, Leta y' u Rwanda yashyizeho ingamba na gahunda zo kuvugurura ubuhinzi n' ubworozi kugirango bitange umusaruro uhagije, haba mu bwiza no mu bwinshi. Ishyirwa mu bikorwa by' ingamba na gahunda zo kongera umusaruro ryibanze kuri ibi bikurikira:

- Guhuza ubutaka aho bishoboka hose abatuye bakitabira guhinga igihingwa kimwe kandi icyarimwe biturutse ku nyungu bitanga ndetse n' imiterere y' ubutaka mu karere baherereyemo;
- Gushishikariza abahinzi gukoresha ifumbire ndeste n' imbuto z' indobanure;
- Gushyira imbere iyamamazabuhinzi ryunganira abahinzi mu mirima yabo;
- Kwita ku buziranenge bw' umusaruro kuva bagisarura kugeza umusaruro ugeze ku masoko.

Nyuma y' imyaka ibiri gusa, gahunda yo kuvugurura ubuhinzi yatanze umusaruro ufatika, u Rwanda rwivana mu bihugu bidafite ibyo kurya bihagije ndetse rutangira no kuba isoko ry' imyaka amahanga yaza guhahiramo.

Ibi byatumye Leta ihagurukira gushaka abikorera bayifasha gushyiraho uburyo bwiza bwo guhunika imyaka no kuyicuruza hirya no hino mu bihugu kandi abaturage

banafashwa kubona inyubako z'ibanze zibunganira kubona aho batunganyiriza umusaruro wabo.

Ni muri urwo rwego kandi Leta y'u Rwanda yatangaje yatangaje gahunda nini yo kuvugurura no gufata neza imihanda yo mu cyaro kugirango hanozwe ubwikorezi bw'imyaka n'ubuhahirane hirya no hino mu gihugu.

Uyu mushinga ukaba uje gufasha Akarere ka Nyaruguruna Minisiteri y'ubuhinzi n'ubworozi mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'umushinga Banki y'Isi iteramo Leta y'u Rwanda mu rwego rwo gusana no kubungabunga imihanda yo mu Turere twa Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Nyaruguru, Nyabihu na Rutsiro.

Ni muri urwo rwego hafashwe ingamba zo gusana no gufata neza imihanda ingana na 195km iri mu Karere ka Nyaruguru hakoreshejwe ba Rwiyemezamirimo ndetse n'abaturage batuye aka karere b'abakene cyane bafite imbaraga zo gukora, kugirango bashobore kwiteza imbere bakoresheje amafaranga bahembwa kandi n'ibikorwa remezo bakoze byunganira mu iterambere rusange ry'Akarere ndetse n'igihugu muri rusange. Iyi mihanda izakorwa mu rwego rwo kugeza umusaruro uhingwa muri iyi zone ukagezwa ku masoko. Abaturage bazakoreshwa binyuze nzira za VUP.

2. UKO INAMA ZAGENZE

Inama zatangizwaga n'umuyobozi w'ubutegetsi bwite bwa Leta, nyuma agaha ijambo itsinda rya ba consultants barigukora inyigo. Uyoboze Itsinda yafashe umwanya ashimira ubuyobozi n'abaturage kumwanaya babagenyeye kugira ngo babone umwanya baganire kumushinga w'iterambere. Yakomeje aganiriza abaturage kubijyanye n'umushinga, intego zawo, ibyiza b'umushinga, uruhare rwabaturage mumushinga, n'ingaruka z'umushinga kubaturage. Ajya, gusoza, yahamagariye abaturage gutanga ibitekerezo byabo byashyirwa munyigo, bizafasha mukunonosora umushinga kugira ngo umushinga uzawe uwiterambere rishingiye kumuturage.

Intego z'umushinga zagarusweho nizi zikurikira:

- Gusana no gutunganya imihanda yomucyaro igamije kugeza umusaruro ku isoko;
- Guhashya ubukene hakoreshwa gutanga akazi ku miryango y'abantu bakennye cyane;
- Kongera ibikorwa remezo mucyaro

-
- Gutanga akazi ku miryongo y'abantu bakennye cyane kurusha abandi;
 - Kongera ubuhahirane;
 - Kuzamura ubukungu bw'igihugu;
 - Kwihaza mu biribwa;

Kubijyanye n'ibyiza by'umushinga, hagaruswe kuribi bikurikira:

- Guteza imbere ibikorwa remezo (imihanda) n'inkingi yiterambere rirambye;
- Isanwa n'iyimihanda rizafasha guteza imbere ubuhinzi, no kongera agaciro umusaruro uva mubuhinzi n'ubworozi;
- Guteza imbere ubuhahirane hagati y'uduce tumwe nutundi;
- Isanwa r'imihanda rizatanga amahirwe y'akazi mugihe cy'iyubakwa
- Isanwa r'imihanda rizatanga amahirwe yo guteza imbere ibikorwa b'ubucuruzi bitandukanye;
- Isanwa r'imihanda rizozorohereza abaturage kugana service zibanze nko kubigo Nderabuzima, amashuri, isoko, insengeru, n'ibindi.
- Uyu mushinga wo gutunganya imihanda ingana na 195km nta ngaruka mbi ufite, ahubwo ufite inyungu nyinshi twasuzumira mu nzego enye zikurikira:
- Inyungu mu by'imari: uyu mushinga uzatuma akayabo ka eshanu yinjira mu mifuka y'abaturage bari basanzwe ari abakene cyane. Ibi bizabashoboza kwikenura mu ngo zabo, kuzigama no kwihangira imirimo ibyara inyungu;
- Inyungu ku mibereho myiza y'abaturage: uyu mushinga uzafasha abaturage bazahabwa akazi kuva mu byiciro by'abakene, bityo ingorane bateraga umuryango nyarwanda zigabanuke, kando nabo bumve ko bafite agaciro mu bandi;
- Inyungu mu rwego rw'ubukungu: uyu mushinga uzafasha mu kurengera umutungo kamere w'ubutaka, ndetse n'imigezi ntizangizwa n'isuri. Ibyatsi n'ibiti bizaterwa ku nkengeru z'imihanda ingana na 195km no ku mikingo bizafasha mu kurinda imihindagurikire y'ikirere kandi yongere ibicanywa n'ibirumbura ubutaka.

Kubijyanye n'ingaruka izigurikira nizo zagatweho:

- Iyagurwa r'imihanda, rifite gukore, k'ubutaka, inzu, imyaka, ibiti, n'ibindi bikorwa b'abaturage;
- Impanuka mugihe cy'iyubakwa ry'imihanda;
- Izindi ngaruka zaturuka kw'iyubakwa ry'imihanda.
- Uruhurirane rw'imico ku batekinisiye bazaturuka ahandi bakivanga n'abaturage

Kubijyanye n'uruhare rw'abaturage, abitabiriye inama bagaragarijwe ko umushinga aruwabaturage, ko uje kubateza imbere kandi ko bazawugira uwabo. Basobanuriwe ko igihe cy'iyubakwa r'imihanda, aribo bazahabwamo akazi binyuze munzira zo gishishikariza rwiyezamiririmo gutanga akazi k'amaboko kagakorwa n;abagenrwa bikorwa b'umusginga . Ikindi, nuko iyomihanda aribo ije guteza imbere kuko aribo bazayikoresha.Bakanguriwe kuzayifata neza, bakoresha imiganda mukuyitaho kugira ngo izarambe.

Abaturage bahewe umwanya wo kubaza ibibazo cyangwa gutanga ibitekerezo.

Uko ibibazo byagaragara byakemuka.

3. IBIBAZO N'IBISUBIZO

IKIBAZO/Icyifuzo	IGISUBIZO	ICYONGERWAHO
Ese ibyacu bizangizwa bizishyurwa?	Ibintu byose bizangizwa n'umushinga bizishyurwa hashinye kumategeko y'u Rwanda. Aha, abaturage basobanuriwe itegeko N° 32/2015 rwo kuwa 11/06/2015 ryerekeye kwimura abantu ku mpamvu z'inyungu rusange. Kandi mu nama ikuriira tuzafatanya gutora komite nkemura mpaka (GRC)	Yanyuzwe, kandi yizeye ubuyobozi bwiza komite nkemurampaka igomba kuba igizwe n'abantu bizewe
Ubutaka bwacu buzishyurwa?	Ubutaka bwishyurwa iyo bugiye kukoreshwa igikorwa cy'inyungu rusange burengeje 5% by'ubuso bwose bw'ubutaka. Ibi bikaba biri ku byangombwa by'ubutaka inyuma. Byose bizakorwa hisunzwe amategeko	Yanyuzwe
Umushinga uzatangira ryari?	Umushinga waratangiye kuko turi mu gihe cy'amasoko. Muzawubona ko watangiye hamaze gutangwa amasoko kuri ba Rwiyemezamirimo bazaba babonetse bitarenze Ukuboza 2019	Yanyuzwe
Ni ibiki bizishyurwa?	Hazishyurwa imyaka, inzu n'ibindi bintu byose biri ku butaka bushobora kuzatwarwa n'umuhanda, hanshingiyeye kubyo	Yanyuzwe

IKIBAZO/Icyifuzo	IGISUBIZO	ICYONGERWAHO
	amategeko ateganya.	
Tuzahembwa angaha?	Muzahembwa hakurikijwe icyo ushobora gukora kuko hari abafundi, abayedi, abazamu,... Ibiciro bisanzwe muzi ni byo bizakurikizwa	Yanyuzwe
Gushima umushinga	Ni byiza gushima ariko muzageze iyi nkuru nziza no kubandi	Yanyuzwe
Ba Rwiyemezamirimo batishyura.	Ikibazo cya Rwiyemeza mirimo cyarahguruukiwe, cyafatiwe ingamba zizatuma atongera kwambura abamukoreye. Mushyirwa mubikorwa r'umushinga, hazaba hari itsinda rishinzwe gukurikirana imikorere ya Rwiyemezamirimo	Yanyuzwe, ariko bizitabwe ho cyane kuko hari mishinga myinchi batwambuye.
Ese uruhurirane rw'abantu ntiruzatera imico mibi nk'ubusambanyi	Abakozi ba nyakabyizi bazaturuka mu batanyabiorwa baturiyeye imihanda kandi hashyirweho komite nkemurampaka ifasha mu gukemura ibibazo byavugaga igihe icyaricyo cyose	Yanyuzwe

4. UMWANZURO

Intego y'uyu mushinga wo gutunganya imihanda ingana na 195km mu karere ka Nyaruguru ni iyo kurwanya ubukene mu buryo burambye, wongera umusaruro w'ubuhinzi n'ubworozi kandi ugatanga akazi ku bantu benshi. Uzatuma kandi ishoramari riyongera wongere ubushobozi bw'abaturage bwo guhahirana n'utundi turere. Ibi bindi byose rero hamwe n'ibindi ntabashije kurondora bikazadufasha kugera vuba ku ntego z'iterambere ndetse n'icyerekezo

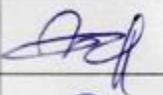
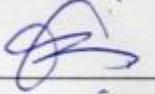
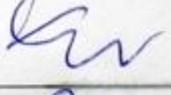
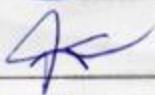
2020.Kubera ibi byose rero, uyu mushinga ukwiye gushyigikirwa kandi ukihutishwa.

Bikorewe Nyaruguru, ku wa 18/08/2019.

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

ON FR 4.

			Village/Cell/Sect	
1.	KAKAKINDI THACIEME	-	Bugina/Gihemvu/ Myabimata	
2.	LUKARAGABEKWE FRUSTIN	0787952806	Gihemvu/Gihemvu/ Myabimata	
3.	Nkabinu Jean Amaswini	078322039	CiLumvu (Gihemvu) Myabimata.	
4.	Nanney Ntibazwenge	0783949216	Uwurusugi/Kabere/Myabimata	
5.	Martin	0787405417	Bugina/Gihemvu/ Myabimata	
6.	Rubana Etechie	0786123523	Kabere/Kabere Myabimata	
7.	Ntakinu Nathan	0783836772	Uwurusugi/Kabere/ Myabimata	
8.	MISHINEGA Ernest	0788538850	Mishungero/ Mishungero/Myabimata	
9.	MIRANZA Bwintshi Boso	-	Gihemvu/Gihemvu Myabimata	
10.	Mukababera Theophile	-	Gihemvu/Gihemvu Myabimata	
11.	Murikare Thomase	0786221179	Gihemvu/Gihemvu Myabimata	
12.	Ntakinu Emmanuel	0785465033	Gihemvu/Gihemvu/ Myabimata	
13.	Adagijomane Innocent	0782389348	Gihemvu/Gihemvu Myabimata	
14.	Ntakinu Samuel	078323849	Gihemvu/Birembe Myabimata	
15.	Lukyerubaka		Gihemvu/Birembe Myabimata	

Habimana J. Paul	0781634740	Kamama/Nyarure/ Munini	
Mukurumira RiSile	07		
Bizumungu Kital	0785219167	Muhoro/Nyarure/ Munini	
Mukungu J. M. V.	0784215271	Muhoro/Nyarure/ Munini	
Munyemuramba Francois	0783949087	Munini/Rumungu/ Buzanze	
Bimungu Vincent	0783245090	Mukanda/Mukanda/ Buzanze	
Niyontaba Jeremie	0781622060	Mukanda/Mukanda Buzanze	
Munyemuramba J. M. V.	0781615771	Mukanda/Mukanda Buzanze	
SEBASTIEN	-	Munini/Nyarure/ Nyarure	
Bukye Ivan Bosco	-	Munini/Nyarure/ Nyarure	
GASTON GORE Victory	-	Munini/Nyarure/ Nyarure	
Munyemuramba Jules	-	Munini/Nyarure/ Nyarure	
Munyemuramba Armand	-	Munini/Nyarure/ Nyarure	
Munyemuramba Lambert	-		
Munyemuramba Felicien	-		
Kamukama Beltrame	-		
Munyemuramba	-		

FR6.

	NAMES			
1	Ndumishimye Pierre	-	Bijugu / Samiyaga / Muyanza	
2	GENEZA Augustin	-	Samiyaga / Muyanza	
3	Ndubankye Pierre	-	Bijugu / Samiyaga Muyanza	
4	Murwanashyaka Modeste	-	Bijugu / Samiyaga Muyanza	
5	Misayo Emmanuel	-	Bijugu / Samiyaga Muyanza	
6	G.S Bijugu	-	Bijugu / Muyanza / Hafabimata	
7	Xhawu Kiriyaga Joseph	-	Bijugu / Muyanza / Hafabimata	
8	Habimana Joseph	078 476579	Gakuri / Rubinye / Hafabimata	
9	Habimana Gloriose	078 2245630	Gakuri / Rubinye / Hafabimata	
	Habimana Pascal	0788 623695	Gakuri / Rubinye Hafabimata	
11	Misyo Musingizi Jacques	0788 043785	Gakuri / Rubinye Hafabimata	
12	Rubonko Francis Xavier	0788 5330694	Gakuri / Rubinye Hafabimata	
13	Bihiyi Mungu Emmanuel	0788 971041	Bijugu / Samiyaga Muyanza	

Consulting Firm: JV: STECOL-HC-HYCOGEC

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION HELD ON 12.10.2019

UTUGARITWA, GIHETA, NYARURE NA NYARUPIRA

SN.	NAMES	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURES
21.	MUKAMUKENZU Flaminie	-	[Signature]
22.	MUKAMUSONA Annemarie	-	[Signature]
23.	MWANAWI I. damascene	0783890400	[Signature]
24.	MUKOERISONI Manicoline	-	[Signature]
25.	MASABO Julenal	-	[Signature]
26.	MUNYANEZA Jean	0782241101	[Signature]
27.	MWIMBAZI Fidelite	0727765078	[Signature]
28.	MURABODORA Theleza	0783949570	[Signature]
29.	MUKAMUSONI Athanasie	-	[Signature]
30.	MAKURE Monique	-	[Signature]
31.	NDAHIMANA Epithamie	-	[Signature]
32.	NAVONGERE Delicite	-	[Signature]
33.	MUNYANEZA donatha	-	[Signature]
34.	MUNGANYINKA Justine	-	[Signature]
35.	MUSABIMANA deVotha	-	[Signature]
36.	RUTEGAMITHIHO damascene	0787005704	[Signature]
37.	MUSABYIMANA Josephine	-	[Signature]
38.	MWIMANA beatha	-	[Signature]
39.	MVABYENDA Anne	-	[Signature]
40.	SIBOMUKEMU Theoneste	0725818900	[Signature]

AKA
GIH

②

Consulting Firm: JV: STECOL-HC-HYCOGEC

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION HELD ON 15/08/2019

SN.	NAMES	PHONE NUMBER	SIGNATURES
41.	NTABARUVIMANA Emmanuel	0780166674	
42.	NYAMAMAZI ANASTASIE	-	
43.	SIBOMANA ANASTASIE	-	
44.	NKURUNZIZA J.M.V	-	
45.	NZEYIMANA Christophe	-	
46.	NZARAMYIMANA Emmanuel	-	
47.	NGIRIMANA Felix	-	
48.	MUSABIMANA Nepo	0781921775	
49.	NSABIMANA Christophe	-	
50.	NKWERISONI Espérance	-	
51.	NZARABYCYI Domitille	-	
52.	HABIMANA Emmanuel	0724401455	
53.	MUKARUTABANA Belicibe	-	
54.	MPARUKUKWEYE SIVIKE	-	
55.	UKWITEGETSI Josephine	-	
56.	HABIMANA Laurent	-	
57.	NTAKIRUTIMANA ALPHONSINE	-	
58.	RUTERUKA Innocent	-	
59.	MUYIZERE Diocres	0726279910	
60.	NVUMUDIMANA Damascene	0728788820	

AKAGI
GHE

(3)

APPENDIX 5: INTERIM CHECKLIST - REVIEW OF E&S IMPLEMENTATION IN T&I BANK-FINANCED WORKS CONTRACTS

Project Name		
Project Number		
Country		
Contract Name		
Contract Duration and completion date		
Implementing Agency		
Review Date		
No	Measure	Current Status (Please elaborate rather than a "Yes/No" - approach)
Contractual Arrangements on site		
1	Is there a full-time Employer's Representative (ER) on site at all times? If not frequency of visits?	
2	Years of experience of the ER?	
3	Name of Supervision Consulting Firm (SC)	
4	Does SC TOR require oversight over ESMP, RAP, HIV/ AIDS awareness implementation?	
5.	If yes, to the above, does the SC contract provide sufficient resources?	
6.	If yes, to the above, does the works contract provide sufficient resources to implement all activities? Are they provisional sums or budgeted activities?	
7	Name of SC Team Leader The Resident Engineer - RE)	
8	Years of experience of RE	
9	Does the Employer have an Environmental Unit - if yes, how many full-time technical staff are employed?	
10	Does the Employer have an Social Unit - if yes, how many full-time technical staff are employed	

Contract Reports and Instruments		
11	Does the Bank receive Monthly Progress Reports from the RE on schedule?	
12	ESMP in place, and cleared, being implemented and documented in the MPRs? Provide dates of submission and clearance and any sequencing of works to accommodate clearance process.	
13	Is the ESMP an integral part of the contractors contract with clear activities and costs?	
14	RAP or ARAP, if required, completed and RAP or ARAP completion Report cleared? Provide dates of submission and clearance and any sequencing of works to accommodate clearance process.	
15	Is there any additional expropriation which will require a RAP amendment?	
16	Contractor's Health and Safety Management Plan in place and approved by ER, and implementation documented in the MPR?	
17	Any Citizen engagement activities under implementation?	
18	Any Gender-based activities and/or data collection in place	
19	Contractor's Traffic Management Plan in place, cleared by RE, and being implemented?	
20	HIV/ AIDS Awareness/STI mitigation measures in place?	
21	Who is HIV/ AIDS service provider? Are they registered with the National Aids Commission?	
Site arrangements		
22	Grievance Redress System in place?	

23	Contractor/Cs/ER combined Meetings with affected communities undertaken and how regularly?	
24	Number of contractor's staff provided with site accommodation.	
25	Distance of contractor's base camp vis-à-vis towns, villages, centers of population and environmentally sensitive areas.	
26	Percentage of staff recruited from the Project Impact Area vs. brought from outside.	
27	Condition of site accommodation and amenities provided.	
28	Do out-of-area workers receive any allowances additional to their salary/wages? If so, please describe.	
29	Wages paid to casual and permanent works and their compliance with local labor laws.	
30	Compliance with local working hours and site safety laws for contractor's workers.	
31	Are Contractor's staff wearing issued personal protection equipment?	
32	Emergency contact numbers for Contractor/ ER shown in conspicuous place?	

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF PAPS

Appendix 6a: Social Economic survey



Microsoft Excel
Worksheet

Appendix 6b: Valuation of properties



PAPs -FR3
NYARUGURU.xls



PAPS-FR4
NYARUGURU.xls



PAPs -FR10
NYARUGURU.xls



PAPs -FR6
NYARUGURU.xlsx