

E878

**THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA**

**DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY  
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**(DCDP)**

*One voice among many voices of Rwanda's poor.*

*" I lost my husband and our house during the genocide. I am living with relatives. I am poor because I am not educated and have no skills to offer. Therefore I am unemployable and unemployed. The small piece of land I have access to is infertile, I cannot afford to cultivate it with the required inputs to guarantee enough produce to feed and sustain my self and my children. I am forced whenever I have some money, to make choices between buying food or taking my sick children to the health center or paying for water. Sometimes, we go for days without eating. When there are micro-credit opportunities in my area, I do not qualify because I have no assets to provide security and only the better-off get access to micro-credit.*

*What I need to lift me out of poverty is training to acquire skills, so that I become employable or more productive. Then I need micro-credit so that I can engage in petty business/trading. I believe with this I can increase my income and pray that from then on I can feed my family, including the two orphaned children (victims of the genocide) I am looking after. I dream that one day I can send them to school so that they will have a better life than I."*

*Margaret Nyiramafaranga  
From Butare Province, Rwanda, (November 2003).*

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT  
FRAMEWORK**

(FINAL DRAFT FEBRUARY 2004)

James Orehmie Monday

**FILE COPY**

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

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DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

LISTS OF ACRONYMS

CDC	-	Community Development Committee
CRDP	-	Community Reintegration and Development Project
DCDP	-	Decentralization and Community Development Project
ESMF	-	Environmental and Social Management Framework
IPDP	-	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
MINALOC	-	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Social Affairs
PCMU	-	Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit
PPCMU	-	Provincial Project Coordination and Management Unit
REMA	-	Rwanda Environment Management Authority

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY****1.1 General Country Status**

Rwanda is small mountainous landlocked country, well endowed with a rich diversity of natural resources in the form of many rivers, lakes, wetlands, and a wide variety of animal species and flora. A country located in Central Africa, at latitude 2 00 S and longitude 30 00 E, Rwanda is bordered to its south by Burundi for about 290km, Tanzania to its east for 217 km, Uganda to its north for 169km and the Democratic Republic of Congo ( DRC, formerly Zaire) to its west for 217 km. Rwanda has a total surface area of 26, 338 sq. km of which the total land area is 24, 948 sq. km and 1, 390 sq. km is water.

Rwanda is also often referred to as the country of a “thousand hills” ( mille collines ), because of its numerous highly dissected hills, often with flat peaks and convex slopes, separated by relatively narrow valleys, with the lowest altitude of 950m at Rusizi River and the highest altitude at Mount Karisimbi of 4,519 m. The average altitude is 1,250 m above sea level.

Notwithstanding, Rwanda remains a poor country. The legacies of the 1994 genocide continue to weigh heavily on the social and economic recovery of Rwanda. The genocide and the preceding civil conflicts impoverished the Rwandese people and increased their vulnerability, particularly the widows and orphans of the genocide, recently returned refugees, resettled internally displaced persons (IDP's), and the families of the detained 120,000 ( at the peak) suspects of crimes of genocide. In 2000, 40% of children between the ages of 7-14 were orphans ( who have lost at least one parent) . Mental health problems, largely the result of the horrors of the genocide and its aftermath, are widespread in a society that is not equipped to deal with it. A 1995 UNICEF survey found that 96% witnessed violence during the genocide, 88% saw dead bodies or parts of bodies, and 70% witnessed someone being killed or injured.

A recent survey of the population also found that poverty/economic hardship, security, health care, and lack of trust/sincerity as the major social problems. The loss of social capital and community solidarity that help to cope with poverty has increased social and economic vulnerability. The rebuilding of the social fabric will take time; continued assistance to reintegrate the vulnerable populations and the rapid expansion of economic opportunities will accelerate the process.

The largest loss of the genocide was in human resources, with close to a million people killed, two million driven into exile, over a hundred thousand in prison, and thousands handicapped physically and mentally. The professional and technically skilled people (i.e. doctors, teachers, nurses, etc.) were singled out for killing in the genocide. While the majority of the refugees have returned, the educated and qualified among them have largely remained in exile. About 800,000 exiled Rwandese, refugees or descendants of refugees from the ethnic violence of 1959, 1962 and 1973-74 returned to Rwanda after the genocide, bringing with them new skills and cultures.

In spite of all of these seemingly insurmountable problems, The Government of Rwanda remains focused on and committed to the fight against poverty and to the re-building of social capital, which is focused in its PRSP. Part of this strategy is the implementation of

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the decentralization policy. Decentralization and Community Development Project (DCDP) is designed and structured to build upon the modest gains achieved so far in the decentralization process as a tool to bringing sustainable social and economic services to its people.

**1.2 Project Objectives**

In line with this strategy and following the successful implementation of the Community Reintegration and Development Project (CRDP), the GoR requested the World Bank for support of its Decentralization and Community Development Project (DCDP).

The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the DCDP is to stabilize and expand the capacity of local government and communities to identify and finance their own development priorities to engender economic growth and reduce poverty according to the Government's decentralization policy.

The main development objective of the project is to strengthen and scale up the CRDP, through a CDD approach to development investment, using a transparent and sustainable mechanism that decentralizes planning, project cycle management and financial management to Districts and Community Development Committees (CDCs).

The CRDP, financed through a Learning and Innovation Loan, is recognized as "best practice" in providing a foundation for the decentralization program of the Government of Rwanda. Progress toward the development objective of the DCDP will more than triple the CRDP's geographic coverage (increase from 11 to 39 Districts) and boost the emergence of a more dynamic local economy through empowered communities leading their own local development process. The new project therefore supports a phased program for Rwanda to progress over 10-15 years to the final vision for decentralization that empowers communities and local governments, realigns the central government's mandate, and improves accountability.

The Specific Objectives of the DCDP are;

- Implementing a mechanism to decentralize planning, project cycle management and financial management to District and Community Development Committee (CDC) level, to enable local governments and communities to identify and finance their own development priorities.
- Testing the mechanism for decentralization, to reinforce their ownership of these investments, and
- Strengthening the capacity of CDCs, local and central government levels to facilitate and implement the community –demand-driven development projects.

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**1.3 Project Description**

The proposed DCDP is structured to achieve its objectives within three major investment components of the project, which are:

- **Component 1: Institutional Capacity Building**

Institutional and capacity building at local and other levels to reinforce the functional framework of decentralization. The project aims to finance participatory assessments in rural and urban areas, and training to strengthen, broaden and deepen capacities of government and communities to plan, manage and finance the delivery of services to their constituents, including assistance to implement the sub-projects in locally conceived development plans. This would include the establishment of;

- (i) adequate accountability and control mechanisms at the sub-national level of government, particularly in the Districts;
- (ii) a monitoring and evaluation system in the Prefectures, Districts and more local levels targeted by the project to complement the central government framework for tracking the PRSP implementation;
- (iii) comprehensive training and capacity building for the sub-national levels of government, in particular, in administrative and financial management.

- **Component 2: Communication, Information and Education**

This will develop messages of two kinds: (i) on laws , regulations, roles and rights of decentralization; and (ii) specifically on the objectives, scope, and means of participation in the project. The communications strategy will also support the project's participatory monitoring and evaluation, including "social audits" for feedback from the communities on project process and results.

- **Component 3: Community Initiatives**

Each of the participating Districts will receive a specified average amount of grant financing to be used for;

- (i) capacity building for preparing development plans and sub projects (infrastructure sub-projects and other activities that directly address social development in the areas of education, health, water and sanitation, nutrition, and social protection);
- (ii) implementation of sub projects, and
- (iii) income generating sub-projects.

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There will also be:

- **Component 4: Project Coordination and Monitoring**

Provision of critical equipment, materials and supplies to the coordination unit for the project (ministry and decentralized levels), as well as covering its operating costs for it to carry out coordination and monitoring responsibilities. Finance two external evaluations (mid-term and final) and annual external audits. Operations research, monitoring and evaluation will be included in each of the above components to make sure that the ministry and all participants in the decentralized process can gauge progress and make adjustments, to bring the desired results.

#### **1.4 Participating Districts and Prefectures.**

The DCDP will more than triple the number of districts which participated in the CRDP , from 11 to 39 The DCDP will continue to operate in the original 11 districts and in 28 new districts. The 39 districts are in Butare, Byumba, Gikongoro, Gisenyi and Umutara Prefectures.

#### **1.5 Environmental and Social Requirements**

The GoR by its national laws and the World Banks Operational and Procedural Policies, specifically OP 4.01 requires the government to prepare a Environment and Social Management Framework , ESMF, which establishes a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of the participating Districts' subproject investments under the proposed DCDP, and then to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during design, implementation and operation of these subprojects to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. This is precisely what is required at this stage of project preparation since the district subprojects have not yet been identified. OP 4.01 further requires that the ESMF report must be disclosed as a separate and stand alone by the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank as a condition for Bank Appraisal of the DCDP. The disclosure of these documents should be both in Rwanda at locations and through media, where it can be accessed by the general public and local communities and at the Infoshop of the World Bank and the date for disclosure must precede the date for appraisal of the project.

#### **1.6 Highlights of the ESMF**

The highlights in this ESMF report are presented as follows:

- Detailed and comprehensive environmental and social baseline data which will provide the environmental and social management process with key baseline information when identifying adverse impacts. The information contains data on Rwanda's bio-physical environmental features such as its ecosystems, geology, hydrology in terms of ground and surface water resources, major and sensitive wetlands, flora and fauna. The report also presents the socio-cultural and political

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context of Rwanda with a special attention to demographics, the main features of poverty, the post-genocidal environment, and the status of the Batwa. .

- A thorough review of the World Banks Safeguards Policies is made with respect to the project's activities and participatory, bottom up approach. Only the safeguards policy OP 4.01 Environmental Assessment is applicable for the DCDP
- Table 6.1 presents a summary of the measures taken to ensure compliance of the project with safeguards policies. Specific environmental and social mitigations measures described in this report are: the procedure for sub-project's proposal, selection, and approval; the monitoring and evaluation disposition, the consultation framework, and a screening form. Summary of the findings and recommendations of the ESMF is outlined in Annex 2.0 of this report.
- The administrative, policy, legislative and regulatory framework in Rwanda for Decentralization in particular and for environmental management in general is presented in chapter 7.0.
- Generic potential adverse environmental and social concerns and impacts from anticipated project activities with root and immediate causes is presented in detail in Section 8.0
- The roles and responsibilities of key institutions and players for the purposes of this ESMF are discussed in Chapter 9.0 and they are;
  - **Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU)** will perform a central processing and coordination role between the Prefectures and REMA on the activities of the Districts and Local Communities by being a channel for receiving, compiling and processing periodic monitoring reports and for issuing necessary guidelines. In addition, the PCMU will monitor the social aspects of the sub projects to ensure that poverty targets are being met. The PCMU will report to the World Bank.
  - **Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA):** One of the primary responsibilities of the newly established REMA is to ensure that all major development projects in Rwanda are subject to mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) pursuant to the new law establishing REMA. REMAs limited role will be to ensure/verify; (i) that the DCDP is being implemented consistent with the provisions of this ESMF, (ii) that the Prefecture's are monitoring the activities of the Districts and Local Communities during construction and post-construction ( i.e. operations stage) at all locations in the Prefectures in which the Districts and Local Communities have their sub projects, (iii) that the cumulative impacts at the National level from the impacts of the multiple sub projects at the District level are adequately mitigated and monitored at the national level. REMA will report to the PCMU and will receive the periodic monitoring reports of the Prefectures through and

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- from the PCMU. The activities of the REMA will be coordinated by the PCMU.
- **The Prefectures** are to be responsible for ; (i) ensuring the activities planned under this DCDP by the Districts and Local Communities comply with Rwanda's environmental laws and requirements, and that of the World Bank's Safeguards Policies, (ii) for receiving, reviewing and commenting, requiring revisions where necessary and clearing of district sub project's completed environmental and social screening form and checklists (iii) carrying out a regular and intrusive monitoring regime of the planning, implementation, construction, operations and maintenance stages of the Districts and Local Communities sub projects (iii) for preparing periodic monitoring reports on the sub projects of the Districts and Local Communities at all stages of operations and to send these reports on a regular basis to the PCMU who will then process them and send them to the REMA and World Bank, (v) to comply with (consistent with national laws) the directives of REMA and PCMU, (vi) to issue directives to the Districts consistent with national laws on environmental requirements.
- **The Districts** will be responsible ; (i) for complying with all national laws regarding the environment and with all social/poverty guidelines, parameters and targets set by the project, and all World Bank Safeguards policies, (ii) to implement this project consistent with the provisions of this ESMF, implementing, inter alia, all appropriate mitigation measures identified in the environmental and social screening form and checklist into the project planning cycle, technical and engineering designs and drawings, and civil works contracts, etc. (iv) to ensure that these mitigation measures are complied with during construction and post construction (i.e. operations ) stages of their activities, by self monitoring of their activities and by periodically reporting to its Prefecture and , (v) to maintain an adequate budget to implement the appropriate maintenance procedures and practices of their operations required to ensure relevant mitigation measures identified in the environmental and social screening form and checklist are implemented and sustained in the sub projects and (vi) to comply with any directives that may be issued from time to time from the PCMU, REMA and Prefecture.

In the few cases where local communities would be implementing their own sub projects the Districts will still be required to perform these roles.

Section 9 also proposes a training program at a Cost of **US\$ 87,500**.

- The Environmental and Management Process is contained in Section 10.0 with the following key features/steps;

Step 1: District CDC's will screen their own sub projects to identify adverse environmental and social impacts using the screening form in Annex 3 and the checklist in Annex 4.

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Step 2: Then the District CDC's will introduce into the sub project design the required measures to mitigate impacts identified from use of the screening form and checklist before submission of the sub project design to the respective Prefecture for review and subsequent environmental and social clearance.

Step 3: The Prefecture<sup>1</sup> will review and clear the sub projects by ensuring sub project designs have identified environmental and social impacts, mitigated these impacts and have monitoring plans and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation.

- Chapter 11.0 contains a detailed Monitoring and evaluation plan, with verifiable indicators, monitoring roles and responsibilities and costs to implement this plan. Chapter 12.0 presents a Consultation framework.

A summary of the costs is presented below.

	Cost in US \$ for Implementing the Monitoring and evaluation			
	Service Providers (for 3years)	Equipment <sup>2</sup>	Vehicles <sup>3</sup>	Total
<b>Districts (39no.)</b>	750/district/year	-	3,000/district	<b>204,750</b>
<b>Prefectures (5no.)</b>	1,500/prefecture/year	-	-	<b>18,000</b>
<b>REMA<sup>4</sup> (1no.)</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>PCMU (1no.)</b>	5,000/year	---	-	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,750</b>	-	<b>117,000</b>	<b><u>US\$237,750</u></b>

**Table 1.1**

<sup>1</sup> The Prefecture only clears the sub projects for environmental and social management. Sub projects are approved by the District Council once they are cleared by the Prefecture from an environmental and social management standpoint.

<sup>2</sup> Equipment cost included in overall project budget elsewhere.

<sup>3</sup> One motorcycle per district. The cost of vehicles for the PCMU is included else in the project budget.

<sup>4</sup> REMA may be able to seek technical assistance from the IDA Multi-Sector Capacity Building Project.

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**Table 1.2**

<b>Cost for Environmental and Social Management of the DCDP (in US\$)</b>	
<i>Monitoring and evaluation Plan</i>	<i>237,750</i>
<i>Training</i>	<i>87,500</i>
<b>Total Costs</b>	<b>325,250</b>

This  
that

means

approximately US\$325,250 or 1.6% of the total budget for the DCDP has to be set aside/budgeted for implementing this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has asked the World Bank for support its Decentralization and Community Development Project (DCDP), as a follow on operation to its recently completed Community Reintegration and Development Project, (CRDP). The activities the DCDP will be financing that would give rise for environmental and social concern were not identifiable during the preparation of the project, as the project is designed using a CDD approach to development planning, project cycle management and financial management to Districts and Community Development Committees.

Therefore, in compliance with national laws of Rwanda and the World Bank's Safeguards Policies, the GoR, represented by the Ministry of Local Government, Information and Social Affairs, (MINALOC) has prepared this Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), to establish a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of the DCDP, and to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operations of the proposed investments, to eliminate their adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The GoR is also required to disclose this document in-country as a separate and stand alone document so that it is accessible by the general public, local communities, other non participating Districts, potential project affected people, local NGO's and all other stakeholders and also at the Infoshop of the World Bank. The date for disclosure must precede the date for appraisal of the project.

Since the project investments mentioned above have not yet been identified, each District that participates in this project will be required to implement the requirements of this ESMF in full, an environmental and social management process that would then subsequently have to be cleared by their Respective District Council and Prefecture and in some cases, the World Bank, prior to approval of their planned sub project investments. This use of this ESMF by the Districts would be the instrument through which the sub project's environmental and social impacts are identified, assessed, evaluated and appropriately mitigated, managed; and monitoring measures designed and incorporated within the sub project itself.

### 2.1 Scope of Work

The scope of work is to :

- **Prepare an Environmental and Social Management and Framework (ESMF)**

This ESMF presents a framework for screening, monitoring and mitigating potential impacts.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

**3.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT**

The Project Development Objective (PDO): The Decentralization and Community Development Project (DCDP) aims to stabilize and expand the capacity of local government and communities to identify and finance their own development priorities to engender economic growth and reduce poverty according to the Government's decentralization policy.

The main development objective of the project is to strengthen and scale up the previous Community Reintegration and Development Project, the CRDP, through a CDD approach to development investment, using a transparent and sustainable mechanism that decentralizes planning, project cycle management and financial management to Districts and Community Development Committees (CDCs).

The CRDP, financed through a Learning and Innovation Loan, is recognized as "best practice" in providing a foundation for the decentralization program of the Government of Rwanda. Progress toward the development objective of the DCDP will more than triple the CRDP's geographic coverage ( increase from 11 to 39 Districts) and boost the emergence of a more dynamic local economy through empowered communities leading their own local development process. The new project therefore supports a phased program for Rwanda to progress over 10-15 years to the final vision for decentralization that empowers communities and local governments, realigns the central government's mandate, and improves accountability.

The Specific Objectives of the DCDP are;

- Implementing a mechanism to decentralize planning, project cycle management and financial management to District and Community Development Committee (CDC) level, to enable local governments and communities to identify and finance their own development priorities.
- Testing the mechanism for decentralization, to reinforce their ownership of these investments, and
- Strengthening the capacity of CDCs, local and central government levels to facilitate and implement the community –demand-driven development projects.

To achieve these objectives, the DCDP is structured into the following components:

- **Component 1: Institutional Capacity Building**

Institutional and capacity building at local and other levels to reinforce the functional framework of decentralization. The project aims to finance participatory assessments in rural and urban areas, and training to strengthen, broaden and deepen capacities of government and communities to plan, manage and finance the delivery of services to their constituents, including assistance to implement the sub-projects in locally conceived development plans. This would include the establishment of;

- (i) adequate accountability and control mechanisms at the sub-national level of government, particularly in the Districts;

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- (ii) a monitoring and evaluation system in the Prefectures, Districts and more local levels targeted by the project to complement the central government framework for tracking the PRSP implementation;
- (iii) comprehensive training and capacity building for the sub-national levels of government, in particular, in administrative and financial management.

- **Component 2: Communication, Information and Education**

This will develop messages of two kinds: (i) on laws , regulations, roles and rights of decentralization; and (ii) specifically on the objectives, scope, and means of participation in the project. The communications strategy will also support the project's participatory monitoring and evaluation, including "social audits" for feedback from the communities on project process and results.

- **Component 3: Community Initiatives**

Each of the participating Districts will receive a specified average amount of grant financing to be used for;

- (i) capacity building for preparing development plans and sub projects ( infrastructure sub-projects and other activities that directly address social development in the areas of education, health, water and sanitation, nutrition, and social protection);
- (ii) implementation of sub-projects; and
- (iii) income-generating sub-projects.

- **Component 4: Project Coordination and Monitoring**

Provision of critical equipment, materials and supplies to the coordination unit for the project ( ministry and decentralized levels), as well as covering its operating costs for it to carry out coordination and monitoring responsibilities. Finance two external evaluations (mid-term and final) and annual external audits. Operations research, monitoring and evaluation will be included in each of the above components to make sure that the ministry and all participants in the decentralized process can gauge progress and make adjustments, to bring the desired results.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

**4.0 METHODOLOGY AND CONSULTATION**

The study was conducted by the consultant using the following approach and methodology;

- Review of the DCDP literature including the Project Concept Document (PCD), the evolving draft Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the approved Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS), Rwanda's PRSP, the Bank CAS for Rwanda, Mission Aide Memoires, Project Documents of MINALOC, the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, Rwanda's Decentralization Policy and corresponding law No. 04/2002, other numerous relevant laws, regulations, decrees, acts, policies and guidelines, World Bank Safeguards Policies and other relevant documents.
- THE ESMF was also informed by two independent social studies on the Bawtwa in the expected project areas.
- A 14 day study tour in Rwanda during which discussions were held with numerous, relevant national, prefectures and district agencies and local communities( See Annex 1.0 for complete list). The Prefectures visited were Butare, Byumba, Gikongoro, Gisenyi and Umutara, which are the five participating prefectures. Within each prefecture, visits were made to a representative sample of districts that participated in the CDRP and those additional districts who would also be invited to participate in the DCDP. Using the specific circumstances of each district visited, the particular readiness of the district was studied, their capacity to implement the proposed environmental and social management process and mitigation measures was assessed, and discussed appropriate recommendations for improvement in service delivery, mitigation, monitoring, institutional requirements and their training and capacity building needs. This was also done for each Prefecture visited and for the PCMU. The Districts and Prefectures remained extremely supportive of the planned DCDP and their level of support was evident in their enthusiasm to participate and their lively contribution in the discussions and field visits, and also in their verbal statements. In this spirit of commitment, support and ownership, the recommendations reached in this report were jointly agreed to as reflecting the needs of the District's and the Prefecture's, and were thus seen as sustainable.
- During the discussions with the Districts and the Prefectures, the use, scope and efficacy of existing environmental requirements at the national level was discussed and mutually agreed conclusions were drawn for implementation of these requirements at district level.
- The discussions and field visits took the form of the consultant and a member of the PCMU arriving at a pre-arranged meeting at the offices of the District, or Prefecture, etc. where most if not all of the senior management of the CDC or Prefecture visited was present. Following introductory remarks by the member of the PCMU accompanying the consultant, the administrative head of the agency/office visited would make his remarks and then the consultant was invited to make his presentation. The presentation of the Consultant can be generally

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characterized as stating the purpose of his mission, followed by explaining in some detail the requirements of the ESMF and the key features of the corresponding World Bank Operational Policies , a call for the District/Prefecture to share their experiences during CRDP or any other project regarding any environmental and social issues in light of the requirements of the ESMF, and then the consultant would finalize his remarks by discussing potential planned investments that Districts may seek under this project . This was followed by an open Q&A session often followed by a visit to sub project sites financed under the CRDP, in the case of the Districts. On completion of the field visits, the group returned to the administrative offices, where a summary meeting was held to discuss environmental and social concerns based on observations of/ from the field/site visits, previous shared experiences and recommendations and requirements for compliance with the ESMF requirements for the DCDP.

- The discussion with communities were held in a “town-hall” type meeting. The discussion with the local communities was very informative and demonstrated that poor members of society if consulted, had the unique potential to say undiluted what their concerns and aspirations were, and to make quality and valuable contributions for the sustainable implementation of any project and on their socio-economic development, ultimately. The consultant would start the discussions by stating that the purpose of his visit was to meet with them to hear first hand and directly from them, what their particular circumstance was .The consultant would often go around the “hall”, from individual to individual, recording their responses to two pertinent questions, which were (i) **why are you poor?**, and (ii) **what do you need to get out of poverty?** The consultant also explained the modus operandi of the DCDP, the significance of the ESMF, the environmental and social management process and explained to them how their participation would be sought and how project success depended on that. The discussions with communities also demonstrated that there was some capacity for communities to implement some type of sub projects, such as soil conservation and small civil works.
- These discussions with the communities was very insightful and is the basis for most of the measures contained in this ESMF. The consultations with the PCMU, Prefectures and Districts proved invaluable in designing and coming up with appropriate solutions and recommendations that the District’s could claim ownership of and thus ensure the sustainability of the project as a whole. These discussions and consultations were the backbone of the work done by the consultant.
- Report writing.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## 5.0 BASELINE DATA

### 5.1 The Bio - Physical Environmental Features

Rwanda is small mountainous landlocked country, located in Central Africa, at latitude 2 00 S and longitude 30 00 E, bordered to its south by Burundi for about 290km, Tanzania to its east for 217 km, Uganda to its north for 169km and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC, formerly Zaire) to its west for 217 km. Rwanda has a total surface area of 26, 338 sq. km of which the total land area is 24, 948 sq. km and 1, 390 sq. km is water.

Rwanda is often referred to as the country of a “thousand hills” (mille collines ), because of its numerous highly dissected hills, often with flat peaks and convex slopes, separated by relatively narrow valleys, with the lowest altitude of 950m at Rusizi River and the highest altitude at Mount Karisimbi 4,519 m. The average altitude is 1,250 m above sea level.

Rwanda can be divided into six topographical regions which are;

- From west to east are the narrow Great Rift Valley, which slopes sharply to Lake Kivu
- The Volcanic Virunga Mountains, whose highest peak, the snow capped Mount Karisimbi, towers over the high north western lava plains.
- The steep north-south rise of the Congo – Nile Basins divide, whose width averages 25 km.
- The ridge of the Congo – Nile Basins divide , with an average elevation of 2750m above sea level.
- The central plateaus east of the mountains, which are covered by rolling hills.
- The savannas and swamps of the eastern and south eastern border areas, which cover one-tenth of the nations land area and include the vast Kagera National Park.

Most of Rwanda is at least 900m above sea level, the central plains have an average elevation of 1932m, while southeastern Rwanda has a desert like terrain.

#### 5.1.1 Climate

Rwanda’s high altitude, accounts for its tropical highland climate. Daily temperatures typically range as much as 25 C. The sun shines nearly all year round, and throughout much of the year, the mean daily temperature is close to 24 C. Most of the country has minimum night temperatures of around 10 C and maximum daytime temperatures of around 34 C . There are two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. The October/November to January wet season is known as “the short rains”. The main rainy season, lasting from mid-march to the end of May, is the period with the most heavy

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rains. The dry seasons, which last from January to mid- March and from June to the end of September.

Kigali, the capital and largest city, is located on Rwanda's central plateau, its average temperature is 19 °C with 1020 mm of rainfall annually. Mean annual rainfall in the mountainous zone is around 2400 mm a year, declining to 1200mm a year in the central plains and to as low as 700 mm a year in the eastern areas.

### 5.1.2 Hydrology

Rwanda's hydrology is characterized by a dense hydrographic network of lakes, rivers and wetlands. The country is divided into two major drainage basins, the Nile to the east and the Congo to the west. The Congo River Basin covers 25% of Rwanda and receives 10% of the total national rainfall. The Nile River Basin covers an area of 75% of the territory and receives 90% of the national rainfall. The waters of the Nile River basin flow out through the Akagera river system, which contributes between 8% and 10% to the Nile drainage system.

The Congo River Basin is the largest river basin of Africa, covering over 12% of the continent. It extends over nine countries and the largest area is in the DRC. It is also, one of the most humid basins of Africa. Most of the flows of the Congo River Basin in Rwanda, is into Lake Kivu, which is connected with Lake Tanganyika through the Rusizi border river between Congo, Rwanda and Burundi.

Country	Total area of the country (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area of the country within the Basin (km <sup>2</sup> )	As % of total area of the Basin (%)	As % of total area of the Country (%)	Average annual rainfall in the basin area (mm)		
					Min	Max	mean
Zambia	752,610	177,735	4.7	23.6	985	1420	1195
Tanzania	945,090	244,593	6.5	25.9	720	1385	970
Burundi	27,834	14,574	0.4	52.4	920	1565	1155
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>26,340</b>	<b>6,464</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>1135</b>	<b>1580</b>	<b>1365</b>
Central Africa	622,980	403,570	10.7	64.8	1065	1680	1465
Cameroon	475,440	96,395	2.5	20.3	1440	1670	1545
Congo - Brazzaville	342,000	246,977	6.5	72.2	1190	1990	1660
Angola	1,246,700	285,395	7.5	22.9	785	1635	1375
Congo - DRC/Kinshasa	2,344,860	2,313,350	61.1	98.7	775	2115	1540
For Congo River Basin		3,789,053	100.0		720	2115	1470

**Table 5.1<sup>5</sup> The Congo River Basin: Areas and Rainfall**

The irrigation potential of the Congo river basin in Rwanda has been estimated at about 9000 ha, mainly consisting of areas in the valley bottoms .

<sup>5</sup> FAO.

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Country	Irrigation Potential (ha)	Gross Potential Irrigation Water Requirements		Area under irrigation (ha)
		Per ha (m <sup>3</sup> /ha per year)	Total (km <sup>3</sup> /year)	
Zambia	101,000	19,500	1.970	5,000
Tanzania	0	13,000	0.000	0
Burundi	105,000	13,000	1.365	14.4
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>0.117</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Central Africa	1,400,000	18,000	25.200	0
Cameroon	50,000	14,000	0.700	1,650
Congo-Brazzaville	255,000	13,000	3.315	217
Angola	900,000	20,000	18.000	2,000
Congo – DRC/Kinshasa	6,980,000	15,500	108.190	10,500
<b>For Congo River Basin</b>	<b>9,800,000</b>		<b>158.857</b>	

**Table 5.2 <sup>6</sup> The Congo River Basin: Irrigation potential, water requirements and areas under irrigation.**

Whereas, the Nile River, with an estimated length of over 6800km, is the longest river in the World, flows from south to north over 35 degrees of latitude. It is fed by two main river systems: the White Nile, with its sources on the equatorial plateau (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Congo and Uganda), and the Blue Nile, with its sources in the Ethiopian Highlands. The sources are located in humid regions, with an average rainfall of over 1000mm per year. The total area of the Nile basin represents 10.3% of the area of the continent of Africa and spreads through 10 countries. Rwanda is completely integrated into the Nile Basin.

Country	Total area of the country (km <sup>2</sup> )	Area of the country within the Basin (km <sup>2</sup> )	As % of total area of the Basin (%)	As % of total area of the Country (%)	Average annual rainfall in the basin area (mm)		
					Min	Max	mean
					Burundi	27,834	13,260
<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>26,340</b>	<b>19,876</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>1,105</b>
Tanzania	945,090	84,200	2.7	8.9	625	1,630	1,015
Kenya	580,370	46,229	1.5	8.0	505	1,790	1,260
Cong	2,344,860	22,143	0.7	0.9	875	1,915	1,245
Uganda	235,880	231,366	7.4	98.1	395	2,060	1,140
Ethiopia	1,100,010	365,117	11.7	33.2	205	2,010	1,125
Eritrea	121,890	24,921	0.8	20.4	240	665	520
Sudan	2,505,810	1,978,506	63.6	79.0	0	1,610	500
Egypt	1,001,450	326,751	10.5	32.6	0	120	15
<b>For Nile River Basin</b>		<b>3,112,369</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>615</b>

**Table 5.3 <sup>7</sup> The Nile River Basin: Areas and Rainfall**

<sup>6</sup> FAO.

<sup>7</sup> FAO.

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The irrigation potential of the Nile river basin in Rwanda has been estimated at about 150,000 ha, mainly consisting of areas in the valley bottoms.

Country	Irrigation Potential (ha)	Gross Irrigation Water Requirement		Actual Flows		Flows after deduction for Irrigation and losses		Area already under irrigation (ha)
		Per ha (m <sup>3</sup> /ha.yr)	Total (km <sup>3</sup> /yr)	Inflow (km <sup>3</sup> /yr)	Outflow (km <sup>3</sup> /yr)	Inflow (km <sup>3</sup> /yr)	Outflow (km <sup>3</sup> /yr)	
Burundi	80,000	13,000	1.04	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.46	0
Rwanda	150,000	12,500	1.88	1.50	7.00	0.46	4.09	2,000
Tanzania	30,000	11,00	0.33	7.00	10.70	4.09	7.46	10,000
Kenya	180,000	8,500	1.53	0.00	8.40	0.00	6.87	6,000
Congo	10,000	10,000	0.10	0.00	1.50	0.00	1.40	0
Uganda	202,000	8,000	1.62	28.70	37.00	23.83	30.51	9,120
Ethiopia	2,220,000	9,000	19.98	0.00	80.10	0.00	6012	23,160
Eritrea	150,000	11,000	1.65	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.55	15,124
Sudan	2,750,000	14,000	38.50	117.10	55.50	90.63	31.13	1,935,200
Egypt	4,420,000	13,000	57.46	55.50	-	31.13	-26.33	3,078,000
Sum of Countries	10,192,000		124.08					5,078,604
For Nile River Basin	<8,000,000							

**Table 5.4<sup>8</sup>: The Nile River Basin: Irrigation potential, water requirements and areas under irrigation**

### 5.1.3 Lakes

Rwanda has some 28 lakes of significant size. Six among the largest are entirely within the national territory: Runhondo, Muhazi, Mugasera, Ihema, Rwanye and Burera. Three others, Rugwero, Cyohoha and Kivu, are shared with neighboring countries. The largest and most spectacular is Lake Kivu, so large as to seem almost like a sea to the landlocked inhabitants.

Lake Kivu lies at 1,460m above sea level and is 90 km long (north-south) and 49 km wide (east-west). From an average depth of 220m, it plunges to a maximum depth of 475m. Lake Kivu has a rough, jagged coast and contains numerous islands, the largest of which is Idjwi. Lake Kivu lies on the border with Congo in Western Rwanda at the foot of the Virunga Volcanoes. Kivu's shores are densely populated and the principal town on the Rwandan side is Gisenyi. Although it is supplied with fish, the lake is poor in fauna but rich in volcanic substance. Great volumes of dissolved methane gases that may be developed as energy sources exist in its deep waters. Lake Kivu drains to the south into lake Tanganyika by the swiftly descending Ruzizi River.

The Central Plains are drained by the Nyabugogo, and Akanyaru rivers. Rwanda's eastern border is formed by the Akagera River on its way to Lake Victoria.

The rivers and lake cover some 135,000 ha, or 5% of national territory.

<sup>8</sup> FAO

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#### 5.1.4 Wetlands

Wetlands cover a total area of 164,000 ha or about 6% of the territory. The wetlands (*marais* in French) include a variety of ecosystems, ranging from large, permanently flooded swamy peat-lands to smaller, seasonally flooded wetlands with a more mineral soil. The main swamps are Akanyaru (30,000 ha) on the Border with Burundi, Mugesera-Rugwero in the southeast, Kagera swamps along the Tanzania border in the east, Nyabarongo ( 10,000 ha) and the Rugezi wetlands (5,000 ha) in the north. The wetlands serve as troughs for sediment particles and play an important role in the national water balances by acting as a buffer, thus reducing the maximal flow rates during the rainy season and maintaining a relatively high flow rate during the dry season. Currently, an estimated 94,000 ha have been brought under agriculture, the large majority of this being spontaneous agriculture with maize, sweet potatoes and beans. In addition, the wetlands are used for a variety of traditional activities including the collection of leaves to make handicrafts, extensive grazing and making of bricks. Wetlands also provide a spawning habitat for fish, and are of great significance for biodiversity conservation.

#### 5.1.5 Soils

Rwanda's soils contain many of the metal compounds found in laterite soils, but are generally lighter, more fertile, more workable, and less problematic to farmers than true laterite soils. There are two sub zones, with vastly different soils. To the northwest and the lower portions of the larger river valleys are very fertile volcanic soils covering approx. 10% of the country. Elsewhere, the largely metamorphic bedrock has produced generally poor quality with fertility varying and depending on extent of erosion and leaching.

About 30% of Rwanda's land is suitable for farming, and another 30% for grazing. Except where the land is seriously eroded or leached by heavy farming, the soils have good humus content and fertility. Intensive food crop production, often on steep slopes, has led to serious soil erosion. Pastureland has also been overgrazed in many areas. Population pressure on the richer lands is sufficiently intense that soil damage, which is due to leaching, erosion, and intensive farming without adequate fertilizer, is an increasingly serious problem.

Many members of local communities complained of problems associated with low soil fertility on levels of food production and household incomes.

Rwanda being one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, and with the mountainous terrain and steep slopes coupled with the expanding growth rate which has been exacerbated by the added pressure for land to support the returnees, agricultural land is becoming increasingly degraded. Farmers are intensify land use to meet food needs without proper management practices and external inputs. The resulting depletion of nutrients from the soils has caused crop production to stagnate or decline, with a significant adverse impact on Rwanda's food security situation.

Rates of nutrient depletion range from moderate, 30 to 60 kilograms of NPK<sup>9</sup> per hectare per year in the humid forest areas and wetlands to high, above 60 kilograms in the

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<sup>9</sup> NPK means nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium .

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highland areas. It is estimated that in bad years, the difference between nutrient inputs and nutrient losses in Rwanda can be as bad as -136 kilograms of NPK per hectare. Nutrient imbalances are highest where fertilizer use is particularly low and nutrient loss, mainly from soil erosion, is high.

More nitrogen and potassium than phosphorous get depleted because, nitrogen and potassium losses primarily arise from leaching and soil erosion. These soil problems result mainly from continuous cropping of cereals without rotation with legumes, inappropriate soil conservation practices, and inadequate amounts of fertilizer use.

Fertilizer tends to be used mostly on cash and plantation crops because of the high profitability of fertilizers in the production of export crops. Food/subsistence crops get less fertilizer because of unfavorable crop/fertilizer price ratios and financial constraints faced by farmers.

Although increasing the use of mineral fertilizer may be the centerpiece of the strategy to balance nutrient depletion and improve soil fertility and productivity, it should not be taken to mean that fertilizer levels should be increased beyond basic requirements. Indeed, surpassing recommended levels for less-responsive varieties and in poorly managed cropping systems can lead to high nutrient losses and low yields. Moreover, to achieve intended goals which are to increase rural incomes through increased agricultural productivity, inter alia, fertilizer use must be combined with a broad spectrum of complimentary practices, such as soil conservation, recycling of crop residues, livestock management, and use of organic fertilizers.

### 5.1.6 Forests

Rwanda's remaining natural forests, the Nyungwe Forest, the Gishwati Forest and the Mukara Forest, are highland forests around the volcanoes, have a high degree of biological diversity and rare animal species, such as mountain gorillas, ruwenzori colobus monkeys and golden chimpanzees.

It is estimated that there are 2150 plant species to be found in Rwanda, with around 700 species of these acknowledged to have medicinal value.

Towards the east of the country lies the Akagera National Park, the Mutara game reserve forests galleries and wooded savannahs.

Population pressures have already drastically reduced the land area of the natural forests of Rwanda from about 30% to presently under 10% in less than a century. The deforestation of Rwanda's remaining forests is also the result of high fuel wood consumption. Heavily populated and cultivated areas adjacent to the natural forest, as well as the recent wars, have resulted in massive deforestation and loss of genetic diversity within Rwanda's natural forest.

Clearance for farming and pasture land has also contributed to the reduction in forest cover, as well as harvesting for fuel wood and timber for housing and small scale mining. Production of export crops is also a factor in forest destruction: half the forests around the volcanoes in the north were cleared for pyrethrum plantations in the 1960's, and areas around the Nyungwe were cleared for tea plantations.

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Preliminary estimates indicate that the protected areas and forest reserves were seriously damaged as a result of recent wars. From an estimated pre-1994 total surface area of 417,000 ha, it is thought that they have been reduced to approximately 226,000 ha. Specifically, the Akagera National Park was reduced to less than one-third of its original size when the Umutara prefecture was created in 1996 for the resettlement of returning refugees. The Gishwati Forest has all but disappeared (from a pre-war estimate of 37,000 ha, only about 2,000 ha now remain).

### 5.1.7 National Parks/Forest Reserves at a Glance

The national parks in Rwanda are:

- Volcanoes National Park
- Akagera National Park
- Nyungwe National Park
- Giswati Forest Reserves

These areas are exclusively reserved for the protection of flora and fauna, eco-tourism, biodiversity conservation, and for geological formations of scientific and aesthetic value.

### 5.1.8 Volcanoes

The Virunga Volcanic range, north of Lake Kivu extends some 80 km along the borders of Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. The range runs east-west, perpendicular to the Rift Valley in which lake Kivu lies. Of its eight major volcanic peaks, the highest is Karisimbi at 4,507m above sea level. This strotovolcano is part of a group of volcanoes in the Bufumbira field which is an eastern region of the Virunga. Visoke volcano is also located in the Bufumbira field, with a peak elevation of 3, 660 m above sea level.

Individual volcanoes bear Rwanda descriptive names, such as Sabinio ( Sabinyo; "Old Man with Large Teeth" ) and Muhavura ("Landmark", or "Guide").

The six volcanoes of the center and east are extinct. Mikeno and Sabinio are the oldest of these, dating from the early part of the Pleistocene Epoch (the Pleistocene began about 1,800,000 years ago and lasted until about 10,000 years ago); their craters have disappeared, and erosion has imposed a jagged relief. In the middle Pleistocene (900,000 to 130,000 years ago), Karisimbi, Visoke, Mgahinga, and Muhavura appeared, all but Karisimbi possessing a crater summit. The crater of Muhavura contains a small lake. Not more than 20,000 years ago Nyiragongo and Nyamulagira emerged at the western end of the chain, both with extensive craters. The main crater of Nyiragongo is about 1.2 km across and contains a liquid lava pool. The lava field of these two volcanoes has remained active, and some of the flows have reached as far as Lake Kivu, notable eruptions occurring in 1912, 1938, and 1948. In 2002 lava from Nyiragongo destroyed much of the nearby city of Goma, in Congo, leaving thousands homeless. Many lesser cones flank the major volcanoes.

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The Virunga Mountains rise out of densely populated plateaus that are inhabited mostly by Rwandan cultivators and, certain areas, by cattle herders. A wide variety of vegetation grows on the slope of Karisimbi. One type that grows in the lower afro-alpine zones of Karisimbi is the Lobelia or Senecio plant. In Mudende, a commune in Gisenyi, wheat, potatoes and other crops are grown in the rich volcanic soils at the foot hills of Karisimbi. Mudende is also the name of the largest cinder cone in this area, and agriculture completely covers this extinct cinder cone, and crops are even grown inside that crater itself.

The Southern flanks of the central and eastern mountains comprise Volcanoes National Park in Northwest Rwanda, protecting the mountains alpine vegetation, as well as wildlife that includes the golden monkey and the mountain gorilla.

Human activity and settlement is dangerously close to these volcanoes.

**5.1.9 Wildlife**

The dense high altitude forests of Volcanoes National Park is home to about half (320) of the Worlds remaining population (650) of Mountain Gorillas. Mountain gorillas eat large amounts of vegetation from more than 70 different plant species and spend about 30% of each day foraging for food. They consume roots, leaves, stems of herbs, vines from trees, shrub-sized plants, wild celery, gallium, vines, berries, barks and bamboo shoots.

Among the 12 species of primates in the Nyungwe National Park, are the black and white Colobus monkeys, that wonder around in huge troupes, some of which are made up of over 300 agile individuals. There are also known to be 275 species of birds in the Nyungwe.

In the Akagera National Park is the largest variety of wildlife species that include Buffalo, zebras, antelope, warthogs, chimpanzees, lions, elephants, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, as well as the rare species – such as the giant pangolin, or anteater.

The main threat they face is the destruction of their habitats and poaching.

**5.1.10 Critical Habitats**

As the pressure for access to land increases, human activity and settlement threatens to enter these protected forests and parks and to destroy these natural habitats. In the past, the demand to convert more land to agricultural use for instance, led to the destruction of some of Rwanda's wetlands (marais), which has resulted in flooding, loss of wildlife habitats and sedimentation.

Currently, none of the country's wetlands has a protected status (except the wetlands in Akagera National Park). Nevertheless, five wetlands have been described as crucial for the protection of birdlife. These are Mugesera, Kagera, Nyabarongo, Rugezi Swamp, and the Akanyaru wetlands. These wetlands also support a number of globally threatened species and restricted range species, such as water turtles, crocodiles, snakes, otters and a large variety of water birds including herons, egrets, ducks,

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warblers and weavers. Some 180 bird species have been identified in the wetland habitats of Rwanda, including 6 European migrant birds.

### 5.1.11 Agricultural Produce

The main agricultural produce of Rwanda are Tea, Coffee, Pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), bananas, beans, sorghum, potatoes, wheat, corn, maize, rice ; and livestock.

## 5.2 The Sociopolitical Environment

### 5.2.1 The Demographics

Rwanda remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Rwanda's population of 8.5 million in 2000, made up of Hutus, Tutsis and Batwas, is growing at between 2.5% -2.9 % per annum. Its population density of 337 per km<sup>2</sup> in 1999 is in the top ten in the world, nearly 50% of the population is 16 years old or younger and 90% live in rural areas. Agriculture is the primary economic activity for the 90% of the population living in the rural areas but Rwanda ran out of new arable land almost 20 years ago and agricultural productivity has been on the decline. The severe degradation of scarce land, forests and water resources that support agriculture has become an obstacle to the revival of the rural economy.

The health status in Rwanda is poor. The social indicators related to health and survival have more or less stagnated in the last twenty years, with life expectancy of 49 years in 2000 compared to 46 in 1980, and infant mortality of 107 per 1000 live births compared to 128 in 1980. The incidence of HIV/AIDS is high, with 10.8% of the rural and 11.6 % of the urban populations over 12 years of age, seropositive. Water and sanitation services are deficient, with access to potable water by about 52% of households, a decline from 64% at the end of the 1980's. HIV/AIDS, persistent malaria, violent conflicts and

**Table 5.5 , Rwanda: Demographic and Social Indicators<sup>10</sup>**

	1980	1990	2000
<b>Population ( millions)</b>	<b>5.163</b>	<b>6.879</b>	<b>8.5</b>
<b>% Female</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>53.5</b>
<b>Fertility Rate</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>Poverty (Headcount index (%))</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Infant Mortality ( per 1000 births)</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>Under 5 Mortality ( per 1000 births)</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 births)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>810</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Prevalence ( ages 15-49)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Prevalence (over 12yrs): rural</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS Prevalence ( over 12yrs) :urban</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>Literacy</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>    Males</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>    Females</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47.8</b>
<b>Gross Primary School Enrolment</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>    %Girls in total enrolment</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>49.6</b>
<b>Net Primary Enrolment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>73.3</b>
<b>Gross Secondary School Enrolment</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>    % Girls in total enrolment</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>50.67</b>
<b>Higher Education: % girls in total enrolment</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>26.9</b>

<sup>10</sup> World Bank

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their aftermath, malnutrition and poor quality health care have been major factors in poor survival indicators.

In Rwanda, there are three official languages, Kinyarwanda, English and French. Kinyarwanda, is the native language of all the Rwandese, irrespective of ethnicity. Swahili is also widely spoken.

### **5.2.2 The Legacies of the Genocide and other Past Civil Strife**

The legacies of the genocide continue to weigh heavily on the social and economic recovery of Rwanda. The genocide and the preceding civil conflicts impoverished Rwandese and increased their vulnerability, particularly the widows and orphans of the genocide, recently returned refugees, resettled internally displaced persons (IDP's), and the families of the detained 120,000 (at the peak) suspects of crimes of genocide. In 2000, 40% of children between the ages of 7-14 were orphans (have lost at least one parent) . Mental health problems, largely the result of the horrors of the genocide and its aftermath, are widespread in a society that is not equipped to deal with it. A 1995 UNICEF survey found that 96% witnessed violence during the genocide, 88% saw dead bodies or parts of bodies, and 70% witnessed someone being killed or injured.

A recent survey of the population found that poverty/economic hardship, security, health care, and lack of trust/sincerity as the major social problems. The loss of the social capital and community solidarity that help to cope with poverty has increased social and economic vulnerability. The rebuilding of the social fabric will take time; continued assistance to reintegrate the vulnerable populations and the rapid expansion of economic opportunities will accelerate the process.

The largest loss of the genocide was in human resources, with close to a million people killed, two million driven into exile, over a hundred thousand in prison, and thousands handicapped physically and mentally. The professional and technically skilled people (i.e. doctors, teachers, nurses, etc.) were singled out for killing in the genocide. While the majority of the refugees have returned, the educated and qualified among them have largely remained in exile. About 800,000 exiled Rwandese, refugees or descendants of refugees from the ethnic violence of 1959, 1962 and 1973-74 returned to Rwanda after the genocide, bringing with them new skills and cultures.

### **5.2.3 National Unity and Reconciliation**

Since the genocidal war, the government is strongly committed to social capital formation and social cohesion, by ensuring that the different ethnic groups within society, civil society organizations, and private sectors are all inclusive of the development agenda. One of the most obvious of government's moves towards strengthening the country's social fabric has been to remove any reference to ethnic affiliation in government issued identity cards. Furthermore, good governance, national dialogue, resettlement and reintegration of victims of genocide including refugees and IDPs, poverty reduction and the adjudication of cases of the genocide suspects are now the hallmarks of Rwanda's development efforts.

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### 5.2.4 The Batwa Groups

The Batwa people of Rwanda (commonly referred to as Twas), are recognized the world over as Indigenous People. More significantly, the World Bank's Operational Directive OD 4.20, also categorizes them as Indigenous people. The Batwa in Rwanda who constitute around 1% of the population, live in general in high altitude forests. Their main occupational pursuits are hunting, gathering and to a lesser extent, pottery. But, there are also Batwa living among the rest of the population throughout much of Rwanda, and in some of the Districts where the DCDP will be implemented. However, the high altitude forests where Batwa forest dwellers are found is not comprised in the project area.

In post-genocide Rwanda, people are determined to see and define themselves as a homogeneous society and not along the ethnic/occupational lines of the different groups that characterized the past and laid the foundation for much of the violence and political unrest that marred most of Rwandese history. The Constitution states that all persons are equal before the law and shall enjoy, without any discrimination, equal protection of the law.

Yet, there are Batwa in Rwanda who are excluded from national development activities and programs, and not consulted. They are also generally discriminated against and remain among the poorest of the poor and are critically vulnerable. For example, not all have access to education, health and other social services, and according to them they often suffer from physical and violent abuse from other members of society.

Nevertheless, given the post-genocide political context, it was found that at least some Batwa in the project areas visited were concerned about being "separated" or singled out even for their own good. Thus, in the context where the Rwanda people want to identify themselves as Rwandese only, attempts at identifying the Batwa as indigenous people in project areas was a very sensitive move. This sensitivity was evident throughout the in-country consultations with local communities, among both Batwa and non Batwa; and with the district authorities as part of the preparation of this ESMF. See also the social report **study in Annex 7.0.**

### 5.2.5 Characteristics of Poverty

- **How is poverty manifest?**

Poverty in Rwanda is lack of financial means. The per capita income, at US\$220, is still much lower than the US\$370 it was, in 1990 and 60% of the households live below the poverty line, compared to about 40% in 1985. 90% of the population are rural and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. In 2001 Agriculture accounted for 40.5% of GDP.

Poverty is also defined in terms of lack of access to social services ( education, health, and other social services ) especially among vulnerable and/or minority groups such as the women, youth, IDPs, Batwa, etc.

- **Where are the poor?**

Poverty continues to be essentially a rural phenomenon. All the provinces in Rwanda suffered reductions in household and individual incomes over the last two decades.

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Even prefectures with high agricultural potential, such as Ruhengeri, have been adversely affected by lack of security due to rebel incursions from neighboring Congo.

Poverty is also mostly pervasive among the most vulnerable segments of the societies, at the bottom of the social ladder. Thus, to combat poverty, the government has established a community development policy, supported by a fiscal, political, and administrative decentralization structure from district, sector, all the way down to cellule/community level, in order to ensure community participation in the development agenda. In practice, communities work with the decentralized structures at the cellules and sector level to identify their own needs and priorities, develop their own development plan and contribute towards the implementation and monitoring of those plans. The plans are then consolidated to form a district development plan, consequently implemented by the district. The government has made concerted efforts to strengthen the capacity at the local government/district level to develop and implement development plans. As such, all districts in Rwanda have or are in process of formulating their own district development plans.

This bottom up participatory approach to development will result in providing voice, decision making, and resources to communities to implement their own development needs. This is expected to result in poverty reduction and growth through empowerment, help build social capital, and better transparency and accountability.

Based on the results of the in-country consultations with local communities, local and central governments and civil society members during the preparation of this ESMF, the following categorization of the poor has emerged:

**Who are the Poor?**

- Rural households.
- Female headed households, other households with less than two adult-members, elderly and handicapped persons.
- Large households.
- Recently resettled internally displaced people (IDP's) and returned and returning refugees.
- The Batwa People.

The groups are not mutually exclusive.

**Why are they poor?**

- **Rural Households**
  - low agricultural productivity, declining soil fertility and environmental degradation.
  - lack of access to land, land fragmentation, insecurity of land tenure.
  - lack of access to markets, absence of rural commercial activity and alternative income earning opportunities.
  - social and economic isolation due to high transport costs and insecurity.
  - poor health services and health standards and rise in HIV/AIDS incidence, impacting negatively on productivity.
  - loss of capital stock (livestock and other animals) in the genocide.

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- poor agricultural extension services, lack of access to and knowledge of the use of improved inputs.
- lack of access to low cost capital or micro-credit or micro-grants.
- lack of access to affordable and sustainable household energy sources.
  
- **Female-headed households**
  - shortage of household labor.
  - declining soil fertility
  - many women have to take care of husbands and sons in prison, dependant parents, orphans, handicapped husbands and children, returning refugees, and other dependents.
  - low education attainment, poor access to land, paid employment and credit
  - poor social services, e.g. water, health, education etc.
  
- **Recently returned refugees and resettled IDP's**
  - lack of permanent housing.
  - access to social services, water, healthcare and education
  - lack of land and other assets
  - loss of capital stock- livestock, coffee bushes, banana plantations, farm implements and supplies.
  - lack of social support due to disconnection with or dislocation from original/nuclear families as resettlement was arbitrary and not to original home base.
  
- **Urban Poor**
  - rapid increase in urban population.
  - no employment opportunities particularly among poorly educated young people.
  - poor basic social services and infrastructure.
  - lack of housing.
  - lack of land.
  - high food prices due to low agricultural productivity, high transport costs and restrictions on petty trade.
  
- **The Batwa**
  - discriminated against, many excluded from participating in and benefiting from development projects, suffering intimidation and violence.
  - limited access to social services such as water, health and education.
  - some are losing natural habitats as deforestation continues.
  - stigmatized by mainstream society
  - landless, homeless.

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**6.0 DESCRIPTION OF WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS POLICIES & TRIGGERS**

This ESMF has been designed so that all investments under the DCDP will comply with all the laws of Rwanda and the Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies of the World Bank. In this chapter, the Bank's safeguards policies and their applicability is discussed and in the subsequent chapter those of Rwanda are presented.

The World Bank Safeguard Policies are;

1. Environmental Assessment (OP4.01, BP 4.01, GP 4.01)
2. Natural Habitats (OP 4.04, BP 4.04, GP 4.04)
3. Forestry (OP 4.36, GP 4.36)
4. Pest Management (OP 4.09)
5. Cultural Property (OPN 11.03)
6. Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20)
7. Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)
8. Safety of Dams (OP 4.37, BP 4.37)
9. Projects on International Waters (OP 7.50, BP 7.50, GP 7.50)
10. Projects in Disputed Areas (OP 7.60, BP 7.60, GP 7.60)

In preparing this ESMF, a consideration of the type of future investments planned vis-à-vis the baseline data presented in Chapter 5 against the requirements of the Bank Safeguard policies, has led to the determination that only the following Bank policy triggered is likely to apply in the project areas. :

Environmental Assessment (OP4.01, BP 4.01, GP 4.01)

Notwithstanding, since the exact location of the investments was not known at the time of preparation of the DCDP, and since the geographic coverage is being increased to include an additional 28 districts (from 11 to 39), other bank policies may apply. In this case the screening process prepared as part of the ESMF will either exclude such sub-project activities from funding, suggest a new design, or ensure that appropriate social and environmental mitigations measures are implemented.

Therefore, a complete description of the bank safeguards and their triggers for applicability can be found on the World Bank's official web site [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) and summarized in Annex 2.0, to be used as part of the Environmental and Social Management process presented in chapter 9. of this ESMF.

- **6.1 Environmental Assessment (OP4.01, BP 4.01, GP 4.01)**

This policy requires environmental assessment (EA) of projects/investments proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable, and thus improve decision making. The EA is a process whose depth, and type of analysis depend on the nature, scale, and potential environmental impact of the activities proposed for funding under the DCDP. The EA process takes into account the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; social aspects (involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and cultural property) and transboundary and global environmental aspects.

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The environmental and social impacts of the DCDP will come from the activities and investments to be made under Component 3 of the project. However, since the exact technical details and location of the investments will not be identified before appraisal of this project, the EA process calls for the Government of Rwanda (GoR), represented by the MINALOC, to prepare a Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) report which will establish a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of the selected District project investments under the proposed DCDP, and then to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of the project investments to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels.

OP 4.01 further requires that the ESMF report must be disclosed as a separate and stand alone document by the GoR and the World Bank as a condition for Bank appraisal of the DCDP. The disclosure should be both in Rwanda where it can be accessed by the general public and at the Infoshop of the World Bank and that the date for disclosure must precede the date for appraisal of the project.

This ESMF stipulates that each district project investment (sub projects) will use the screening form and checklist contained in Annex 3.0, to identify potential adverse impacts and determine the effective and corresponding mitigation measure their planned activities. Section 10.0 and Annex 3.0 sets the relevant process and requirements for environmental and social management.

## 6.2 Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20)

“The Bank's broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. More specifically, the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, particularly from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.” OD 4.20 al.6. OD 4.20 further states the Bank's policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the *informed participation* of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources. The strategic approach and overall objective of the OD 4.20 is consistent with the overall consultative and

participatory project design and with the bottom up planning approach adopted and used in Districts in Rwanda when Five year Local Development Plans are prepared. The DCDP is a community based, demand-driven and participatory project. Its activities will therefore not negatively impact local communities, and it is assumed that the Batwa in project areas will benefit from project's activities along with other beneficiaries. In this context, there is no need to prepare a specific IPDP, a Batwa Development Plan. However, given the history of discrimination against members of Batwa groups and given their vulnerability, specific attention will be paid during project implementation and monitoring and evaluation to the Batwa in order to ensure that they are actually included among project's beneficiaries. Specifically, this will be done through the Monitoring and

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Evaluation measures described in Section 10.2, the consultation framework outlined in Section 12.0, and the screening form presented in Annex 3.0, of this ESMF. These various elements will be translated in the Project's Operational Manual for project implementers.

**Summary of Requirements of Bank Safeguards Policies Triggered by the activities in the DCDP.**

<b>Bank Safeguards Policy Triggered.</b>	<b>Action Required by Triggered Policy</b>	<b>By Whom</b>	<b>Date action required by.</b>
<b>OP 4.01</b> Environmental Assessment	1) Preparation of ESMF (this document)  2) Use of screening forms to identify adverse impacts and corresponding mitigation measures (see section 10.0 of this report)	1) ESMF by MINALOC  2) Districts or where applicable, local communities	1) ESMF to be approved by Bank and disclosed in Rwanda and Bank Infoshop before project appraisal date.  2) Sub project proposals to be approved by respective District Council, after use of screening form and checklist

**Table 6.1**

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## 7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE, POLICY, LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The current political, economic and social structures of present day Rwanda are a direct consequence of the recent political and administrative history of the country, the apex of which was the genocidal war of 1994, in which approximately 1,000,000 Rwandese were killed in just 100 days. The people of Rwanda recognize that the magnitude of the killings and the speed at which it occurred were due to the highly centralized administrative and planning processes of the pre-genocide war era, a system that excluded the Rwandese people from participating in their governments and got them use to being led, taking and implementing instructions from their leaders.

All Rwandese people have resolved through their Constitution, Government (central and local), Judiciary and way of life, to never let the past be repeated, by seeking their consultation and participation in national development.

### 7.1 The Administrative Framework for Decentralization

The Republic of Rwanda is divided into 12 Prefectures, which are further divided into districts (there are 106 districts), which are further divided into Sectors and the Sectors are divided into Cellules. The Cellules are the smallest administrative bodies and the closest to the local communities.

The 12 Districts are: i) The City of Kigali, ii) Butare, (iii) Byumba, (iv) Cyangugu, (v) Gikongoro, (vi) Gisenyi, (vii) Gitarama, (viii) Kibungo, (ix) Kibuye (x) Kigali-Ngali, (xi) Ruhengeri, (xii) Umutara.

In Kinyarwanda, the Prefectures are known as *Intara*, the Districts as *Akerere*, The Sectors as *Umurenge* and the Cellules as the *Akagari*.

The DCDP will continue to operate in the original five Prefectures it operated in during the CRDP<sup>11</sup>, namely, Gisenyi, Byumba, Umutara, Gikongoro and Butare, but in the DCDP, it will more than triple the number of districts it operated in the CRDP, from 11 to 39.

The Prefectures are headed by a Prefect.

The District is an autonomous administrative structure with a legal status and financial autonomy, with two principal political bodies:

- (a) The District Council – is responsible to enforce the laws of Rwanda, promote governance based on democracy, prepare regulations governing the District, implement Government decisions, to adopt the development action plan of the district, to adopt the district budget and to fix the maximum amount to release from the District's funds, to follow up the activities of the Executive Committee, to coordinate activities of the sectors, to approve grants, bequest and credits that the District may receive, inter alia.

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<sup>11</sup> The first project.

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- (b) The Executive Committee – is responsible for administration of the District, preparation of the District Development Action Plan, implementation of the district budget, preparation of quarterly and yearly reports, examination and resolution of problems that could not find solutions at the level of the Sectos, inter alia.

The District Council is composed of the following members:

- (a) elected Councilors at the level of the Sector
- (b) Women representatives at the District level who are elected from a third of the number of Councilors elected to the District Council as representatives of sectors.
- (c) Youth representatives at District level who are elected from a third of the number of Councilors elected to represent sectors to the District Council.

The District Executive Committee is made up of :

- (a) The District Mayor who is also in charge of policy.
- (b) Vice Mayor/The Secretary in Charge of Finances, Economy and Development.
- (c) Vice Mayor/The Secretary in charge of Welfare and Culture
- (d) Vice Mayor/The Secretary in charge of Women's Affairs
- (e) Vice Mayor/The Secretary in Charge of Youth Affairs

In collaboration with the District Executive Committee, the Mayor of the District is in charge of day-to-day administration of the District. The Mayor signs minutes, regulations, notices, contracts and all agreements involving the District. The Mayor of the District is the representative of the State at the District Level.

Specific assignments of the Mayor of the District are:

- (a) to make the country's political line of action known and to sensitize the population into the implementation of decisions taken at national or District level
- (b) to control the implementation of decisions taken by the District Council as well as regulations from higher levels of the administration in the country
- (c) to supervise and coordinate activities at the level of the District
- (d) to convene and preside over meetings of the Executive Committee and of the District Council and
- (e) to present quarterly and annual reports on the situation prevailing in the District to Council and to higher administrative authorities of the country.

The above two political and administrative structures are assisted by two more technical level structures:

- (a) The Executive Secretary
- (b) The District Development Committee is more commonly referred to as the Community Development Committee (CDC).

The Executive Secretary is responsible to coordinate, prepare directives and control activities at the level of the District on the basis of decisions taken by the District Council

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on political and administrative matters; to examine all documents that have to be approved or signed by the Mayor of the District; to supervise the activities executed at the level of the District; to control the use of the District's assets and to prepare reports to the Mayor of the District; to make follow up of the collection of taxes and any other sources of revenue for the District; to closely follow-up projects executed at the level of the District; to promote the skills and the experience of the staff of the District and provide training opportunities to reinforce their capacities; to closely follow-up the elaboration of programmes of activities and the preparation of reports in the District; to chair meetings of District heads of service; to act as Secretary to the District Executive Committee and District Council at the time of their respective meetings; to make a first level evaluation of the Districts staff; to do structural organization work; to keep all documents of the District; and to carry out any other duties assigned by the District Council and the District Executive Committee.

The District Development Committee or CDC are to prepare the District's Development Action Plan; to make the follow-up and the control of activities and development projects of the District; to supervise the administration and finance of projects in the District; to prepare the draft development budget of the District; and to organize the sensitization of the population with regard to development activities.

The District Development Committee is made up of :

- a) The Vice Mayor/ Secretary of Finance and Economic Affairs in the District Executive Committee, who is also the Chairperson/President;
- b) The Executive Secretary;
- c) Chairpersons of Sub-committees in charge of welfare of the population, the economy and the promotion of Development in the Sectors;
- d) The Secretary in charge of Women's Affairs within the District Executive Committee;
- e) The Secretary in charge of Youth welfare in the District Executive Committee;
- f) All CDC presidents at the Sector level.

The CDC also exists at the Sector and Cellule Levels and have similar functions as the CDC/DDC at the District levels, such as planning at the Sector and Cellule levels. The CDC at the Sector and Cellule levels is made up of 6 members each.

The Sectors are headed by a Coordinator.

The DCDP will be implemented through the **Ministry of Local Government, Information and Social Affairs, commonly referred to as MINALOC**, which is responsible as the name implies for the administration, coordination and implementation of the national decentralization policy through the local government structures, inter alia.

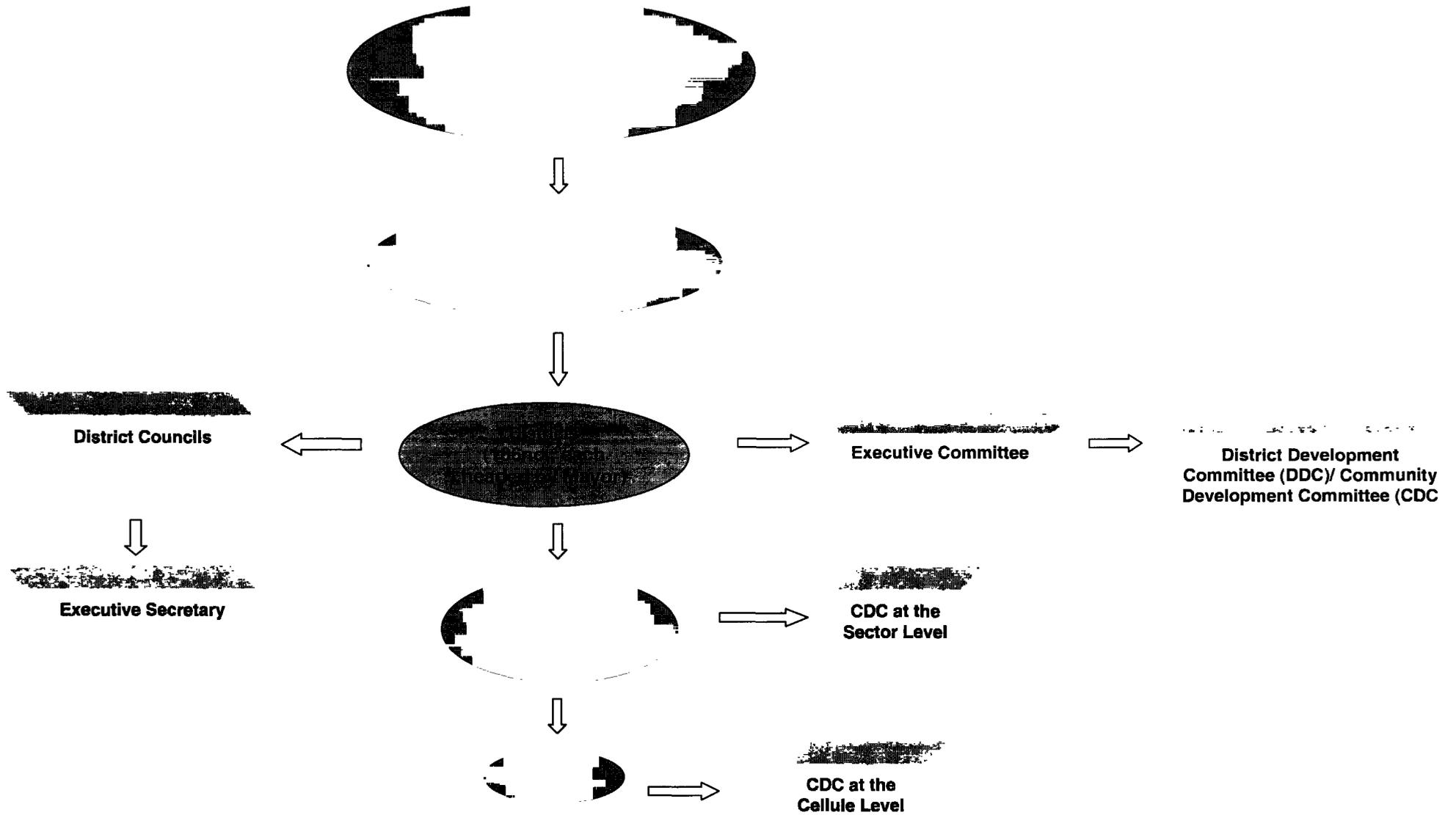


Fig 7.1: Local Government Management Structure

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**7.1.1 District Tender Committee**

The District Tender Committee ensures that tenders are given, in a transparent manner and ensures that they are given in conformity with the cost-benefit/value for money principles. The tender committee shall furnish a list of local tenderers who are not registered by the National Tender Board with a view of facilitating and promoting local entrepreneurship. This list shall be up-dated and revised regularly. The tender committee shall evaluate the quality of goods and services provided by the tenderers. This evaluation shall give the basic information necessary to award tenders. The Secretary to the Tender Committee whose post is provided for in the internal management of the Committee, gives the Executive Secretary quarterly reports. The detailed functioning of the Tender Committee are found under procurement and tendering procedures.

**7.1.2 The Commission for National Unity and Reconciliation (URC)**

The genocide gave rise to deep mistrust and division in Rwandan society. People were fearful of their neighbors. The victims of genocide had to live alongside the perpetrators and suspects of genocide in the same place, sometimes sharing the same house and/or farming adjacent plots.

The Government of National Unity regarded dialogue between the citizens as the key ingredient to rebuilding social capital. Dialogue was encouraged in communities and high government officials traveled around the country and even the refugee camps outside the country to engage in dialogue. Discussions, were initiated within communities across the country. Relief agencies and NGO's in addition to providing humanitarian assistance, promoted dialogue in the communities they worked. Initially, it was very difficult, as people were either afraid or too angry to talk. But in time, the ice broke and people began to talk and plan and work together for the common good. Today, even though the scars are still present and the hurt and pain are only skin deep, people freely and openly talk and are still encouraged to talk with each other about what happened during the genocide.

In 1998, the President convened the political, religious and civil society leaders for weekly meetings (every Saturday) in Urugwiro Village, to search for solutions to the problems facing the country. Two of the decisions that resulted from these meetings were: (i) to hold elections at grass roots level to promote and formalize regular dialogue around the country, and (ii) to establish the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (URC) to conduct discussions on national unity and reconciliation across the country. The elections of March 1999 established local committees in every cellule and sector in the country. These committees met regularly (about every fortnight) to discuss their problems and plan and work for the future – contributing to building social capital. Further elections were held in March 2001, to elect decentralized administrations at commune levels.

In 1999, the National Assembly established the URC with the mandate to:

- Organize and oversee national debates aimed at promoting national unity and reconciliation, sensitize Rwandans on unity to lay it on a firm foundation.

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- Conceive and disseminate ideas and initiatives for promoting peace and encourage a culture of unity and reconciliation.
- Prepare and coordinate programs of promoting unity and reconciliation.
- Denounce any written or declared ideas and material seeking to divide the Rwandese.
- Educate Rwandese on their rights, and assist in building a culture of tolerance and respect for other peoples rights.
- Give views to institutions charged with drafting laws aimed at fostering unity and reconciliation.
- Closely monitor the organs of government and the political parties to determine whether they respect and observe policies of national unity and reconciliation.

Consultations by the URC at the grassroots level started in March 1999 and in a year had held consultations in 154 out of the 180 communes in the country. There was special emphasis in reaching marginalized groups such as the youth and women and also the Batwa , who had hitherto been ignored in national discussions. People used the discussions to vent years of frustration, to protest powerlessness, poverty and ignorance.

The URC has concluded from the discussions so far that the main obstacles to unity are (i) bad governance and leadership, including corruption, nepotism and exclusion, (ii) poverty and (iii) lack of justice for genocide survivors.

The law establishing the URC mandates the commission to organize a National Summit on Unity and Reconciliation on an annual basis to bring together community leaders drawn from all communities of Rwanda to assess the progress and accomplishments on national unity. The first National Summit, held in Kigali in October 2000, endorsed the approach of the URC and its conclusions from the first year of consultations. National policy initiatives already reflect the conclusions of the URC consultations with the decentralization and related elections, and the ongoing preparations for the use of traditional method of justice (Gacaca) to accelerate the trials of the genocide.

## **7.2 The Institutional Framework for Environmental Management**

### **7.2.1 The Rwanda Environment Management Authority**

With regards to the management of the bio-physical environment throughout Rwanda, the overall responsibility now lies with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority. In November 2003, the Government of Rwanda approved the law establishing the Rwanda Environment Management Authority ( REMA).

Until the REMA is up and running, the responsibilities for environmental management would continue to be shared between line ministries as follows:

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**7.2.2 The Ministry of Lands, Human Settlement and Environmental Protection (MINITERE).**

**MINITERE** is responsible for developing land utilization policies (including surveying, land classification, land laws and land tenure); the development of environmental policies and procedures (including impact assessments), protection of natural resources (water, land, flora, fauna), environmental legislation, biodiversity, and other environmental aspects.

The Directorate of Environmental Protection (DEP) has three Divisions:

- Environmental Policy and Advocacy
- Environmental Assessment
- Environmental Monitoring and Inspection

The DEP is also responsible for environmental monitoring. Although formally responsible for environmental assessment, there is no legal framework yet regarding environmental assessment.

**7.2.3 The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry (MINAGRI).**

**MINAGRI** has a primary mandate for the development, transformation and modernization of Rwandan agriculture in its broadest sense (including forestry, fisheries and livestock). The Directorate of Rural Engineering (Genie Rural) and Soil Conservation (DGRCS) advises the Government on land management and is the technical agency responsible for the exploitation and management of the wetlands for agriculture. The Department of Forestry is responsible for management of the forest reserves and plantations.

**7.2.4 The Ministry of Energy, Water and Natural Resources (MINIRENA).**

**MINIRENA** through its Directorate of Water and Sanitation (DWS), MINIRENA is responsible for water resource management. Its main objective is to ensure protection and conservation of water resources, and ensure supply of water and sanitation systems.

DWS is comprised of four divisions:

- Division of Urban Water
- Division of Rural Water
- Sanitation
- Division of Hydrology and Water Resources Management.

The Division of Hydrology and Water Resources Management is responsible for the preparation of hydrological surveys, assessment of potential underground water resources, maintenance of a database on national water resources, water quality control, and monitoring water levels in lakes and river systems.

**7.2.5 The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MINITRACO).**

**MINITRACO** plays an important role in water resources management through its Division of Meteorology, which is located in the Directorate of Transport. The Division of

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Meteorology, comprises six sections: Meteorology, Agro-meteorology, Climatology, Meteorological Center, Data Analysis and Computers, and Hydrometeorology. It coordinates all aspects of meteorology and provides data and information to all interested users.

**7.2.6 The Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MINICOM).**

**MINICOM** is responsible for tourism and the management of protected areas. It houses the Rwanda Office for Tourism and the Protected Areas (ORTPN) that handles day-to-day management of the protected areas.

**7.3 The Legal and Regulatory Framework****7.3.1 The 2003 Constitution**

The referendum of 26 May 2003 confirmed the new Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, which states in its preamble, inter alia, that in the wake of the genocide that was organized and supervised by “unworthy leaders” and other perpetrators and that decimated more than a million sons and daughters of Rwanda.

Article 45 of the constitution states that all citizens have the right to participate in government of the country, whether directly or through freely chosen representatives in accordance with the law. All citizens have the right of equal access to public service in accordance with their competence and abilities.

Article 49 states that every citizen is entitled to a healthy and satisfying environment. Every person has the duty to protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The state shall protect the environment. The law determines the modalities for protecting, safeguarding and promoting the environment.

**7.3.2 Law No. 04/2001**

This law establishes the organization and the functioning of Districts, Urban Authorities and Kigali City empowers the Local Administrations to design plans of action, budgets as well as mobilize the necessary resources in accordance with the procedures as provided for by the law.

**7.3.3 Environmental Laws**

There is no Environmental Policy or Environmental Law in Rwanda at this present time. One of the immediate mandates for the REMA is to prepare a National Environmental Policy , which will become the basis for a new Environmental Law.

During the implementation of the recently completed Community Reintegration and Development Project (CRDP), investments financed under this project were **not** subjected to any environmental management process.

**7.3.4 Statutory Land Laws**

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However, the Land Decree of July 1960 makes reference to the ownership and use of hillsides, marshlands and other aspects of the environment. The Land Decree stipulates that all marshlands are exclusive property of the State and are available to the people of Rwanda for their use and profit. This decree also states implicitly that the government

has an unconditional right to take land back for redistribution or other considerations for public benefit, in which case the original occupiers of the land should be compensated. As a common property resource with open access, there is no security of tenure and this has served as a disincentive to the sustainable management of wetlands.

In February 1999, a draft revised land law was prepared, defining ownership of land, rights and obligations of land owners and transactions of land. The law recognizes private land, land owned by the state, and land owned by the commune.

The current draft Land Law specifies:

- People with customary holdings under 2 hectares, and those with customary holdings between 2 and 30 hectares where the owner has a project and a development plan, will be recognized as the owners.
- Transfer of title deeds requires prior consent of all family members.
- A land tax will be imposed.
- Undeveloped land reverts to the states private domain after three years.
- Holders of *ubukonde* land (originally distributed by clan head), known as *abagererwa*, will have the same rights as other customary owners.

### 7.3.5 Customary Land Laws

Two principal systems controlled land tenure in Rwanda<sup>12</sup>, the **Ubukonde** System and the **Igikingi** System. These systems were different, but shared notions of collective ownership of land among members of patrilineages (*imiryango*).

- In the **Ubukonde** System, predominantly observed then, in the north and north west (currently Byumba, Gisenyi and Ruhengeri prefectures), people gained rights to large tracts of land, by being the first to clear and valorize the land (known as *gukonda*). In this system, a lineage held rights to land corporately and major decisions about managing landholdings were taken by the lineage chef (*umutware w'umuryango* or, in speaking of land specifically, *umukonde*). The *abukonde* lineages held economic and political power over their *ubukonde* and could grant rights to others to use land in their territory through a form of clientship known as *ubugererwa*. Clients were required to make payments to their patrons, most often in the form of a portion of the harvests or in manual labor in the patron's fields or enclosure. There were three specific types of *ubukonde*, including *ubukonde bw'inzogera* (hunting grounds), *ubukonde bw'inka* (grazing lands), and *ubukonde bw'isuka* (agricultural lands). In all three types, the *umukonde* (*ubukonde* owner) allowed others access to these lands in exchange for gifts and/or labor.

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<sup>12</sup> "Women and Land in Africa", edited by L. Muthoni Wanyeki.

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- In the *Igikingi* System, predominantly observed then in the central, eastern and southern areas of Rwanda, land was distributed by the *mwami*<sup>13</sup> or his chiefs (*abatware b'umukenke*) on the approval of the *mwami* to either heroes (*intwari*)

from war or other individuals commanding respect in society. *Ibikingi* were vast tracts of land designed for grazing cattle. If the holder of an *igikingi* lost favor with the chief or lost his cattle, through disease, mismanagement, or raiding, the chief seized his *igikingi* from him and gave it to someone else who had cattle. The holders of *ibikingi* had full control over the land and thus could partition it and allot plots (*amasambu*) to others in order to cultivate. These cultivators became clients and owned seasonal gifts and servitude to continue benefiting from the land bestowed on them.

Both these systems have undergone significant reforms due to the socio – political turbulence Rwanda has undergone in during the immediate pre-colonial, colonial, post colonial and post genocide eras.

### 7.3.6 International Conventions

Rwanda is a party to many international agreements on Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Ozone layer protection, Marine Life Conservation, etc. Examples are:

- African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Algiers, (1968)
- Convention for the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological ( Biological) and Toxic Weapons, and their Destruction.
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (1973)
- Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes Within Africa, Bamako, Mali (1991)
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification particularly in Africa (1994)
- Phyto-sanitary Convention for Africa, Kinshasa (1967)
- UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (1993)

### 7.3.7 Membership of International River Basin Commissions.

Rwanda is a member of the following international River Basin Commissions:

- Nile Basin Commission.
- Congo River Basin

<sup>13</sup> The *mwami* was the political and spiritual leader of the central Rwandan kingdom. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the kingdom was in the midst of an expansion (through warfare) into bordering regions (present-day Kibungo and Cyangugu) of kinyaranda speaker.

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## 7.4 The Policy Framework

### 7.4.1 National Environmental Strategy

The environmental degradation resulting from the genocidal war has been a determining factor in guiding Governments priorities. Rwanda's National Environmental Strategy identifies the high population density and growth rate, the lack of land, and the problem of refugees displaced during the war as major problems with significant environmental impacts. Food insecurity and domestic energy concerns have been singled out as the greatest factors leading to the degradation of the environment. Constraints in addressing these issues include, inter alia, an absence of environmental legislation and policies, a lack of reliable environmental data and information, lack of trained environmental specialists, and a low level of environmental awareness. Key elements of the strategy include, the integration of environmental concerns in all sectors, rational management of natural resources, development of an environmental information system, awareness-raising about the ecological, cultural, and economic value and role of natural resources, and institutional strengthening and capacity-building.

### 7.4.2 The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan ( BSAP)

The BSAP was approved in principle in June 2000, and defines the objectives and priorities for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. This includes hillsides and wetlands, and also covers the government strategy vis-à-vis protected areas.

### 7.4.3 Decentralization of Environmental Management.

Under the decentralization policy adopted in May 2000, the central government will retain the function of conservation and environment protection policy while tourism and environmental management will be transferred to the prefectures and urban local governments. However, at the prefecture and commune level, the capacity of implementation of environmental policy is extremely low. Although the MINITERE has prefecture level offices, these are involved mostly with land management and resettlement issues. There are environmental inspectors in only 4 prefectures out of a total of 12<sup>14</sup>.

### 7.4.4 The Land Policy

Key Features of the Land Policy:

- All Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination against women.
- All land should be registered for security. The title will be tradable, but not in a way that fragments plots below 1 hectare
- Land use should be optimal
- Households will be encouraged to consolidate plots to ensure that each holding is not less than 1 hectare; there will also be a ceiling of 50 hectare. This will be

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<sup>14</sup> Exact number of environmental inspectors to be confirmed.

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achieved by the family cultivating in common rather than fragmenting the plot through inheritance.

- Land administration will be based on a reformed cadastral system.
- The system of land administration is under consideration.
- The rights of occupants of urban land will be recognized, on condition that they conform to established rules.
- Urban master plans will be developed.
- Marshlands are in the state's private domain, and will be allocated to individuals on a concession by the MINITERE on condition of good management.

**7.4.5 National Water Policy**

Rwanda's National Water Policy (1998) aims to attain maximum short, medium and long-term economically and ecologically sustainable social advantages for the well-being of the Rwandese people, and guarantee their access to water in an equitable and sustainable manner. To this end, the policy has adopted a holistic approach to water resource management. Issues linked to allocation, conservation, quality control and efficient use of water resources are to be addressed. On the supply side, the policy stresses the importance of protecting the major sources of water, i.e. lakes, rivers, underground water and wetlands. The policy recognizes the need to minimize losses from inappropriate and unsustainable use of water resources. It furthermore recognizes that sustainable use of water resources must be strongly linked with environmental protection, and that the utilization of these water resources should take into full consideration existing regional and international agreements and treaties. The Government is preparing a Wetland Development Masterplan to identify suitable models for wetland development and will subsequently prepare a wetland development strategy.

**7.4.6 The National Decentralization Policy**

On May 26, 2000, the Government of Rwanda adopted the National Decentralization Policy and Strategy for its implementation. The main thrust of the policy is to ensure political, economic, social, managerial, administrative and technical empowerment of local communities to fight poverty by participating in planning and management of their development process.

The strategic objectives of the decentralization policy are:

- To enable and reactivate local people to participate in initiating, making, implementing, and monitoring decisions and plans that concern them taking into consideration their local needs, priorities, capacities and resources by transferring power, authority and resources from central to local government and lower levels of administration.
- To strengthen accountability and transparency in Rwanda by making local leaders directly accountable to the communities they serve and establishing a clear linkage between the taxes people pay and the services that are financed by these taxes.
- To enhance the sensitivity and responsiveness of Public Administration to the local environment by placing the planning, financing, management, and control of

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service provision at the point where services are provided, and by enabling local leadership develop organization structures and capacities that take into consideration the local environment and needs.

- To develop sustainable economic planning and management capacity at local levels that serve as the driving motor for planning, mobilization, and implementation of social, political, and economic development.
- To enhance effectiveness and efficiency in planning, monitoring, and delivery of services by reducing the burden from central government officials who are distanced from the point where needs are felt and services delivered.
- To mobilize the entire establishment of the government and state of Rwanda to create an enabling environment that allows the people to own, support, sustain and participate in the decentralization process.
- To persistently exhibit exemplary effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all programmes and projects of decentralization in the country.
- To ensure local participation and instill a sense of anti-dependency and self-reliance amongst the Rwandese people by mobilizing and effectively utilizing local human, material, and financial resources to plan, implement, control and sustain local governance for participative delivery of social services for all.
- To develop local capacities in infrastructure, management and administration systems, structures, knowledge, skills, attitudes, institutions, networks, relationships, technologies, processes, procedures, practices, and leadership behavior that will sustain local good governance for effective, efficient, accountable, and equitable delivery of social services and development for all.
- To strengthen participative and all engaging social communication as a tools for reconciling and harmonizing local populations into peaceful productive communities that are aware of and committed to upholding the rule of law, good governance, respect for human rights and property, and defense of their rights and fulfill their obligations.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

## 8.0 DETERMINATION OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

### 8.1 Potential Environmental Concerns and Impacts

#### 8.1.1 Generic Environmental Concerns

The critical environmental problems facing Rwanda today are:

- **Deforestation**
- **Land Degradation**
- **Water Contamination**
- **Loss of Biodiversity, Habitat and Wetlands**

The Tables 8.1 to 8.4, presents the root and immediate causes for these environmental problems and discusses the impacts and their severity, providing the background against which any potential adverse impacts on the environment from the activities of the DCDP can be determined and analyzed. Also, the impacts on the environment from sub project activities of the DCDP would be at the various stages of the sub-project cycle, particularly during construction stage, day-to-day operations of the facilities constructed when providing services and during maintenance stages. The environmental screening form and checklist in Annex 3.0 states how each potential sub project adverse impact can be successfully mitigated through the sub project during the planning, construction, day-to-day operations and maintenance stages.

<b>Deforestation:</b> For instance, a pre-war 1994 total forest area of 417, 000 ha has fallen to approximately 226,000 ha. Gishwati Forest has all but disappeared, the Mutara hunting reserve has completely disappeared and the Akagera National Park is now less than one-third of its original size. Nyungwe Forest is also threatened.			
<b>Immediate Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Severity</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land use conversion due to increasing need for arable land and grazing areas; burning practices for land clearing and shifting cultivation.</li> <li>• Uncontrolled logging for fuelwood and charcoal production for domestic/household energy consumption, construction material and local industry fuel needs.</li> <li>• Unsustainable and inefficient resource use (e.g. overgrazing, extensive cultivation on steep hill slopes and uncontrolled logging).</li> <li>• Lack of local planting/replanting.</li> <li>• Human migration and resettlement due to increasing numbers of returnees and other war affected groups, encroaching into forested areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty and population pressure leading to unsustainable pressure on resources; absence of alternative livelihoods and weak capacity to increase unit agricultural production.</li> <li>• Insufficient energy alternatives to fuelwood.</li> <li>• Insufficient awareness and knowledge of sustainable land use practices and effects of deforestation.</li> <li>• Land tenure system leading to allocation and use of marginal lands and lack of incentives for sustainable land use practices.</li> <li>• Large numbers of refugees and resettlements without basic support and planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreasing vegetation/forest cover; loss of density and diversity.</li> <li>• Deterioration of watershed: high run-off associated with increased erosion leading to loss of fertile soils and sedimentation and siltation downstream.</li> <li>• Energy crisis associated with price increases due to decreased availability of fuelwood and charcoal.</li> <li>• Large scale habitat destruction and loss of wildlife in terms of numbers and biodiversity; progressive disappearance of National Parks.</li> <li>• Variability in climate and rainfall patterns.</li> </ul>	<b>HIGH</b>

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**Table 8.1**

<p><b>Land Degradation:</b> From soil erosion, soil exhaustion and overgrazing. A problem throughout Rwanda.</p>			
Immediate Causes	Root Causes	Impacts	Severity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Massive continued loss of vegetative cover due to deforestation and loss of other land cover, deterioration of catchment buffer zones.</li> <li>Inappropriate agricultural practices leading to decreased soil quality and erosion, such as use of marginal lands, overgrazing and free grazing.</li> <li>Lack of soil and water conservation measures and/or abandonment and poor maintenance of anti-erosion works.</li> <li>Bush fires and slash and burn practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population pressure and poverty leading to unsustainable land use practices.</li> <li>Topography (uneven relief, high stream flow velocities) and rainfall patterns (floods, droughts, climate variability)</li> <li>Lack of land use policies and improper land use management; weak extension service on soil conservation often connected with prevalent land tenure system.</li> <li>High livestock density</li> <li>Lack of awareness of land-water interaction</li> <li>Lack of EIA's or systematic implementation of EIA for infrastructure projects due to lack of financial and human resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of top soil and reduction of soil fertility leading to decrease in agricultural production and food security.</li> <li>Reduction of vegetative cover and loss of habitats and biodiversity.</li> <li>Water quality degradation from high sediment loads, siltation of shallow lakes, wetlands, reservoirs, and valley bottoms and other low lying lands downstream.</li> <li>Degradation of river beds and river bank erosion; desertification and wind erosion (northern arid regions), sheet and rill erosion and gully formation (after heavy rainfall) in highlands.</li> <li>Landslides and flooding leading to destruction of infrastructure ( houses, means of communication, communal facilities, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p><b>HIGH</b></p>
<p><b>River Bank and Lakeshore Degradation. For e.g. at Nyabarongo River.</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor land use and agricultural practices such as dry season cultivation near banks and destruction of vegetative cover to increase arable land area; high animal density.</li> <li>Drop in water levels and drying up of waterways.</li> <li>Increased urban development and construction and industrial activities near river banks; poorly planned tourism centers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of or insufficient national land use plans, laws and regulations, and/or enforcement of existing laws.</li> <li>Population pressure and rapid growth of urban centers.</li> <li>Expansion of farm lands and inadequate agricultural practices near river banks and shores, including overgrazing.</li> <li>Land subsistence; relief and morphological structure of soil.</li> <li>Climatic variability and conditions; seasonal floods and intermittent increase in lake levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Destruction of vegetative cover especially lake shore buffer zones.</li> <li>Erosion, landslides, and downstream sedimentation leading to change in river course.</li> <li>Adverse effects on riverine aquatic life and lake ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<p><b>MODERATE</b></p>

**Table 8.2**

DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

<b>Water Contamination: Pollution</b>			
<b>Immediate Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Severity</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discharge of run-off of untreated water from urban and industrial sources containing dissolved nutrients, industrial pollutants, agricultural chemicals/fertilizers; lack of recycling of waste matter; uncontrolled dumping of waste.</li> <li>Non-point source pollution from agriculture due to improper and high application rates of agro-chemicals.</li> <li>Degradation of vegetative cover especially wetlands, in basins which could act as filters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weak policies, laws and regulations for environmental protections ( e.g. EIA); insufficient enforcement and monitoring especially in respect to industrial facilities; low budgetary provision for enforcement of existing regulations, lack of sufficient human resources.</li> <li>Point Sources: Inadequate funding of investments, high capital costs, high operation and maintenance costs, inadequate containment and treatment of wastes and lack of sanitary facilities.</li> <li>Non-point sources: Unsustainable land use practices in combination with lack of security of land tenure.</li> <li>Inadequate zoning regulations and/or enforcement; inadequate environmental and land use planning.</li> <li>Low environmental awareness and sense of value or environmental protection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of water quality, rendering water unsuitable for domestic, agricultural, industrial and other uses.</li> <li>Adverse impacts on water dependent flora and fauna, loss of habitats and biodiversity, nutrient discharges leading to increased eutrophication. .</li> <li>Pollution of lakes and tributaries, resulting in contamination of drinking water.</li> <li>Lack of adequate liquid and solid waste disposal systems and accumulation of refuse.</li> <li>Decrease in environmental quality, disappearance of natural habitats and proliferation of water hyacinth.</li> </ul>	<b>MODERATE</b>
<b>Water Contamination: Sanitation Aspects</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of water supply systems and/or other reliable drinking water source; drinking water contamination with fecal matter leading to spread of pathogens.</li> <li>Lack of or insufficient sewerage or alternative sanitation systems ;leaks and insufficient maintenance of existing facilities; lack of urban storm water sewers and solid waste disposal facilities.</li> <li>Insufficient sanitation and hygiene training in conjunction with widespread poor sanitary conditions.</li> <li>Increased breeding ground for mosquitoes in water weed infested areas and irrigation canals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of environmental regulations and laws, monitoring and enforcement and general waste management strategies.</li> <li>Rapid growth of urban centers and lack of financial resource base to build needed water supply and sanitation infrastructure, combined with lack of planning for urban expansion and required infrastructure.</li> <li>High capital costs for investments; high operation and maintenance costs.</li> <li>Previous low priority given to sanitation by government and agencies, lack of awareness of connection between sanitation and safe drinking water; need for better hygiene education.</li> <li>Poverty and poor health condition of large parts of the population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution of drinking water sources (ground and surface water) and high dissolved nutrient loads resulting in increasing eutrophication and spread of infectious diseases ( diarrhea, malaria, bilharzias, dysentery, and intestinal worms).</li> <li>Risks to public health due to poor sanitation conditions, especially during rainy season and floods.</li> <li>Increased absence from work due to sickness; increase in malnutrition and death rates especially among vulnerable groups such as small children, the displaced and the elderly.</li> </ul>	<b>SEVERE</b>

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<b>Water Contamination: Water Weed Infestation, Especially along Kagera and Nyabarongo rivers and Lakes Cyohoha and Rwero.</b>			
<b>Immediate Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Severity</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High dissolved nutrient levels from pollutant discharge from industrial discharge and domestic sources and agricultural run-off due to poor land use practices and lack of water treatment.</li> <li>• Inadequate response mechanisms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of hyacinth, insufficient preventive measures against introduction of foreign species in general.</li> <li>• Lack of capacity in water resources and environment ministry resulting in inefficient enforcement of environmental regulations.</li> <li>• Delay in mobilizing funds and creating national/regional programs to combat infestation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuing spread of weeds and infestation of lakes and rivers, eutrophication.</li> <li>• Interference with ecology and economy, e.g. mats on water surface impair navigation and fishing activities and lead to decrease in fish yields as well as to eutrophication.</li> <li>• Decrease in diversity of certain fish species.</li> <li>• Increase in occurrence of waterborne diseases; increased water evaporation.</li> </ul>	<b>MODERATE TO SEVERE</b>

Table 8.3 Cont'd

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

<b>Loss of Biodiversity and Habitats.</b>			
<b>Immediate Causes</b>	<b>Root Causes</b>	<b>Impacts</b>	<b>Severity</b>
<p><i>Species loss and decline of ecosystems and unique habitats.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poaching and illegal trade in valuable species as well as intensive and unsustainable resource use and land management, such as deforestation, wetlands conversion, expansion of agriculture (crops and livestock farming, overfishing, uncontrolled burning and forest fires).</li> <li>• Lack of alternative income sources especially in areas or resettlement.</li> </ul> <p><i>Loss of agrodiversity.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of hybrid/high yielding crop and livestock varieties leading to decrease of genetic diversity of domestic/national species.</li> <li>• Introduction of exotic species.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population pressure and poverty combined with high reliance on primary natural resources and income from agriculture.</li> <li>• Low financial and staff capacity in management of protected areas and associated lack of control and monitoring; poor enforcement of laws protecting gazetted forests and game sanctuaries; lack of financial resources for development and implementation of effective and relevant programs.</li> <li>• Weak agricultural extension services.</li> <li>• Lack of awareness of biodiversity concerns and benefits from conservation.</li> <li>• Lack of regulations to prevent introduction of exotic species.</li> <li>• Inadequate and unregulated land use practices; insufficient integrated programs for people living in protected areas.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Species loss and decline of ecosystems and unique habitats.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disappearance of unique animal and plant species, especially endemic ones; decline of species diversity.</li> <li>• Decrease in numbers of large mammals with negative impact on tourism and associated decrease in revenue.</li> <li>• Decrease in forest cover constituting decrease in food, fuel timber and shelter.</li> </ul> <p><i>Loss of agrodiversity.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of genetic base (cattle breeds, crops, vegetables/fruits); loss of benefits from local variety qualities (tolerance productivity, resilience); dependency on exotic seeds and breeds/imported varieties.</li> </ul>	<b>SEVERE</b>
<b>Wetlands Degradation; e.g. Lake Cyohoha and entire Lake Bugesera area, Lake Rweru and Lake Mugesera</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reclamation of wetlands to expand agricultural production.</li> <li>• Deforestation, erosion and sedimentation.</li> <li>• Overuse of natural resources (overfishing/hunting/over-grazing, farming practices)</li> <li>• Pollution from industrial, agricultural and domestic sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of wetland protection and management regulations and measures and/or lack of implementation .</li> <li>• Poverty and population pressures; shortage of land; inadequate land use policies</li> <li>• Lack of awareness of wetlands function and value, cultural habits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease and degradation of wetland areas ( reclamation, siltation, flood damage; water weed infestation)</li> <li>• Decreased benefits from functioning wetlands, e.g. less groundwater re-charge, decreased buffering of floods, loss of filter function to absorb and degrade pollutants and associated decrease in water quality; decreasing ability to act as sediment trap; destruction of habitats and loss of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<b>SEVERE</b>

Table 8.4

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**8.1.2 DCDP Response to Environmental Concerns**

Overall, the DCDP is likely to have a positive impact on the environment in Rwanda, in the short, medium and long term, for the following reasons;

- The implementation of this ESMF will introduce in Rwanda the practice of subjecting development projects to an environmental management process, in the prevailing situation where a national environmental policy and regulatory framework are not yet in place. The ESMF offers the opportunity to identify potential project impacts, mitigate them verifiably through monitoring while building capacity for environmental management within institutions, local governments and local communities.
- The activities to be financed through the DCDP, such soil conservation, water provision and supply , will ensure sustainable use of natural resources by the local communities themselves, thereby providing opportunities for increasing agricultural productivity through technical knowledge transfer.
- The DCDP's other activities in providing communities with social services ( e.g. health post, primary schools etc.) will increase the opportunities for an enhanced public health environment .
- The DCDP will pose no risks to biodiversity, natural habitats and wetlands as it will not fund activities in protected areas, national parks or wetlands.

**8.2 Potential Social Concerns and Impacts**

Rwanda's social problems stem mainly from the effects of the recent genocidal war of 1994 which have worsen poverty and left Rwandese society with a tremendous loss of social capital. During the consultations that took place during the preparation of this ESMF, the Rwandese people who were consulted stated the following as their main social concerns:

- Acute poverty – many go without food for days because they have no means to obtain food and instead rely on the good will of others in their communities. Many also cannot afford to continue to send their school age going children to even primary school.
- The Feeling of Powerlessness<sup>15</sup> – many stated their inability to change/improve their own situation for themselves makes them feel hopeless, often despondent and resided to the belief that they would never succeed in their daily struggle to overcome poverty.
- The situation with the returnees, internally displaced people, refugees, orphans, widows and widowers – is impacting every aspect of social and economic life. Many of the Rwandese poor were direct victims of the genocide or new someone close who was a victim. Many more are looking after the surviving victims of the

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<sup>15</sup> The Powerlessness they were referring to was **NOT** political power

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genocide. Many felt overwhelmed with the added domestic pressure of looking after the victims of the genocide. Also many victims were and still are separated from their surviving relatives.

- Lack of access to social services – very limited and often too distant access to health care, schools, potable water, feeder roads, etc.
- Lack of shelter- especially among the returnees and other genocide victims.
- Lack of land – for agricultural activity, human settlement, etc.
- High unemployment – especially among the youths who cannot find work.
- Lack of access to micro-credit/micro finance – many of those consulted specifically stated that lack of access to micro-credit was keeping them in poverty as they had no access capital to engage in micro-enterprises.
- Lack of technological knowledge – many stated that it was more a matter of lack of appropriate technological know how than illiteracy per se. They stated lack of knowledge in soil conservation and other natural resources management and farming techniques to increase productivity. They felt that lack of knowledge also made them unemployable.
- HIV/AIDs – the stigmatization of people living with HIV among them and the morbidity of those suffering from AIDs was adding even more pressure.
- Persistent social exclusion – some of the Batwa consulted stated how they felt totally excluded from Rwandan y society, were actually excluded from participating in planning of and benefiting from development activities. They also stated that they were stigmatized as “lower caste” and were often the victims of random threats and violence. They had difficult access to social services. If the needs of the Batwa in project areas are not accounted for, they might not benefit from project’s activities.
- Fear in some border areas (NW areas predominantly) , of renewed rebel incursions and conflicts/civil unrest.

### 8.2.1 DCDP Response to Social Concerns

During the implementation of the DCDP, special attention will be paid to these concerns at every level of government, planning, and implementation. The DCDP is designed partly to address some of these issues through provision of social services, soil and natural resource management type sub projects, and capacity building at all levels of government and community.

Political commitment from the top to resolve these problems is high, as demonstrated in the provisions in the new constitution and legal frameworks, Government’s constant

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efforts, not least of all the PRSP and the Governments request of the World Bank to assist with the financing of this project.

Therefore, the project will have meaningful positive social impacts in the following areas:

- Increase rural economic activity.
- Provision of social services.
- Increase opportunities for employment, mostly short term employment.
- Together with the other ongoing- activities of other donors and agencies , the DCDP will demonstrate continued government effort and concern for the plight of the Rwandese poor.
- Provide additional opportunity for participation of communities in local development.
- Capacity building in District Governments and among communities through learning by doing methods, formal training, etc.
- Seek the participation of all Rwandese and will not support the exclusion of any group.

The environmental and social screening form and checklist contained in Annex 3.0 and Annex 4.0 are specifically designed to ensure that adverse social impacts from DCDP activities are identified and captured in the planning stages and there-in effectively mitigated. This will be done through the Monitoring and Evaluation disposition described in Section 10.2, the consultation framework outlined in Section 12.0, and the screening form presented in Annex 3.0, of this ESMF.

Both environmental and social mitigation measures would be verifiable monitored during the various stages of the project cycle.

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**9.0 INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT & FRAMEWORK  
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT****9.1 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities**

The main institutions with key responsibilities in this ESMF are:

- **9.1.1 The Project Coordination and Monitoring Unit (PCMU)**

The PCMU, which is located in the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Social Affairs (MINALOC) will (i) coordinate activities across all participating Prefectures/Districts and urban areas; (ii) manage an MIS for the purposes of maintaining a formative monitoring system throughout the project to assess quality of implementation, use of funds, and impact; (iii) transfer of funds to Districts to finance the sub-projects; (iv) handle procurement above a certain threshold and (v) provide training and capacity building.

Specifically with regards this ESMF, the PCMU will play an oversight role by monitoring the Districts to ensure that they are performing and carrying out their responsibilities as detailed in Section 11.0 of this report. The PCMU will play this role by relying on the analysis of periodic reports of the respective Prefecture. The PCMU will forward these reports to REMA for analysis of cumulative impacts and efficacy of corresponding prefecture mitigation measures.

Thus the PCMU will perform a central processing and coordination role between the Prefectures and REMA on the activities of the Districts and Local Communities by being a channel for receiving, compiling and processing periodic monitoring reports and for issuing necessary guidelines.

In addition, the PCMU will monitor the social aspects of the sub projects to ensure that poverty targets are being met.

The PCMU will report to the World Bank.

- **9.1.2 The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)**

One of the primary responsibilities of the newly established REMA is to ensure that all major development projects in Rwanda are subject to mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA) pursuant to the new law establishing REMA.

Since REMA will still be a new organization at the time the DCDP is being implemented, it will need time and financial and human resources to develop the skills necessary to fully and effectively carry out its mandate. Therefore, the role REMA will play in this project will be limited to one of monitoring. Notwithstanding that the DCDP will have very limited resources in this regard to contribute to REMA's development, however, the DCDP would like to manifest its support for the development of REMA and its willingness to work with it. Therefore, the DCDP will provide REMA with modest training opportunities for key staff assigned to work on the DCDP and with other forms of technical assistance, to carry out its limited role which will be to ensure/verify; (i) that the

**DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)**

DCDP is being implemented consistent with the provisions of this ESMF, (ii) that the Prefecture's are monitoring the activities of the Districts and Local Communities during construction and post-construction (i.e. operations stage) at all locations in the Prefectures in which the Districts and Local Communities have their sub projects, (iii) that the cumulative impacts at the National level from the impacts of the multiple sub projects at the District level are adequately mitigated and monitored at the national level.

REMA will report to the PCMU and will receive the periodic monitoring reports of the Prefectures through and from the PCMU. The activities of the REMA will be coordinated by the PCMU.

- **9.1.3 The Prefectures**

The Prefectures are to be responsible for ; (i) ensuring the activities planned under this DCDP by the Districts and Local Communities comply with Rwanda's environmental laws and requirements, and that of the World Bank's Safeguards Policies, (ii) for receiving, reviewing and commenting, requiring revisions where necessary and clearing of district sub projects completed environmental and social screening form and checklists (iii) carrying out a regular and intrusive monitoring regime of the planning, implementation, construction, operations and maintenance stages of the Districts and Local Communities sub projects (iii) for preparing periodic monitoring reports on the sub projects of the Districts and Local Communities at all stages of operations and to send these reports on a regular basis to the PCMU who will then process them and send them to the REMA and World Bank, (v) to comply with (consistent with national laws) the directives of REMA and PCMU, (vi) to issue directives to the Districts consistent with national laws on environmental requirements.

- **9.1.4 The Districts**

The Districts will be responsible ; (i) for complying with all national laws regarding the environment and with all social/poverty guidelines, parameters and targets set by the project, and all World Bank Safeguards policies, (ii) to implement this project consistent with the provisions of this ESMF, implementing, inter alia, all appropriate mitigation measures identified in the environmental and social screening form and checklist into the project planning cycle, technical and engineering designs and drawings, and civil works contracts, etc. (iv) to ensure that these mitigation measures are complied with during construction and post construction (i.e. operations) stages of their activities, by self monitoring of their activities and by periodically reporting to its Prefecture and, (v) to maintain an adequate budget to implement the appropriate maintenance procedures and practices of their operations required to ensure relevant mitigation measures identified in the environmental and social screening form and checklist are implemented and sustain in the sub projects and (vi) to comply with any directives that may be issued from time to time from the PCMU, REMA and Prefecture.

In the few cases where, local communities would be implementing their own sub projects the Districts will still be required to perform these roles.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

- **9.1.5 The World Bank**

The World Bank has overall responsibility to ensure that its Safeguards Policies are complied with, and will perform this role by reviewing all periodic technical, financial and monitoring reports of the PCMU, REMA, Prefectures and District's and will issue all its requirements through the PCMU.

**9.2 Capacity Assessment to Perform these Roles.****9.2.1 The Project Coordinating and Monitoring Unit (PCMU)**

The PCMU is composed of a National Coordinator, and accountant, a project officer for infrastructure and support personnel and will provide overall quality control and coordination oversight. The professional staff at the PCMU are experienced and suitably qualified to carry out this role as the PCMU has recently completed satisfactory management of IDA funded Community Reintegration Development Project (CRDP) which involved 11 Districts.

The PCMU is setting up provincial PCMU's (pPCMU), one in each Prefecture, to provide technical and administrative support to Districts.

However, the ESMF is recommending that one other project officer be appointed, with special responsibility for the Environmental and Social requirements in this ESMF, to serve in the (PCMU) with the following key responsibilities.

- Coordinate, liaise with and monitor the sub project activities and responsibilities of the Districts, the Prefectures and REMA as contained in this report.
- Review periodic Environmental and Social Audit reports from Districts , Prefectures and REMA.
- Advice DCDP/PCMU on Environmental and Social issues.
- Compile and prepare periodic Environmental and Social reports for submission to World Bank
- Review and Monitor the performance of Districts in meeting poverty/social targets and goals.
- Review and compile periodic poverty/social performance reports on the Districts and prepare periodic consolidated reports for the PCMU and the World Bank.

**9.2.2 The Rwanda Environment and Management Authority (REMA)**

REMA will assign one of its technical professionals to provide the necessary support required to perform its role in this ESMF. However, as REMA is a new institution, that individual will be provided with training, and REMA will receive some limited logistical support from the DCDP to carry out its role.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**9.2.3 The Prefectures**

The five Prefectures targeted for intervention by the DCDP are Butare, Byumba, Gikongoro, Gisenyi and Umutara. The office of the Prefect will perform four key roles in their Prefectures in this project :

- Review, comment and clear district sub projects screening form and checklist
- Monitor activities/operations of the Districts during all stages (i.e. investment planning, construction and operations/maintenance.
- Enforce national laws.
- Report to REMA and PCMU on a periodic/regular basis.

The Prefectures do not have existing capacity to carry out these roles.

The ESMF is recommending that each Prefecture assign one of its technical staff to carry out this role on its behalf. The DCDP will support this position with a monthly allowance, technical assistance for capacity building and training.

**9.2.4 The Districts**

The CDC of each participating District will in line with its mandate under the decentralization structure of Rwanda, will be the implementing agency of the district.

The present composition of CDC (see section 7.1) will be strengthened for environmental and social management by a new position.

The CDC's in all participating Districts will be assisted by the provincial PCMU at the Prefecture level, to carry out the following roles/responsibilities:

- The custodian of all environmental and social issues required of the DCDP.
- Responsible for compliance with this ESMF in their districts.
- Ensure Districts comply with all national environmental guidelines and Bank Safeguards policies during sub project planning, implementation/construction and operations.
- Perform self monitoring of District and Local Community sub project activities at all stages of operations.
- Liaise with their respective Prefecture.
- Prepare periodic environmental and social reports for submission to their respective District Council, Prefecture and to the PCMU.

DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

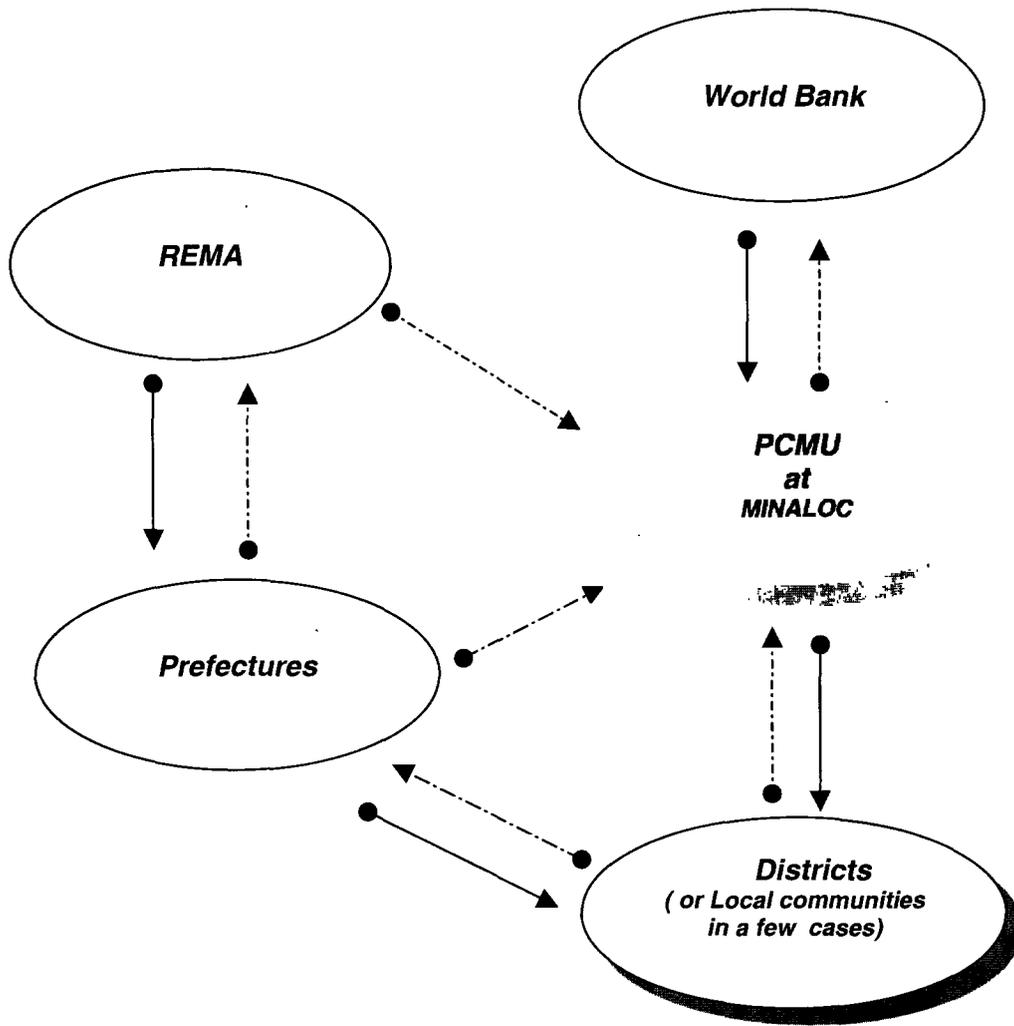
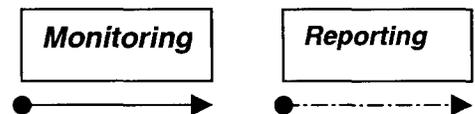


Fig 9.1: Flow Chart of Institutional Roles and Responsibilities.



## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**9.3 Training Needs****9.3.1 Proposed Training Program****Duration****Environmental and Social Management process****15 days**

- Review of Environmental and Social Management Process.
- Use of Screening form and Checklist to determine adverse impacts from sub project activities.
- How to measure cumulative adverse impacts
- How to manage social issues within the DCDP
- How to review and clear the sub projects
- The importance of public consultations in the ESMF process
- How to monitor sub projects performance vis-à-vis poverty targets/requirements
- How to monitor sub project mitigation measures

**Environmental and Social policies, procedures and guidelines****5 days**

- Review and discussion of Rwanda's national environmental policies, procedures, and legislation.
- Review and discussion of the Bank's safeguards policies.
- Review of Rwanda's policies, laws and requirements for poverty reduction, and post-genocide social protection.
- Strategies for consultation, participation and social inclusion

**Selected topics on environmental protection****3 days/course**

- Natural Resource Management, sustainable soil conservation and prevention of Deforestation.
- Pollution of Water resources and water borne diseases
- Soil Erosion
- Disaster Preparedness for floods and Droughts
- Ground and Surface Water management
- Wetland Degradation
- Loss and destruction of valuable species and ecosystems.

**9.4 Cost estimates**

The costs estimates are based on the assumption that the training program will be held at the District levels; resource persons are likely to come from other parts of the country and therefore require travel allowances; participants will come from the PCMU, REMA, Prefectures, Districts and some local community members and attend during the day only but will receive a per diem. These estimates include an allowance for travel expenses. It is proposed that the training program will be implemented in each participating District and once in Kigali over the first two years of the project cycle. It is estimated that one complete training module of 21days will cost in total about US\$12,500. There will be 7 modules offered separately. The total costs is estimated at **US\$87,500.00**

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**10.0 PROCEDURE FOR SUB-PROJECT'S PLANNING, REVIEW AND APPROVAL.****10.1 Environmental and Social Management Process  
( Summarized in Figs 10.1 and 10.2)**

At the time the DCDP project was being prepared, the subprojects were not identified. Consequently, specific information on numbers of subprojects, site location of sub projects, land requirements, local communities, geo-physical land features, nature, type and use of equipment/plant, etc. was not available. Therefore, exact details and intensity of social and environmental impacts and their effective mitigation cannot be determined during project preparation. This document referred to as the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is thus prepared to establish the mechanism to determine and assess future potential adverse environmental and social impacts of sub projects that are to be identified and cleared based on a community demand driven process described here below, and then to set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation of the subprojects to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them , or reduce them to acceptable levels.

This section therefore, identifies and illustrates the specific steps involved in the environmental and social assessment process leading towards the clearance and approval of the Districts/Local communities sub projects from an environmental and social management standpoint. This process is embedded into the overall sub project cycle, timeline, phasing and project implementation process for the entire DCDP. The steps in the flow chart incorporate the requirements of both, relevant national laws and the Bank's triggered safeguards policies.

The steps the environmental and social management process as illustrated in Fig. 10.1 and 10.2 are:

- Step 1: District CDC's will screen their own sub projects to identify adverse environmental and social impacts using the screening form in Annex 3 and the checklist in Annex 4.
- Step 2: Then the District CDC's will introduce into the sub project design the required measures to mitigate impacts identified from use of the screening form and checklist before submission of the sub project design to the respective Prefecture for review and subsequent environmental and social clearance.
- Step 3: The Prefecture<sup>16</sup> will review and clear the sub projects by ensuring sub project designs have identified environmental and social impacts, mitigated these impacts and have monitoring plans and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operation.

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<sup>16</sup> The Prefecture is only clearing the sub projects for environmental and social management. Sub projects are approved by the District Council once they are cleared by the Prefecture from an environmental and social management standpoint.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

In applying these steps, with assistance of their environmental and social specialist, the CDC's and Prefectures will gain initial experience with the environmental and social management of their sub projects. This initial experience will be invaluable to them when they assume responsibility for managing the mitigation measures involved in the implementation, operational and monitoring stages of the sub projects.

The Environmental and Social Management process for District sub projects is embedded in the process when detailed design of sub projects and corresponding civil works contract are being prepared.

Operational Policy 4.01 on Environmental Assessment requires the screening of sub-projects by the District CDC's, to ensure that they carry out the appropriate environmental and social management process for each sub-project they propose. Before clearing a sub project, the respective Prefecture verifies that sub projects meet the environmental and social requirements of the Government of Rwanda and are consistent with OP 4.01, the overall ESMF (i.e. this report) and all the other safeguards policies of the World Bank.

That is to say that when the CDC's are preparing the sub project designs and proposals, they would simultaneously screen their designs using the screening form in Annex 3 and the checklist in Annex 4 to identify adverse environmental and social impacts of their plan, and then prepare as part of their sub project design an environmental and social management plan, that presents the appropriate mitigation measures, and the institutional framework required for implementation, monitoring of mitigation measures and cost associated with these measures.

Therefore, the sub projects will contain designs and proposals that have already been screened by CDC's themselves and contain appropriate mitigation measures. The CDC's will also be guided by the generic potential adverse environmental and social impacts outlined in Section 8.0 of this report.

Once the CDC's have completed the screening of their sub project proposals and designed into them the necessary mitigation measures, sub project proposals would then be sent first to the Prefecture, for review of the completed screening form and checklist and to check for compliance with this environmental and social management process.

The sub project proposals that are sent for review must be accompanied by their completed screening forms and completed checklists. If the screening form has any "Yes" entries, or evidently unjustified "No" entries, the application would need to adequately explain and demonstrate from its design that the issue has been managed to avoid unacceptable adverse effects/impacts. If the application has satisfactorily addressed these issues it will be cleared by the Prefecture and recommended to the District Council for approval. For cleared sub projects, the Prefecture as reviewer will determine environmental and social approval conditions the District CDC must adhere to in the detailed planning, construction and operation of the sub project. These conditions may include, for example, such measures as public involvement, siting or routing restrictions, construction and operation practices, restoration of disturbed areas, the complete implementation of a monitoring plan and, construction supervision to ensure the approval conditions are being followed.

DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

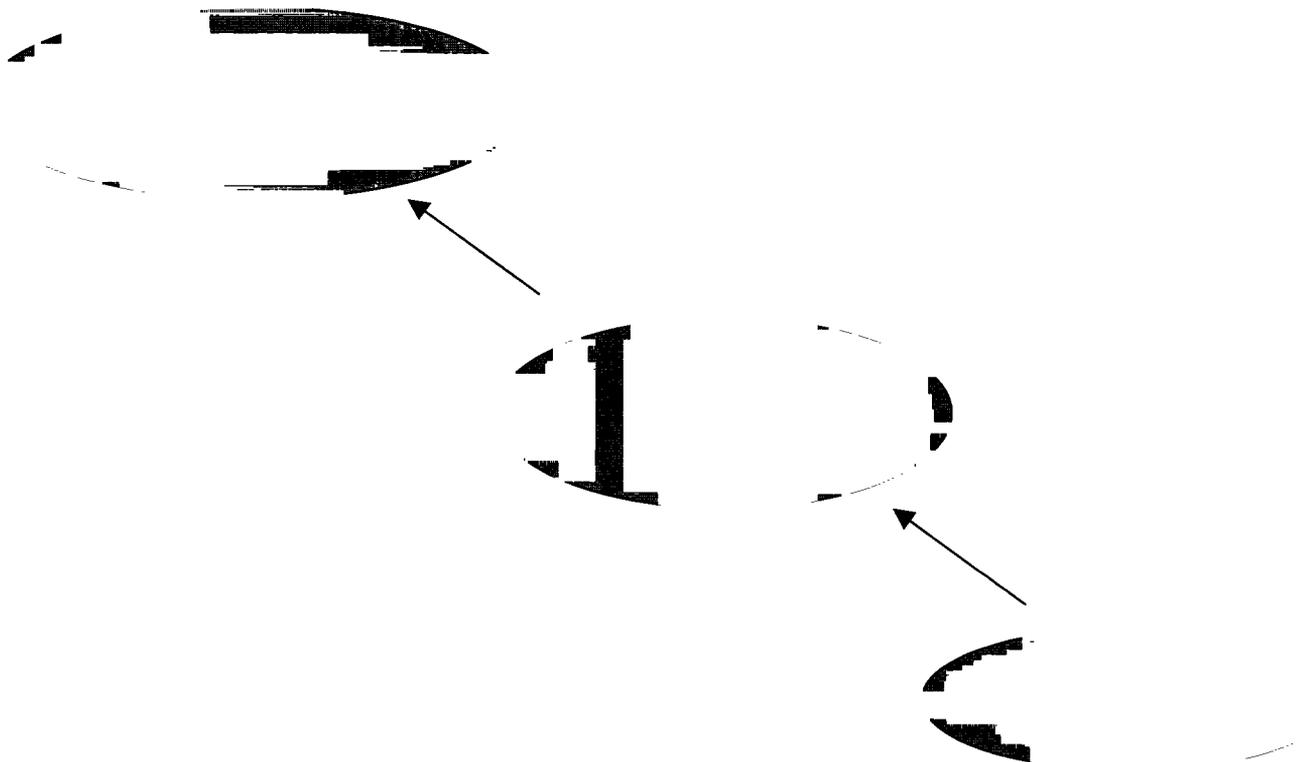
If, however the sub project design unsatisfactorily addresses these issues it may be rejected out right or rejected with the requirement to carry out specific recommendations such as to change of site, or re-design waste management, reduce pollution etc.

The rejected sub project design will then have to be re-designed and re-screened by the District CDC and then re-submitted to the Prefecture for review. The revised application will then have to be reviewed again and, if now acceptable, will be cleared from an environmental and social stand point and recommended to the District Council for approval. If it is not acceptable for the second time, it would be referred back to the CDC for more work or denied clearance altogether.

Any proposed sub projects that do not comply with the requirements of the Environmental Laws of Rwanda and the requirements of the World Bank Safeguards policies will not be cleared.

This process is designed to ensure that the environmental and social assessment process is part of and conducted during the sub project design process thereby ensuring that sub project activities are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable.

**Summary of Key roles in the Environmental and Social Review process:**



**Fig. 10.1**

DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**Project Start-Up Implementation**



**Capacity Building and Training of District, Sector, and Cellule Level CDC's and Local Communities in preparation of realistic and sustainable planning.**



**Preparation of 1 year Development Plans by District CDC's**

In consultation with and active participation of local communities, the District CDC's consistent with their decentralization mandate, re-structures their five year development plan into a series of rolling 1 year development plans based on the districts priorities. The first years development plan will be a list of activities the Districts want the DCDP and other sources to fund in the first year of operation of the DCDP.

**1 year plan submitted to and approved by the respective District Councils.**



**1 year plan sent to PCMU for approval and funding from DCDP. The DCDP will make annual block grants to each district.**



**Prioritization of Sub Projects in approved 1 year Development Plans**

Once approval is given by the DCDP to make the block grants to the Districts, the Districts will further prioritize their 1 year plans. This further prioritization process will be based on size of budget/block grant approved by the DCDP vis-à-vis the size of the budget of the 1 year plan, national sectoral policies (e.g. education for all (EFA), immunization and other MCH programs etc.), Districts Capacity to implement, Districts critical needs, social inclusion policies, poverty and other criteria, etc. The District CDC's will seek the approval of the District Councils for the prioritized list of sub-projects in their 1 year plan

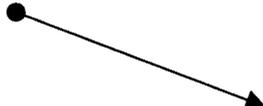


**Grant receipt and administration by District**



**Implementation**

For approved sub projects, the District CDC's prepare sub project dossiers, including engineering designs, civil works contracts etc. During this stage, the District CDC's use the environmental and social screening form and checklist to identify sub project adverse impacts and then to identify and incorporate corresponding mitigation measures. CDC's initiate contract consistent with tendering rules, sub projects are implemented.



**Environmental and Social Management**

Continued Environmental and Social Management (including monitoring) as sub projects implemented, constructed, through day-to-day operations and also at maintenance stages, as detailed in this ESMF

**Fig. 10.2: Key Stages of sub project as it applies to Environmental and Social Management only. Other key stages of the sub project cycle omitted for clarity.**

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**10.2 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for Individual Sub Projects.**

Additional to completing completing/using the screening form and checklist, the District CDC's are also required by this ESMF to prepare an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), for each sub project, before it is sent to the Prefecture for clearance and the District Council for approval, that will consist of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation and operations to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The ESMP need not be more than a couple of pages long (which will be part of the sub project designs, dossier) but must also include the actions needed to implement these measures, including the following features:

**Mitigation:** Based on the environmental and social impacts identified through the checklist, the ESMP should describe the technical details of each mitigation measure, together with designs, equipment descriptions and operating procedures as appropriate.

**Monitoring:** The ESMP should include a monitoring section that will be linked to the mitigation measures. Specifically, that monitoring section of the ESMP should provide:

- A specific description and technical details of monitoring method, including the indicators to be measured, how they will be measured and by whom, , the sampling locations, the frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions, e.g. the need for on-site construction supervision, or the need to test and have a medical waste plan for health posts, etc.
- Monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures and to furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

The ESMP should also provide a specific description of institutional arrangements, (i.e. who is responsible for implementing the mitigation measures and carrying out the monitoring regime for operations, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting and staff training.)

Additionally, the ESMP should include an estimate of the costs of the measures and activities recommended so that the District can budget the necessary funds. Similar to the process for planning of sub projects, the mitigation and monitoring measures recommended in the ESMP should be developed in consultation with all the affected groups to include their concerns and views in the design of the ESMP.

### **10.3 Costs of the Environmental Social Management Process**

The costs associated with this process would be made up of the cost of service providers/technical assistance/allowances of staff etc, to support the efforts of the District CDC's and the Prefectures.

These cost are already included and budgeted elsewhere, in the overall DCDP budget.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**11.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION****11.0 Goals of the Monitoring and Evaluation**

This Monitoring and evaluation is not to be confused with the ESMP discussed in section 10.2. The ESMP is sub-project specific and therefore site specific only.

The monitoring plan discussed here is for the entire DCDP project at a national level.

The objective for monitoring and evaluation plan is two fold.

1) to alert project authorities and to provide timely information about the success or otherwise of the Environmental and Social Management process outlined in this ESMF in such a manner that changes can be made as required to ensure continuous improvement to the process.

2) to evaluate the performance of the ESMF by determining whether the mitigation measures designed into the District sub project activities have been successful in such a way that the pre- project environmental and social condition has been restored, improved upon or worst than before and to determine what further mitigation measures may be required.

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of project's beneficiaries and targeted groups in the project areas, as well as their environment (land being used compared to before, number of people with access to social services compared to before, level of new investment in soil conservation compared to before, how many classroom/school places available compared to before, health standards, how many clean water sources than before, how many people employed than before, are marginalized groups being included etc). Therefore, the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework will set three major environmental and social performance indicators by which to evaluate its success:

- Has the pre-project environmental state of natural resources, bio-diversity and flora and fauna, been maintained or improved upon, and
- The extent to which access to social services by the rural poor and vulnerable communities have improved.
- The extent to which the Batwas in project areas, (a) are aware of the project and (b) still support the project.

In order to assess whether the goals of these environmental and social mitigations measures are met, the sub-projects will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

**11.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators**

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

The following are some pertinent parameters and verifiable indicators to be used to measure the ESMF process, mitigation plans and performance;

**a) ESMF Procedure**

- Number of people in the PCMU, Prefectures, Districts, Local Communities REMA, who have successfully received ESMF training in screening methods etc., evaluate the training content, methodology and trainee response to training through feedback.
- Number of Districts familiar with the ESMF procedure Number of Districts using the ESMF procedure
- Number of District sub projects using the screening form and checklist.
- Number of Districts having a Consultation Plan
- Number of Districts applying a Consultation Plan
- Number of District's sub projects with a soil conservation component/aspect.
- Improvement of the environmental health and bio-physical state of the participating District's.
- Rating of improvements in the sustainable use of land resources.
- Rating of District's sub projects maintenance and operating program .
- Number of local Communities implementing their own sub projects
- Of these, how many successfully adopting the ESMF procedure.
- Number of local communities who have adopted the ESMF procedure.

**b) Sub-projects implementation**

- Number of newly built/ rehabilitated schools, health posts and water points are in good working condition one year after completion
- Number of Districts with facilities maintenance program.
- Categories of vulnerable and/or Batwa associations identified in each District, including their estimate populations number
- Categories of vulnerable and/or Batwa associations identified and targeted for provision of access to social services
- Types and scope of social services, provided to beneficiary including targeted vulnerable and/or Batwa associations.
- Types and scope of social services, provided exclusively to vulnerable and/or Batwa associations
- Nature and scope of specific action(s), if any, provided exclusively to vulnerable and/or Batwa associations
- Number of sub project's proposals submitted by vulnerable groups or Batwa associations
- Number of sub project's proposals submitted by vulnerable groups or Batwa associations that have been funded.
- Number of sub project's proposals submitted by vulnerable groups or Batwa associations that have not been funded.
- Typologies of reasons why sub-project's proposals submitted by vulnerable groups and/or Batwa associations have been not been funded.

**c) Overall Project's implementation**

- Frequency and rate of Prefectures monitoring of District's activities
- Number of Prefectures with up-to-date are periodic monitoring reports.

**DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)**

- Number of Prefecture's periodic monitoring reports received by REMA
- Nature of Monitoring concerns if any expressed by REMA
  
- Projects' mid term environmental and social impact evaluation
- Project's overall environmental and social impact evaluation

Other indicators can be developed based on the findings from the screening form.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**11.1 Monitoring Roles and Responsibilities** (refer to Fig. 9.10)

**11.1.1 District CDC's :** It is planned that the environmental and social impacts and their designed mitigation measures are to be monitored during implementation (construction/rehabilitation works) and operation (including maintenance) stages of the district sub projects. The roles and responsibilities for monitoring impacts and mitigation measures will be as follows (capacity building needs to achieve and sustain this have been addressed in Section 9); the District CDC's and their environmental and social specialist, will also be assisted by service providers/local consultants as required, to monitor the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures of their own sub project activities as contained in their sub project completed screening forms, checklist and all other documents in their individual sub project dossier. The District CDC's will monitor and evaluate the environmental and social impacts of their sub projects and the mitigation measures designed, regularly and as frequently as specified in the sub project dossiers<sup>17</sup> and will maintain suitable records to be made available to their respective Prefecture. The District CDC's will monitor the impacts and mitigation measures during all phases of their sub project execution cycle, from planning stage to construction, operations and maintenance stages. The CDC's will also be responsible for monitoring the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures resulting from the action of their contractors, sub contractors, transporters, suppliers and all other third parties in the course of their duties under the sub project. Further, the CDC's would also be responsible for monitoring the environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures of their subproject activities at other locations beyond their project sites, at end user locations such as on nearby wetlands, game parks etc.

Therefore, wherever environmental and social impacts are or can be attributable to their sub project activities the appropriate mitigation measures will apply consistent with the this ESMF, and the CDC's would be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the same. The CDC's will prepare and submit to their respective Prefecture and to the PCMU, periodic monitoring reports.

**11.1.2 Prefectures ( Office of the Prefect):** The Prefectures will play the leading role of monitoring the activities of the participating Districts in their prefecture. The Prefecture will carry out this role by ensuring that the sub project environmental and social management plan (ESMP) contained in the cleared sub project dossier is being implemented as specified therein. That is to say that the Prefectures will monitor the Districts monitoring procedures and reports on a regular basis, perhaps quarterly. They will rely on a bottom up feed back system to them from the Districts by going through their monitoring reports and making regular site visits to inspect and verify for themselves the nature and extent of the impacts and the success or lack off, of the mitigation measures.

The Prefectures will prepare consolidated periodic monitoring reports for submission to the PCMU. The Prefectures will need equipment and transport to carry out their task effectively and this will be provided by the DCDP project and is budgeted for later in this section.

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<sup>17</sup> Sub project dossiers refer to the complete set of sub project documents including but not limited to the completed screening forms, checklist, ESMP, technical designs, drawings, civil works contracts, etc.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**11.1.3 The Rwanda Environment and Management Authority (REMA):** The role of the REMA will be monitoring as detailed in Section 9.0. They will perform this role by reviewing periodic reports from the Prefectures, prepare consolidated periodic monitoring reports and make spot/unannounced site inspections at the Prefecture/District level. The REMA will report to the PCMU.

The REMA will need equipment and transport to carry out their task effectively and this will be provided by the DCDP project and is also budgeted for later in this section.

**11.1.4 The Project Coordinating and Monitoring Unit (PCMU):** The PCMU will be responsible for ensuring project compliance of the Districts with the environmental laws of Rwanda and social requirements set by the DCDP, but will be assisted as defined above by the Prefectures and the REMA. The PCMU will monitor their activities by reviewing the consolidated periodic monitoring reports of the REMA and by conducting periodic technical audits of the Districts.

In conclusion therefore, the system for monitoring functions on a bottom up approach, on the one hand in terms of placing monitoring responsibilities on the Districts and local communities who are then supervised and monitored by the Prefectures who in turn are accountable to the REMA and the PCMU. On the other hand, this system is made functional by the transfer of appropriate technology, capacity building through training (mostly learning by doing) and technical assistance and, budget support in the top down direction. This system for monitoring is thus strengthened and sustainable and should yield successful results overall.

This monitoring plan consists of a set of mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation/construction and operations of the participating District's sub project activities, to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. The plan also includes actions needed to implement these measures. The monitoring plan specifies the monitoring measures to be carried out with linkages to the potential adverse impacts that would have been identified through a process contained in Section 10, by:

1. Scheduling and coordinating monitoring tasks.
2. Evaluating mitigation effectiveness
3. Identifying where applicable, corrective management practices
4. Ensuring that monitoring findings are suitably evaluated and incorporated into future management decisions.

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**11.2 Costs for Implementing the Monitoring Plan**

The PCMU will be responsible for implementing the monitoring plan. The Districts will be responsible for recruiting their own service providers that would work with the CDC's. The cost of transportation and equipment for the Districts, Prefectures, REMA and PCMU in execution of their monitoring roles and responsibilities is included.

	Cost in US \$			
	Service Providers (for 3years)	Equipment <sup>18</sup>	Vehicles <sup>19</sup>	Total
<b>Districts (39no.)</b>	750/district/year	-	3,000/district	<b>204,750</b>
<b>Prefectures (4no.)</b>	1,500/prefecture/year	-	-	<b>18,000</b>
<b>REMA<sup>20</sup> (1no.)</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>PCMU (1no.)</b>	5,000/year	---	-	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,750</b>	-	<b>117,000</b>	<b><u>US\$237,750</u></b>

**Table 11.1**

<sup>18</sup> Equipment cost included in overall project budget elsewhere.

<sup>19</sup> One motorcycle per district. Vehicle cost for PCMU included project budget, elsewhere.

<sup>20</sup> REMA may be able to seek technical assistance from the IDA Multi-Sector Capacity Building Project.

**Monitoring Plan**

Potential Social and Environmental Negative Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Monitoring Measures	Phase/Stage	Responsibility	Costs
1. Deforestation 2. Land Degradation, including soil erosion 3. Water Contamination. 4. Disturbance of Natural Habitats and Wildlife. 5. Degradation of Wetlands 6. Social discrimination  <i>( see Section 8. for complete lists)</i>	Fully implement this ESMF, use screening form and checklist in Annex 3.0 and 4.0), addressing specific mitigation measures such as training and capacity building to use modern and appropriate technologies for design and implementation of district sub projects, efficiency use, environmental restoration, regular and suitable maintenance of infrastructure/equipment/plant, etc.  <b>N.B.:</b> no sub project activity that results in the significant reduction in the mean water level or completely drains a lake, river, or wetland area or floodplain due to pollution of these ecosystems, to extraction of water for irrigation, or systematic clearing of forest areas for agricultural purpose or any other purpose will be permitted/funded .	Periodic monitoring and evaluation of verifiable indicators for all impacts identified in the sub project ESMP and examples of which are contained in Section 11 of this report.	On going throughout the life of the sub projects and project and beyond thereby ensuring the institutional arrangements are sustainable beyond the life of the project.	1. Participating Districts  2. Respective Prefectures  3. PCMU  4. REMA  5. The District's and Prefectures will be assisted by service providers and will receive training.	US\$120,750 for service providers to assist Districts and Prefectures for monitoring, \$117,000 transportation costs.  Training budget is US\$87,500  <b>The Grand total Cost for Environmental and Social Management is:</b>  <u><b>US\$325,250</b></u>  (representing about 2.16% of total DCDP Budget)

**Table 11.2**

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

## 12.0 CONSULTATION FRAMEWORK

The purpose of consultation is to seek the participation of the Rwandese people in national development. This is a center piece strategy of the Government in the decentralization process in Rwanda, in general, thereby ensuring good governance, but more particularly to introduce transparency, accountability and sustainability into the DCDP. Ultimately, this process would build social capital in the communities and enhance the opportunity for equal access to and benefit from provided social and economic services.

The key stake holders in this process are:

- The local communities in the participating Districts.
- The District Administrations
- The Prefectures
- The Government
- Local NGOs
- Other international donor agencies
- Local civil society associations

The DCDP depends on the meaningful participation of all stakeholders for success. During the project preparation and implementation stages, the opportunities for effective consultation in projects activities are:

- During the preparation of the ESMF: (i) The consultant conducted a public consultation and field visits in Rwanda, as described in detail in Section 4.0. Social studies carried out independently as part of project preparation were also consulted. The dissemination of disclosed ESMF in Rwanda and at the World Bank's Infoshop.
- During project Implementation: there will be consultation of project's expected beneficiaries during the preparation of sub-projects' proposals to assess their needs. This will be done by the *cellules* operating at the local level through a participatory process defined and endorsed by the PRSP .

An outline of the consultation framework is described below as follows:

- Capacity building activities in consultation methods will be carried out at the *cellules* level. The purpose of these capacity building activities is to help ensure that the needs of all members of local communities, including vulnerable and/or Batwa associations are also able to voice their priorities and needs. Proposals can be prepared with the technical support or help of local NGOs and community-based organizations .The proposals are then submitted for discussion at the *cellules* level. The proposals are examined by members of the community development committee (CDC) among which are representatives from youth and women's groups. The CDC review the proposals to ensure that they meet the needs of the

**DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)**

communities and consolidate selected proposals into a community development plan that is forwarded to the Sector level for review.

- The Sector reviews and approves sub-projects proposals received from the CDC for their technical compliance with the ESMF, and consolidates them into a sector development plan, which in turn is then forwarded up to the District level.
  - Sector development plans received by the Districts are further consolidated into the District Plan, which is approved by the District Council and forwarded to the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) for funding, via their respective Prefecture.
  - At each level of sub-projects preparation and design, the communities have an opportunity to participate. Each district and prefecture will prepare and submit a Monitoring method along with the environmental and mitigation measures as indicated in Section 10.2 above
- During the implementation of the sub projects: There will be national and regional workshops held throughout the implementation of the DCDP on various matters of interest to the project.
  - Furthermore, public participation and consultations would take place through workshops, seminars, symposia, meetings, radio programs, poster campaigns, request for written proposals/comments, filling in of questionnaires/forms, public readings and explanations of project ideas and requirements, making public documents available at the, central, prefecture, district and sector levels at suitable locations like the offices of the REMA, the PCMU, the Offices of the Prefects, District Offices, Sector offices where they exist, if not at homes of community leaders, and at state/public libraries, complying with national laws regarding disclosure of public documents. These measures would take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in these communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

**Monitoring and Evaluation of the Consultation framework:**The consultation framework will be monitored by PCMU and Prefectures who will set their own verifiable indicators to assess the degree of participation of the key stakeholders during all phases of project implementation.

The Prefectures will make recommendations to the District Councils when they clear/review the sub project dossier , consistent with this plan.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

## Consultation framework

Project Stage	Activities	Institutional Responsibilities
During Project Preparation	Preparation of ESMF and Social Assessment	PCMU, MINALOC
Capacity Building and Training in consultation and local needs assessment	Training courses, technical assistance,	PCMU, REMA, Prefectures, Districts, Local Community Leaders
Preparing and designing proposals:	Preparation of Local Development Plans.	Districts, Sectors and Cellule
Monitoring the consultation framework	Review of verifiable indicators	PCMU, REMA, Prefectures, Districts, Sectors and Cellules.

**Table 12.1**

***N.B.*** The costs to implement the consultation framework in the Project Implementation Stages are included in the costs of the monitoring plan.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**12.1 Methodology for Consultations with Stakeholders.**

Participatory appraisal and planning techniques will be used to enable communities to prioritize, plan and implement their own development and to give voice to the poor and vulnerable groups in the community. Priorities will be generated from each District using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodologies, and elaborated in consultation with communities through Extended PRAs. CDC's will be responsible for mobilization, participatory planning and decision-making, co-production of services, implementation of sub-projects, participatory monitoring and evaluation, supervision of contractors, and community contribution to project costs and maintenance.

Basic project managerial training will be provided to CDC's to develop their organizational, management, and accounting skills.

Districts will work with local civil society organizations and the network of NGO's involved in similar activities in all stages of the sub project cycle.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**13.0 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES**

The Government and people of Rwanda are totally committed to the decentralization program underway in the country today and to achieving the objectives of this project, which is to stabilize and expand the capacity of local governments and communities to identify and finance their own development priorities to engender economic growth and reduce poverty.

Sustainable decentralization has a top priority in the governments development agenda, mainly due to the realization that the 1994 genocidal war was precipitated and facilitated by the system of central planning that existed in Rwanda prior to 1994 , and therefore, inter alia, the successful implementation of the decentralization program will ensure that the troubles of the past will almost certainly never be repeated again. Also, at the heart of the decentralization strategy is the commitment of government to consult and seek the active participation of all Rwandese in decision making and in their socio-economic development and struggle against poverty.

The government also realizes that the acute and severe environmental problems facing the rural sector in Rwanda today is exacerbating the already desperate social status in much of Rwanda. For instance, severe soil erosion and exhaustion in many areas is lowering soil fertility to desperately low levels which in turn is lowering agricultural productivity of not only cash crops, but also subsistence crops, which in turn is leaving more rural Rwandese food insecure and lowering their household incomes. In a social condition where post war impacts from returning refugees, IDPs, orphans, widowers and widows, physically handicapped and amputees and other war affected groups, has increased vulnerability, which in turn is adding unbearable pressure on already desperate and poorly maintained social services. Batwa in project areas will lose a chance of getting heard and will continue to be discriminated against

Overall, the poverty situation in Rwanda has worsen since 1994, see section 5.2.1 and Table 5.5.

Therefore, the "do nothing" scenario will worsen the present social status and worsen poverty at the same. This is not an option.

The Government of Rwanda with World Bank support, will therefore implement the DCDP. During implementation of the DCDP, this ESMF will be implemented to ensure that adverse environmental and social impacts from DCDP activities are identified and successfully mitigated.

Alternatives to the ESMF:

- **No Environmental and Social Management Process at all.**

Under this scenario, World Bank Safeguards policies would not allow the Bank to participate in this project.

Furthermore, the bio-physical baseline data presented in section 5, portrays a country blessed with rich, diverse and enviable resources of lakes, rivers, fauna and

**DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)**

flora., which offers the opportunity for continued co-existence into perpetuity with humans, that will provide their incomes, if sustainable management practices are employed in the use of these resources.

This has not always been the case in the past. As a result , as shown in section 8, in the pursuit of human development, uncontrolled deforestation, loss of wetlands and other critical ecosystems, loss of fauna and flora have continued unabated.

This will continue at an accelerated pace to the detriment of nature and livelihoods, if some form of environmental and social management process is not put in place during the implementation of the DCDP.

Therefore, the Government and people of Rwanda have rejected this alternative.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**ANNEX 1.0 List of Official & Members of Local Communities  
Consulted During The Preparation of The ESMF**

Shyaka Adolphe Bazatoha	-	Project Coordinator, Decentralization and Community Development Project.
Vincent	-	Project Accountant, Decentralization and Community Development Project.
Alice Muhozayire	-	Project Administrator, Decentralization and Community Development Project.
Joseph Kagabo	-	Executive Secretary, Nyakizu District, Province of Butare
Faustin Nkurikiyimana	-	President of CDC, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Innocent Mutiganda	-	President of CDC, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro.
Protais Gahota	-	Vice Mayor, Social Affairs, Nyaruguru District.
Niyonsaba Bibiane	-	Female resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Alphonse Mukamuyema	-	Female resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Ruelian Habimana	-	Male resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Godeleve Nyirazanimka	-	Female resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Alfred Gakwaya	-	Male resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Revlian Munyakazi	-	Male resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Selestian Riukwavu	-	Male resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Celestine Mpayimana	-	Male resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Salphina Mukankusi	-	Female resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Fromina Nyirabahizi	-	Female resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Serpia Kabatoni	-	Female resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Beatrice Mukankiko	-	Female resident, Nyaruguru District, Province of Gikongoro
Makeba Mzeyimana	-	Musange Sector, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Epimaque Nsanzurwanda	-	Prefecture, Head, Province of Gikongoro

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

Augustine Munyengabe	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Gaspar Gakwaya	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Innocent Rutabana	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Innocent Uzaramba	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Felesta Mukazamba	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Mike Sebukayira	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Noel Seburkeya	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Dative Niyonsaba	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Fransine Mukantwari	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Gensine Kurumusange	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Magaret Nyiramafaranga	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Beatrice Niyomsaba	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Nadine Umugwaleza	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Emmanuel Kajeguhakwa	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Francis Kabarekye	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Ansila Mujawamalia	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Providence Mukamana	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Ansila Mukakanuma	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Monique Mururunkwere	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Francis Murekezi	-	Male resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Damascente Rugirangoga	-	Musange Sector Coordinator, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Esperance Mukamusonera	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Emaculate Kampogo	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Gordance Mukampore	-	Female resident, Butare Town, Province of Butare
Felix Mutagoma	-	Mayor, Gikongoro Town, Province of Gikongoro
Paul Karenzi	-	Executive Secretary, Gikongoro Town, Province of Gikongoro
F. Hateggekimana	-	Vice Mayor in charge of Social Affairs, Gikongoro

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

Town, Province of Gikongoro

Jerome Arusha	-	Vice Mayor in charge of Planning Services Gikongoro Town, Province of Gikongoro
Karekezi Anthony	-	Vice Mayor in charge of Development, President CDC, Gikongoro Town, Province of Gikongoro.
Isias Ndibange	-	Male resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Dative Mukamutari	-	Young female resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Casiun Sibomana	-	Young male resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Vestin Mukazera	-	Female resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Saville Nkundiyenze	-	Male resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Faustin Mutabariuka	-	Male resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Narcis Ngezahoguhora	-	Male resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Francis Matabaro	-	Male resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
John Ntuyahaga	-	Male resident, Maraba District, Province of Butare
Jules Aimable Nwhizi	-	Mayor, Rushaki District, Province of Byumba
Misago Jean Bosco	-	President of CDC, Rebero District, Province of Byumba
Babwunda Sam	-	Executive Secretary, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Boyomana Giovidas	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Laurent Nkulikiyimana	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Yasini Mumanwa	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
John Nizeyimana	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Fraucine Mutansabimana	-	Female resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Julienne Kyimpaye	-	Female resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Felix Nduwamungu	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Emmanuel Dukundane	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Epaphrodite Turinumukiza	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Johnson Mdahayo	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Faustin Ntezimana	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

Jean Baptiste Ntawiheba	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Eric Akwasibwe	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Protegime Hategeka	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Faustine Mbonigaba	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
A. Ntihakose	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Nzi Mukamure	-	Female resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Venuste Kiyonza	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
J. Shaka	-	Female resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
A. Munduhavere	-	Female resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
John Mugabe	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Olivier Ngengiyunva	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Peninah Murorunbwere	-	Female resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Olive Abaganwa	-	Female resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
K. Kaloli	-	Male resident, Muvumba District, Province of Umutara
Vincent Nyagutare	-	President CDC, Umutara Town, Province of Umutara
Claudien Mateme	-	Presdinet CDC, Mutara District, Province of Gisenyi
Jean Mundanykure	-	President CDC, Rusiza Sector, Mutara District, Province of Gisenyi
Theoneste Ndagijimana	-	President CDC, Mugongo Sector, Mutara District, Province of Gisenyi
Faustin Ntabazalimara	-	President CDC, Mutuvu Sector, Mutara District, Province of Gisenyi
Aarón Musaza	-	President CDC, Gihorwe Sector, Mutara District, Province of Gisenyi
Felicien Nanyisimawa	-	President CDC, Tamira Sector, Mutara District, Province of Gisenyi
Felicien Kanyamagare	-	President CDC, Cyambara Sector, Mutara District, Province of Gisenyi
Esperance Dukundimana	-	Vice Mayor, Gender, Cyanzarwe District, Province of Gisenyi
Jean de Dieu Mwambutsa	-	Head of Political and Admin. Affairs, Department Head Cyanzarwe District, Province of Gisenyi

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**ANNEX 2.0 Summary of World Bank Environmental & Social Safeguard Policies**

- **Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01).** Outlines Bank policy and procedure for the environmental assessment of Bank lending operations. The Bank undertakes environmental screening of each proposed project to determine the appropriate extent and type of EA process. This environmental process will apply to all sub-projects to be funded by DCDP.
- **Natural Habitats (OP 4.04).** The conservation of natural habitats, like other measures that protect and enhance the environment, is essential for long-term sustainable development. The Bank does not support projects involving the significant conversion of natural habitats unless there are no feasible alternatives for the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs. If the environmental assessment indicates that a project would significantly convert or degrade natural habitats, the project includes mitigation measures acceptable to the Bank. Such mitigation measures include, as appropriate, minimizing habitat loss (e.g. strategic habitat retention and post-development restoration) and establishing and maintaining an ecologically similar protected area. The Bank accepts other forms of mitigation measures only when they are technically justified. Should use of environmental screening form and checklist indicate that natural habitats might be affected negatively by the proposed sub-project activities, such sub-projects will not be funded under the DCDP .
- **Pest Management (OP 4.09).** The policy supports safe, affective, and environmentally sound pest management. It promotes the use of biological and environmental control methods. An assessment is made of the capacity of the country's regulatory framework and institutions to promote and support safe, effective, and environmentally sound pest management. This policy will most likely not apply to DCDP.
- **Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12).** This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. Sub-projects that impact people and livelihoods in this way will not be eligible for financing under the DCDP.
- **Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20).** This directive provides guidance to ensure that indigenous peoples benefit from development projects, and to avoid or mitigate adverse effects of Bank-financed development projects on indigenous peoples. Measures to address issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. See details of how the project addresses the issue of potential discrimination against the Batwa in project areas in section 6.2
- **Forests (OP 4.36).** This policy applies to the following types of Bank-financed investment projects: (a) projects that have or may have impacts on the health and quality of forests; (b) projects that affect the rights and welfare of people and their

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

level of dependence upon or interaction with forests; and (c) projects that aim to bring about changes in the management, protection, or utilization of natural forests or plantations, whether they are publicly, privately, or communally owned. The Bank does not finance projects that, in its opinion, would involve significant conversion or degradation of critical forest areas or related critical habitats. If a project involves the significant conversion or degradation of natural forests or related natural habitats that the Bank determines are not critical, and the Bank determines that there are no feasible alternatives to the project and its siting, and comprehensive analysis demonstrates that overall benefits from the project substantially outweigh the environmental costs, the Bank may finance the project provided that it incorporates appropriate mitigation measures. Sub-projects that are likely to have negative impacts on forests will not be funded under DCDP.

- **Cultural Property (OPN 11.03).** The term “cultural property” includes sites having archeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, religious, and unique natural values. The Bank’s general policy regarding cultural property is to assist in their preservation, and to seek to avoid their elimination. Specifically, the Bank (i) normally declines to finance projects that will significantly damage non-replicable cultural property, and will assist only those projects that are sited or designed so as to prevent such damage; and (ii) will assist in the protection and enhancement of cultural properties encountered in Bank-financed projects, rather than leaving that protection to chance. The management of cultural property of a country is the responsibility of the government. The government’s attention should be drawn specifically to what is known about the cultural property aspects of the proposed project site and appropriate agencies, NGOs, or university departments should be consulted; if there are any questions concerning cultural property in the area, a brief reconnaissance survey should be undertaken in the field by a specialist. The DCDP will not fund sub-projects that will have negative impacts on cultural property.
- **Safety of Dams (OP 4.37).** For the life of any dam, the owner is responsible for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken and sufficient resources provided for the safety to the dam, irrespective of its funding sources or construction status. The Bank distinguishes between small and large dams. Small dams are normally less than 15 m in height; this category includes, for example, farm ponds, local silt retention dams, and low embankment tanks. For small dams, generic dam safety measures designed by qualified engineers are usually adequate. This policy does not apply to DCDP since no new dams, large or small will be built or existing dams rehabilitated.
- **Projects on International Waterways (O 7.50).** The Bank recognizes that the cooperation and good will of riparians is essential for the efficient utilization and protection of international waterways and attaches great importance to riparians making appropriate agreements or arrangement for the entire waterway or any part thereof. Projects that trigger this policy include hydroelectric, irrigation, flood control, navigation, drainage, water and sewerage, industrial, and similar projects that involve the use or potential pollution of international waterways. Rwanda is a riparian country of the Nile and Cong river basins. Sub project activities that trigger this policy will be funded under the DCDP.
- **Disputed Areas (OP/BP/GP 7.60).** Project in disputed areas may occur the Bank and its member countries as well as between the borrower and one or more neighbouring countries. Any dispute over an area in which a proposed project is

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located requires formal procedures at the earliest possible stage. The Bank attempts to acquire assurance that it may proceed with a project in a disputed area if the governments concerned agree that, pending the settlement of the dispute, the project proposed can go forward without prejudice to the claims of the country having a dispute. This policy is not expected to be triggered by sub-projects. This policy will not to be triggered by sub-projects to be funded by DCDP.

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**ANNEX 3.0 Environmental & Social Screening Form**

The Environmental and Social Screening Form (ESSF) has been designed to assist in the evaluation of sub-projects of the DCDP. The form is designed to place information in the hands of reviewers so that mitigation measures, if any, can be identified and/or that requirements for further environmental analysis be determined.

The ESSF contains information that will allow reviewers to determine if endangered or threatened species or their habitat, protected areas or forest are likely to be present, and if further investigation is, therefore, required. The ESSF will also identify potential socio-economic impacts that will require mitigation measures and or resettlement and compensation.

Name of Sub project:

Name of Sub-project's sponsor:

Name of the District:

Name of the Prefecture

Name, department, job title, and contact details for the person who is responsible for filling out this form.

Name:

Department and title:

Name of District Body:

Telephone number:

Fax number:

E-Mail address:

Date :

Signature:

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**1. Sub project Description**

Please provide information on the type and scale of the sub project (sub project area, area of plants and buildings, production capacity, amounts of power generation, amount of waste (solid, liquid and air generation), location and lengths of distribution lines, buried and or surface located pipes, etc.) including construction work areas and access roads. (Complete on a separate sheet of paper if necessary).

**2. The Natural Environment**

(a) Describe the vegetation/trees in/adjacent to the Sub project area

---

---

(b) Estimate and indicate where vegetation/trees might need to be cleared

---

---

(c) Are there any environmentally sensitive areas or threatened species (specify below) that could be adversely affected by the sub project? Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

(i) Natural Forests Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) National Parks Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

(iii) Rivers Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

(iv) Lakes Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

(v) Wetlands (swamps, polder areas, seasonally inundated areas) Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

(vi) Habitats of endangered species for which protection is required under Rwanda laws and/or international agreements. Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

(vii) Others (describe). Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**3. River Ecology**

Is there a possibility that, due to installation of structures, such as weirs and other irrigation structures, the river ecology will be adversely affected? Attention should be paid to water quality and quantity; the nature, productivity and use of aquatic habitats, and variations of these over time.

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Protected areas**

Does the sub project area (or components of the sub project) occur within/adjacent to any protected areas designated by government (national park, national reserve, world heritage site etc.)

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

If the sub project is outside of, but close to, any protected area, is it likely to adversely affect the ecology within the protected area areas (e.g., interference with the migration routes of mammals or birds)

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Geology and Soils**

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas of possible geologic or soil instability (erosion prone, landslide prone, subsidence-prone)?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

Based upon visual inspection or available literature, are there areas that have risks of large scale increase in soil leaching and/or erosion?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Landscape/aesthetics**

Is there a possibility that the sub project will adversely affect the aesthetic attractiveness of the local landscape?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Invasive plant species along feeder road routes**

Is the sub project likely to result in the spread of invasive plant species (along feeder road routes)?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**8. Historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site ( such as genocide memorials).**

Based on available sources, consultation with local authorities, local knowledge and/or observations, could the sub project alter any historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site (including genocide memorials and graves) or require excavation near same?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**9. Resettlement and/or Land Acquisition**

Will involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, or loss of access to land as defined by World Bank OP4.12 be caused by sub project implementation?

Yes\_\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Loss of Crops, Fruit Trees and Household Infrastructure**

Will the sub project result in the permanent or temporary loss of crops, fruit trees and household infra-structure (such as granaries, outside toilets and kitchens, etc)?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**11. Noise pollution during Construction and Operations**

Will the operating noise level exceed the allowable decibel level for that zone?

Yes\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_\_

**12. Will the project have adverse impacts on Natural Habitats that will not have acceptable mitigation measures according to OP 4.04 Natural Habitats.?**

Yes..... No.....

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**13. Solid or Liquid Wastes.**

Will the sub-project generate solid or liquid wastes?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

If "Yes", does the sub project include a plan for their adequate collection and disposal?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No\_\_\_\_

**14. Public Consultation Process:**

Briefly describe the sub project consultation process in terms of when consultations took place, where they took place, who participated and how the criteria used to select participants in this process, what were the contributions from the participants, was it recorded and were contributions from participants included in decision making. Use separate sheet if necessary and *attached a consultation report*.

**15. Vulnerable Groups and Batwas:** Were members of associations from the following vulnerable and/or minority groups consulted?

Women:	Yes____No ____
Youth groups	Yes____No ____
War affected victims ( e.g. orphans, widows/widowers, the elderly, returnees)	Yes____No ____
The Batwas associations:	Yes____No ____

*If answer is Yes, provide names of groups consulted :*

16. Will these groups ( in 15. above) have access to and benefit from this sub project.?

Yes\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_

*If answer is Yes, specify which groups and describe how they will benefit.*

**ANNEX 4.0<sup>21</sup> Environmental & Social Mitigation Measures Checklist**

	Land Degradation	Water	Bio-diversity, Natural Habitats and Wetlands	People
<b>Planning</b>	<p><b>Soil Erosion:</b></p> <p>(i) Training of Subsistence and Cash Crop Farmers and Pastoralists on soil conservation methods.</p> <p>(ii) Rehabilitate anti-erosion infrastructure such as, micro-basins, micro dams, hill side terracing, soil bunds etc.</p> <p>(iii) Construct new anti-erosion infrastructure as listed in(ii) above.</p> <p>(iv) Introduce crop rotation management, use of fertilizers, tree planting and soil drainage.</p> <p>(v) Control bush burning and fires.</p> <p>(vi) Protection of roadsides by planting of vegetation.</p> <p>(vii) Protection of outlet of drainage canals and culverts to avoid gully forming downstream of the canal or culvert.</p> <p>(viii) Prepare an effective and sustainable maintenance plan.</p>	<p>i) Promote potable water and sanitation sub projects.</p> <p>ii) Promote environmental health measures and public health education.</p> <p>iii) Improve management of household and solid waste, including infrastructure for collection and treatment of liquid waste and waste water.</p> <p>iv) Review, update and enforce pollution control legislation.</p> <p>v) Strengthen enforcement capacity.</p> <p>vi) Develop and implement rural water supply and sanitation policy.</p> <p>vii) Locate sub projects at far/safe distances from water points and sources.</p> <p>viii) Increase public awareness.</p>	<p>i) Consideration of alternative locations/siting of sub projects.</p> <p>ii) Reduce biomass use through provision of alternative energy sources and construction materials (cooking stoves, photovoltaics).</p> <p>iii) Strengthen natural resource management capacities</p> <p>iv) Develop alternatives to slash and burning clearing, decrease overgrazing.</p> <p>v) Promote agroforestry.</p> <p>vi) Wetlands management and small irrigation development.</p> <p>vii) Protect sensitive ecosystems such as forests and wetlands, prevent further encroachment in protected areas.</p> <p>viii) Enforce existing laws.</p> <p>ix) Locate sub projects appropriately.</p> <p>x) Training of communities of sustainable uses of resources.</p> <p>xi) Identify certain species of trees and animals that must be protected.</p> <p>xii) Exclude ecosystems that provided and important habitat for protected species.</p> <p>xiii) Establish buffer zones around protected parks and wetlands</p>	<p>i) No involuntary settlement allowed due to land acquisition, denial or restriction of access to economic resources such as trees, buildings etc., used by members of communities.</p> <p>ii) Provide social services in areas of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary education</li> <li>• Primary health care</li> <li>• Water supply</li> <li>• Micro-finance</li> <li>• Feeder roads</li> <li>• Soil conservation and natural resources management.</li> <li>• Basic and required training at district and community levels.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that these services are equitably distributed throughout the districts and that as access is open to all ethnic groups irrespective of status.</p> <p>iii) Ensure that vulnerable groups and Batwa in projects areas are included in project activities and benefit from them levels of decision making and implementation.</p> <p>iv) Provide employment opportunities during contracting of civil works etc.</p>

<sup>21</sup> On completion of the screening form, the CDC's would have identified their potential sub project adverse impacts. The CDC's will then use this checklist (Annex 4.0) to identify the corresponding mitigation measures to successfully manage these impacts.

<p><b>Construction</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction in dry season. Protection of soil surfaces during construction.</li> <li>• Adequate protection from livestock entry by fencing the site perimeters.</li> <li>• Employ all unskilled labor from local districts and semi-skilled labor first from local districts when available there in.</li> <li>• Source goods and services from local districts first, when available.</li> <li>• Control and daily cleaning at construction sites.</li> <li>• Provision of adequate waste disposal services. Proper disposal of chemicals and other hazardous materials.</li> <li>• Dust control by water, appropriate design and siting, restrict construction to certain times.</li> <li>• Appropriate and suitable storage of building materials on site.</li> <li>• Siting of Latrines at safe distances from wells and other water points and using closed systems for sewage drainage.</li> <li>• Restrict construction to certain hours</li> <li>• Minimize loss of natural vegetation during construction; alternative sites; various special measures for sensitive species</li> <li>• Restoration of vegetation; cleanup of construction sites.</li> <li>• Safety designs (signage)</li> <li>• Ensure availability of clean potable water for use in latrines, canteens and for drinking.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Use of appropriate building materials. No asbestos etc.</p>
<p><b>Day to Day Operations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Use facilities/infrastructure as designed and as intended.</li> <li>ii) Employ trained staff to man and secure facilities.</li> <li>iii) Log and report any damages done and repairs needed.</li> <li>iv) Perform periodic monitoring of all aspects as contained in the sub project Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Maintenance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Prepare and adopt suitable maintenance plan.</li> <li>ii) Maintain appropriate budget necessary to implement maintenance plan.</li> <li>iii) Implement maintenance plan in two stages : for activities requiring day-to-to maintenance such as repairs to damages done, regular inspections etc and longer/periodic term maintenance.</li> <li>iv) Have suitably trained staff to carry out maintenance and access to materials/goods/equipment.</li> </ul>

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ANNEX 5.0 Environmental Mitigation Plan for DCDP

Project activities	Potential negative impact	Mitigations Measures	Implementing	Monitoring responsibility	Timing	Costs
Sub-projects Preparation and selection	Poor consultation and needs assessments	Consultation framework, sensitization/participation	District CDC's	District Councils Prefectures MINALOC	Ongoing on a sub-project's cyclical basis	Total cost is US\$237,750 (See Tables 1.1 and 1.2 for details.)
Subproject's planning	Environmental degradation or social discrimination	Screening form	District CDC's	PPCMU at Prefecture level	Before sub projects are approved	
Subprojects implementation	Poor implementation of ESMF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation plan</li> <li>• Environmental guidelines/requirements for contractors</li> <li>• Operations and Regular maintenance of completed sub projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District CDC's and works local communes</li> <li>• District CDC's and works contractors</li> <li>• District CDC's works contractors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPCMU at Prefecture level</li> <li>• PPCMU at Prefecture level</li> <li>• REMA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During construction</li> <li>• During construction</li> <li>• Post construction</li> </ul>	
Training	Not adequate technical skill	Capacity Enhancement	PCMU in MINALOC and service providers	REMA	On-going throughout project life at periodic intervals	\$87,500
Total Costs						<b>\$325,250</b>

ANNEX 6.0 A Social Report

# ***A Social Report***

prepared for

**THE GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA**

**DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT  
(DCDP)**

Scholas Murebwayire  
January 2004

DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**Contexte :**

Dans la formulation et la définition des procédures du projet CDDP, le bailleur (World Bank) et le gouvernement du Rwanda ont le souci de rendre le projet bénéfique pour toutes les couches de la population des zones d'intervention du projet.

Après de rapides évaluations environnementale et sociale avant projet, il s'est avéré que l'attention était attirée par les personnes désignées sous l'appellation Batwa, et dont on ne serait pas certain de leur participation au projet ni dans la définition des priorités ni dans les bénéfices générés par les activités du projet.

Cette rapide descente sur le terrain tend à clarifier la position des vulnérables en général et des « Batwa » en particulier dans le processus de développement à travers la politique de décentralisation et la participation communautaire

**Méthodologie :**

Les cinq provinces dans lesquels opèrera le projet sont différentes géographiquement, économiquement, socialement et historiquement. Par ailleurs, on peut supposer que les Batwa existent dans toutes les provinces mais ne vivent pas toujours dans les mêmes conditions, c'est à ce titre qu'une descente sur le terrain à travers toutes les provinces d'opération du projet s'est avérée nécessaire.

Les personnes rencontrées :

Les autorités de provinces en particulier les chargés des affaires sociales

Les populations autochtones (Batwa et autres)

Les leaders religieux occupés dans le développement des communautés et s'occupant particulièrement des vulnérables.

Des personnes connues pour s'intéresser aux dits « Batwa »

**Contraintes :**

- La grande difficulté est de trouver les chiffres de populations selon un critère inusité dans l'administration rwandaise ; les ethnies n'étant plus recensées en tant que telles depuis 1994
- Avec les changements géographiques, historiques, politiques et culturels, les terroirs ont disparu ou sont trop modifiés.
- Il est aussi difficile de faire ce travail dans un délai si court : une semaine de terrain pour 5 provinces.

DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

Calendrier d'activités sur le terrains et résumé des discussions				
LIEU	DATE	DISTRICTS	ACTIVITES	Résumé des idées des interviewés
MINALOC	14/01		<p><b>Infrastructures/ MICROFINANCES/ Projet financé par l'Union Européenne :</b></p> <p>Interview avec la coordination du projet, personne chargée des projets en faveur des Batwa en province de Ruhengeri</p>	<p>Le projet travaille avec les comités de base au niveau des cellules. La désignation des vulnérables laissait les « Batwa » à l'écart sous prétexte qu'ils n'ont aucun sens de la prévoyance. En fait les Batwa de Ruhengeri ont été désappointés quand l'ORTPN les a sorti des forêts des volcans sans programme de réinsertion. Ils n'avaient pas de terre et pas de bétail. Ils ont causé beaucoup de problèmes sur le plan environnement par ce qu'ils utilisent beaucoup de bois de chauffe (il fait très froid dans la région des volcans). Ce sont les survivants des pygmées des forêts des hautes montagnes « IMPUNYU » qui vivaient de la cueillette et de la chasse. Ils vivent en communauté autour d'un chef de clan, considèrent les autres rwandais comme inférieurs à eux ; ne comprennent pas qu'il faut se stabiliser et faire de l'agriculture.</p>
UMUTARA	16/01	- Ville de Umutara - Murambi	<p>Discussion avec le secrétaire exécutif de la province et le chargé des affaires sociales</p> <p>Visite de sites de nouvelles installations de populations</p>	<p>Ils sont étonnés par notre démarche : recherche identitaire « ethnique »,</p> <p>Les populations difficiles à intégrer ont en commun la non stabilité sur les terres attribuées. Ces populations font comme si l'administration territoriale n'existait pas. Le problème est aigu avec les pasteurs et les supposés « Batwa »</p> <p>Il ne faut pas de développement séparé, il faut développer le monde rural. Au niveau des jeunes, il faut former dans les métiers, menuiserie, forge, céramique, danse.</p> <p>Nos plus grands problèmes dans l'ensemble de la population sont : la faible production agricole, les maladies comme le SIDA et la malaria, la faible qualité de l'enseignement.</p>
BYUMBA	17/01	- Ville de Byumba - Bungwe	<p>Conversation avec le chargé des affaires sociales au niveau de la province</p>	<p>Notre démarche est jugée curieuse dans un pays où l'on se bat pour l'Unité et la réconciliation.</p> <p>On fait remarquer que la mention ethnique sur la carte d'identité n'existe plus, qu'il est par conséquent difficile pour l'administration de savoir combien de Twa, de Hutu ou de Tutsi vivent dans la province</p>

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			<p>Discussion avec groupes informels de jeunes, de femmes et hommes,</p> <p>Conversation avec les chargés du programme d'encadrement d'activités d'aide aux pauvres du diocèse de Byumba (EER)</p> <p>Visite de chantier de construction d'un immeuble à étage où travaillent des populations mélangées ethniquement et par sexe sous l'initiative de l'Evêque (EER)</p> <p>Visite de populations sinistrées par les pluies. 562 familles recensés victimes des pluies</p>	<p>Les twa profitent de ce qu'ils ne sont jamais punis pour se servir dans nos champs, ils vendent les tôles de leur maison, ainsi ils sont comptés dans les sans abri et reçoivent de l'aide tout le temps. Les agents de EER (Eglises Episcopales du Rwanda) leur ont donné du bétail et ils l'ont mangé.</p> <p>Les Batwa ont fait un voyage d'études dans les pays étrangers, et ce que ce sont eux qui représentent les Rwandais ?</p> <p>C'est vrai que beaucoup de Twa sont vulnérables, ne s'intègrent pas facilement aux autres mais c'est surtout par ce qu'ils n'ont pas les mêmes activités. Les twa font surtout de la poterie tandis que les autres « rwandais » font l'agriculture et l'élevage.</p> <p>Il n'y a pas longtemps que les twa envoient leurs enfants à l'école, mais ils sont aussi intelligents que les autres !</p> <p>Nous savons qu'il y a des Batwa par ce que nous nous connaissons entre voisins. Notre critère d'embauche pour la main d'œuvre est la vulnérabilité et non l'ethnie ou le sexe. Nous avons fait l'expérience avec les pépinières de fleurs et la construction de notre bâtiment en ville et cela marche. Nous avons des hutu, des tutsi et des twa.</p> <p>Il y a dans le district (Bungwe) une émergence de petites associations mixtes notamment pour la culture de la pomme de terre.</p> <p>Les groupements par ethnie pourraient aboutir à une marginalisation sociale des uns ou des autres et pourraient être source de conflits.</p> <p>Les pluies n'ont pas choisi les maisons des uns et des autres, elles sont arrivées c'est tout. Les toits de nos maisons se sont envolés, nos cultures emportées, les écoles détruites, Batwa ou pas il faut nous aider.</p>
<b>BUTARE</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>- Ville de Butare</b>	Collecte de statistiques sur les vulnérables au niveau province.	Notre démarche est jugée pour le moins étonnant pour un projet dépendant du Ministère de l'Administration Locale.

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			<p>Rencontre avec le chargé de la planification, la chargée des affaires sociales et</p> <p>le directeur d'arrondissement scolaire</p> <p>Discussion avec Mr Runyange, enseignant au collège St François à Kansi et préparant un mémoire de fin d'études sociales sur les « BATWA »</p>	<p>Nous avons le nombre de vulnérables par catégories (Veuves, handicapés...), nous n'avons pas les chiffres par ethnie.</p> <p>Ce qui m'intéresse, c'est le nombre d'enfants qui suivent ou abandonnent l'école. Les autres sont connus par les autorités de base chargées des affaires sociales et de l'éducation.</p> <p>Mon problème est toujours de concilier les informations écrites dans les livres d'histoire écrits il y a longtemps et les informations que je peux recueillir aujourd'hui. Les distinctions physiques ne sont pas faciles ni constantes, les distinctions par activité se heurtent au problèmes que il n y a pas que les Batwa qui font de la poterie. La céramique est aussi enseignée à qui veut dans les écoles techniques. Les Batwa et les autres ne me reçoivent pas toujours facilement à cause du problème de distinction ethnique. Sans que j'y travaille, je ne peux toujours pas présenter mon mémoire.</p>
		<b>Kibingo</b>		
		-		
		<b>Maraba</b>	<p>Secteurs Sovu, et Tare cellules Gashikiri et Tare</p>	<p>Mais que nous voulez-vous ? vous êtes venu nous dire qu'il faut nous séparer des autres par ce que nous avons un retard de développement, vous avez créé l'association pour nous « Abakundamurimo » (ceux qui aiment le travail) pour faire l'agriculture mais la terre est trop petite.</p> <p>Le comptage ethnique n'a jamais rapporté du bon dans ce pays ! vous nous avez baptisés ABASANGWABUTAKA maintenant, depuis quand est ce que les Batwa ont colonisé la terre ? (discours du vieux de la famille élargie « Twa »)</p> <p>Nous sommes pauvres c'est vrai mais nous ne faisons pas la mendicité dans les rues de la ville</p> <p>Une femme « TWA » est représentante des structures Organisationnelles des Femmes et siège comme INYANGAMUGAYO (irréprochable) des tribunaux GACACA</p> <p>Un jeune homme exprime son souhait de reprendre l'école technique par ce qu'il a arrêté ses études en 1994</p>

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<b>GIKONGORO</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>- Ville de Gikongoro</b>	Discussion avec le secrétaire Exécutif de la province, collecte des statistiques sur les vulnérables, Visite des sites d'accueil des nouveaux retournés	La surprise de la démarche passée, on a bien voulu nous parler des « Batwa ». Ils sont la majorité dans notre trope de chants et danses. Nous avons construit des maisons pour eux dont ils ont enlevé le pavement en ciment avant de les occuper. Quelques uns n'ont pas rompu avec le nomadisme, ils s'adaptent difficilement au travail de la terre, mais ils ne sont pas les seuls, les personnes venant de la forêt de Gishwati ne sont pas mieux, et la province d' Umutara connaît le désordre de la non stabilité des pasteurs !! (le Secrétaire Exécutif de la province est un ancien Sous -Préfet de la préfecture d'Umutara)
<b>GISENYI</b>	<b>21-23</b>	<b>- Ville de Gisenyi</b>	Discussion avec le secrétaire exécutif de la province,  l'inspecteur d'arrondissement scolaire,  le Maire du district de Mutura	Nous n'avons pas de chiffres de ce type et ne faisons pas de distinction ethnique en attribuant les terres. Toutefois, les gens se connaissent entre eux. A Ruhengeri il y a même des activités soit disant pour les Batwa uniquement allez savoir ! mon avis est que dans ces zones beaucoup de gens ont intérêt à se faire passer pour « Twa » ou défenseurs de ceux-ci ;  Ce que nous avons essayé est de répertorier les raisons d'abandons scolaires et d'attirer l'attention des autorités de base sur ces questions. Batwa ou autres doivent envoyer les enfants à l'école surtout que maintenant l'école est gratuite et obligatoire.  Nous avons eu des gens qui venaient du côté des volcans, qui n'avaient pas de carte d'identité et qui disaient : nous sommes Twa et n'avons pas de photo pour opposer sur la carte ». j'ai proposé personnellement d'offrir les photos, mais alors ce n'était plus des dizaines mais des centaines de gens qui se sont présentés. Je sais que beaucoup mentaient mais comment le prouver ?
		<b>District de - Nyamyumba</b>	Le secrétaire exécutif de district de Nyamyumba, la Vice maire chargée du Gender, la secrétaire de district qui a ressuscité l'association	Avec toutes les catégories de vulnérables dont nous faisons rapport régulièrement ce n'est pas encore assez ? vous allez créer une nouvelle catégorie basée sur l'ethnie ? Allons sur le terrain vous allez voir vous-même s'ils sont vraiment

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			<p>majoritairement « Twa »,</p> <p>visite de la population du secteur Busoro, cellule Kabushonga où vivent en famille élargie quelques 7 ménages « batwa ».</p>	<p>différents des autres.</p> <p>Quelques uns sont allé à l'école mais ils ne poursuivent pas plus loin que l'école primaire. Ils font toujours la poterie, ce qui ne rapporte pas beaucoup d'argent.</p> <p>Nous sommes Twa mais nous sommes Rwandais. Parmi nous il y a des pauvres et des indigents mais il y a aussi ceux qui vivent normalement. Moi j'ai décidé de pratiquer l'agriculture, ma femme et la progéniture continuent la poterie et le jeune petit fils va vendre les produits. Ma fille est la secrétaire du village, elle a fait le CERAI et a même était élue INYANGAMUGAYO. Mon fils aîné joue l'imbécile et m'a abandonné sa femme et ses enfants. Nous avons une association et le président s'est tiré avec l'argent, c'est cette gentille fille (la secrétaire de district) et ce bon monsieur (le Secrétaire Exécutif de district) qui nous aident à faire renaître l'association ; mais nous pensons que c'est bien de nous mettre avec d'autres rwandais de la cellule. Nous ne nous présentons pas aux élections des autorités de structures de base par ce que beaucoup d'entre nous ne savent pas lire et écrire, et peut être que d'autres ne voudraient pas être dirigés par un Twa, mais ma fille sait lire et écrire et a été élue. Les enfants vont à l'école, je vais veiller personnellement à ce que chaque ménage envoie les enfants en âge scolaire ; on a qu'à chercher l'argile à d'autres moments. La vie est difficile depuis qu'on est rentré d'exile. On trouve difficilement de la bonne argile, et les gens n'achètent pas beaucoup les produits en terre.</p>
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## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

**De La Description des Batwa**

Dans les anciens livres d'histoire du Rwanda écrits durant la période coloniale, nous trouvons des différenciations entre les différentes ethnies/races du Rwanda. Les hutus, les tutsi et les twa



*Type de race twa (Nyukisozi, Terr. d'Astrida).*



*Type de race hutu (Runyinya, Terr. d'Astrida).*

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*Tutsi portant la coiffure traditionnelle en forme de croissants : amasunzu (Kigali).*

A cette époque, on supposait que le pays abritait 81% de Hutu, 16% de Tutsi et 3% de Batwa.

Traditionnellement les rwandais s'identifiaient en clans dont les plus importants sont au nombre de 10 : Gesera, Nyiginya, Bega, Banda, Cyaba, Ungura, Shambo, Singa, Sindi Zigaba

Au moment de la colonisation, les différenciations étaient basées sur la taille et les mesures du crâne, et la confirmation d'appartenance ethnique était donnée par le nombre de têtes de gros bétail en possession de l'individu. Ainsi l'ancien grand chef Kayihura Michel s'est vu classé Tutsi et son frère cadet classé Hutu (témoignage rapporté par l'intéressé lui-même lors d'une émission radiodiffusée et télévisée à la radiotélévision rwandaise), le Rwanda étant un pays à lignage patrilinéaire, les descendants de ces deux frères sont d'ethnies/races différentes par carte d'identité à mention ethnique.

L'histoire moderne se heurte à la non visibilité de cette époque. Tout ce passé chiffré porte à controverse 'au niveau de la compréhension des populations du Rwanda ancien et au niveau des méthodes employées pour comptabiliser et classer ces populations

## DECENTRALIZATION AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (DCDP)

en ethnies/races qui s'apparentent plutôt à des classes ou catégories sociales en fonction de l'activité principale exercée (agriculture, élevage, poterie) plutôt qu'à des ethnies. En effet, plus de 15 têtes de gros bétail (vaches) on était classé Tutsi, moins de 15 têtes de gros bétail, on tait classé Hutu, les potiers étant classés Twa.

Au cours des années 60, brusquement les Hutu sont « devenus » 89%, les Tutsi 10% et les Twa 1%. Au fil du temps on ne parle des Batwa que très évasivement sous le principe de « minorité insignifiante », au point que l'on parle de deux ethnies seulement au Rwanda : Hutu et Tutsi. Durant les années 90 et toute la période de la guerre et le génocide de 1994, on parle même de près de 8% de Tutsi et de plus de 91% de Hutu sans dire un chiffre sur les Twa. Si l'on sait les tragédies qui ont frappé la population Tutsi, on ignore tout des raisons de la diminution du nombre des Twa.

Actuellement, l'établissement des chiffres par ethnies/races est impossible au niveau des administrations rwandaises à moins de faire du porte à porte et encore il faudrait un climat de confiance par ce que les gens se méfient de telle curiosité. Les rwandais seraient peut-être en meilleurs dispositions si on leur demandait leur clan d'appartenance plutôt que de parler de Hutu, Tutsi et Twa.

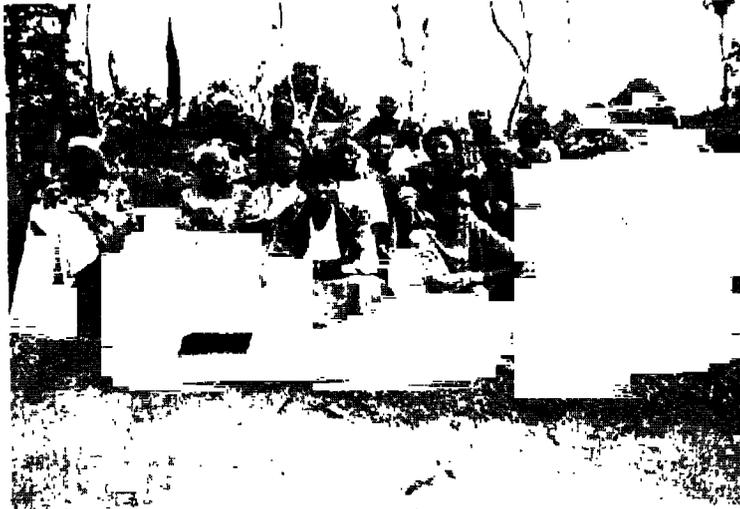
La mention ethnique sur la carte d'identité imposée durant la période coloniale et les deux précédentes république a été abolie déjà par les accords d'Arusha en **1993** Depuis la fin de la guerre, cette mention n'est plus portée sur la carte d'identité ni sur aucune autre pièce administrative.

Procédant des lectures sur l'ancien Rwanda et des conversations avec les gens de l'entourage professionnel et de voisinage, nous avons essayé d'identifier les Twa. Seulement ni les gens ni les choses ne sont figés dans l'histoire. Nous n'avons trouvé ni les Hutu, ni les Tutsi ni les Twa tels que l'on nous les avait décrit. Les prototypes rencontrés sont comme des hasards historiques. Nous avons rencontré des Hutu et des Twa trop grands et des Tutsi trop petits au goût des « ethnologues spécialistes du Rwanda ». Ils se sont mélangés au fil du temps et ont épousé la même culture hybride entre le moderne et le traditionnel. Il n'y a presque plus de païens, les rwandais sont majoritairement dans les religions chrétiennes et une « minorité d'entre eux a épousé la

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religion musulmane ; une minorité encore se déclare sans appartenance religieuse<sup>22</sup>. Il en est de même pour les quelques groupes de Twa que nous avons rencontré.

Sur le **plan physique**, eux-mêmes disent se reconnaître par ce qu'ils se connaissent à travers les lignages, somme toute comme tous les autres rwandais. Seulement ceux qui sont installés depuis longtemps dans la marche globale du pays ne veulent pas être confondus avec les nouveaux arrivants des forêts (ils ont plusieurs dénominations différentes mais le temps ne nous a pas permis de les répertorier ni d'approfondir la



question) Ici les gens m'ont déclaré être d'origine différente mais je ne mettrais pas avec certitude une étiquette sur chaque tête.

**Sur le mode de d'habitat**

Il y a un problème aigu des sans abri dans le nord-Ouest du pays et dans le Nord (Byumba)

Pour le Nord-Ouest (Gisenyi, Ruhengeri et Byumba), la situation est due aux conséquences de la guerre, cette région a connu l'insécurité jusque il y a peu, et des retournés continuent d'arriver.

La province de Byumba a été frappée par les pluies torrentielles emportant les logements et les champs. En province de Gisenyi il y a eu des inondations.

Les « impunyu » (encore une classification parmi les Twa) ont dû quitter les forêt des volcans à cause de l'insécurité d'une part, et à cause des activités de l'Office du

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<sup>22</sup> Enquête réalisée par S.Murebwayire en Novembre 2003. Sur 101 hommes et 72 femmes interrogés, 59% sont catholiques, 36% appartiennent à d'autres religions chrétiennes, 1% appartiennent à la religion Islam et, 5% se sont déclarés sans appartenance religieuse

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Tourisme d'autre part. Ces gens n'ont pas l'habitude de la sédentarité avec les activités qui vont de pair. Ils pratiquaient la chasse et la cueillette et Ils avaient l'habitude des abris plutôt que de maisons ;

A Byumba dans le district de Bungwe, nous avons visité l'umudugudu (habitat groupé) de Manyagiro dans lequel il y a un îlot où vivent quelques familles Batwa: 3maisons étaient à moitié découpées (ils vendent les tôles de couverture du toit des parties de la maison dont ils n'ont pas besoins) et dans une de ces maisons on avait construit une petite hutte en paille à l'intérieur de la partie restante de la maison.

Ces maisons sont à l'origine les mêmes que celles des autres familles réinstallées en habitat groupé, et ces maisons ont été construites soit par l'administration soit par l'église EER. Vraisemblablement ils ne s'adaptent pas encore au volume et aux matériaux utilisés, et ne réalisent pas encore le pourquoi d'une maison semi-durable.

**Cela n'est pas une généralité**

- Nous avons quand même trouvé deux vaches de race améliorées et quelques chèvres. Les trois quarts des champs sont cultivés et les Batwa nient la cueillette (le vol) des récoltes

Dans le Nord-Est, province de Umutara, il y a un problème d'instabilité des populations pasteurs qui pratiquent l'élevage extensif et un semi-nomadisme en fonctions des besoins du bétail quand ils ne s'installent pas carrément dans les zones du parc Akagera ou de l'autre côté des frontières (Uganda, Tanzanie). Là se trouvent aussi des groupuscules Twa en mouvement instable et qui auraient tendance à pratiquer la cueillette dans les champs agricoles.

Les pasteurs ont le même problème que les Twa vis-à-vis des maisons en tôle ondulée.

**Ces maisons ne sont pas thermiquement adaptées ni aux gens ni au stockage du lait en ce qui concerne les pasteurs.** En effet, ces maisons sont trop chaudes le jour et trop froides la nuit. En Umutara on trouve de plus en plus de huttes en pisé et paille ou uniquement paille à côté de la maison en tôle ondulée.

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En province de l'Umutara, maison en paille sèche construite à proximité des maisons en tôles ondulées de l'umudugudu.

A Gikongoro, on nous a rapporté le fait que les Twa démantelaient le pavement en ciment avant de s'installer dans la maison ou construisaient une hutte en paille sèche ou en pisé et paille sèche à côté. Ils invoquent de nouveau **le problème de chaud et de froid qui ne convient pas à la poterie.**

Du temps où les rwandais avaient de récoltes abondantes, les agriculteurs portaient les mêmes griefs aux maisons en tôle ondulées, disant qu'elles faisaient pourrir les récoltes  
Butare, Byumba, Gisenyi : les groupes de familles Twa qui ont adopté le mode de vie sédentaire se plaignent de l'exiguïté des terres et de manque de bétail

**Accès aux services :**

**Ecoles :** les enfants des Twa fréquentent les mêmes écoles que les autres enfants, mais il n'y a pas de chiffres pouvant permettre de contrôler si tous les enfants en âge scolaire vont à l'école. Et quand bien même ils y vont, il y a beaucoup de déperditions et d'abandons scolaires.

## Tableau abandons scolaires Gisenyi

ABANDON 2003

DISTRICT	ABANDON			OBSERVATION
	<u>GARCONS</u>	<u>FILLES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
1. NYAMYUMBA	11,2	12,7	11,9	Pauvreté des parents
2. GASEKE	17,7	16,1	16,8	Cultures de thé
3. GASIZA	44,6	44,4	44,6	Pauvreté et ignorance des parents Cultures de thé
4. CYANZARWE	21,9	16	18,9	Enfants responsables de ménages
5. MAIRIE DE GISENYI	6,7	5,6	16,3	Enfants errant en ville
6. NYAGISAGARA	12,4	9,8	21,2	Coltan
7. KAGEYO	12,8	11,9	22,7	Pauvreté des parents
8. KAYOVE			13,8	Malaria, Travaux ménagers Exploitation des minerais
9. KANAMA	21,5	21,6	21,1	Ignorance et négligence des parents
10. MUTURA			11,2	Indigence

**Centres de Santé** : les centres de santé accueillent tout le monde qui se présente sans distinction aucune. La difficulté réside dans les habitudes de gens de se soigner par des moyens alternatifs et de se présenter quand il est trop tard. Les problèmes d'automédication par les plantes et ou par des médicaments achetés en pharmacie sans prescription et contrôle médical sont fréquents. On peut supposer que les Twa pratiquent ces méthodes de soins plus que d'autres puisqu'ils sont réputés de bien connaître les plantes médicinales. A ces problèmes s'ajoute le problème de non affiliation aux mutuelles de santé, ce qui accroît considérablement le coût des soins de santé. C'est un problème en cercle vicieux chez les vulnérables.

**Les lieux de culte** : les twa m'ont affirmé fréquenter les mêmes églises que les autres rwandais au gré des conversions et d'amitié. En effet, il avait des appartenances religieuses différentes entre les membres de même famille. Il y a même des conversions

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de Twa à la religion Islam pour ceux qui sont en ville ou en proximité immédiate (Byumba, Gisenyi, Kigali).

**Le point de vue social selon les lieux de résidence** : actuellement l'occupation des sols est en fonction des activités exercés ; agriculture, élevage, commerce..., nous ne savons pas s'il y a des sites identifiés pour l'extraction de l'argile.

Mais en général, les Ta vivent différemment selon les districts et les provinces comme les autres populations. Il y a parmi eux des gens aisés et des indigents. Ils sont englobés dans les structures administratives, religieuses, participent à la vie politique (élections) –nous avons rencontré une femme Twa représentante des structures organisationnelles des femmes et qui siège aux juridictions GACACA à Butare et une à Gisenyi qui siège aussi aux juridictions GACACA, quelques uns sont dans les associations mixtes ou séparées. Ils sont les mieux cotés dans les troupes (presque tous) mixtes de chants et de danse. Au sein de toutes les grandes troupes (balais national, troupe du musée national etc.. ; ) on trouve des Twa. Ils sont payés comme chacun des membres de la troupe pour leurs prestations, mais ce n'est pas assez pour en vivre car ce n'est pas tous les jours la fête.



Sous l'encouragement de l'Evêque de Byumba EER, les travailleurs sur ce chantier d'un bâtiment à étage sont mélangés ; hommes- femmes, Hutu, Tutsi et Twa.

**Le point de vue économique** : il y a eu beaucoup de mouvement de populations à cause de la guerre. La nouvelle politique d'établissement des populations rend quelque peu compliqué l'adaptation de beaucoup de Rwandais.

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En effet, traditionnellement le Rwandais avait ses champs en proximité immédiate de sa maison. Aujourd'hui les maisons sont agglomérées en prévisions des infrastructures de base comme l'eau, les écoles et l'électricité, les zones de cultures et de pâturage sont éloignées des habitations. Cette localisation induit les problèmes de déplacement avec incidence sur le temps de travail, les problèmes de surveillance des champs, des récoltes et du bétail.

Les twa ont un problème supplémentaire : on les dit (certains d'entre eux) non adaptés à la vie sédentaire. Ceux qui exercent le travail de poterie ont un grand problème de marché encore plus grand que celui de trouver de la bonne argile. Les produits de poterie sont en perte de vitesse car entre autres raisons, le marché est gagné par différents ustensiles en plastique ou en métal.



Les famille Twa rencontrées à Nyamyumba (Gisenyi), ont commencé à produire des chandeliers et des feux malgaches améliorés à consommation réduite d'énergie en plus des traditionnelles cruches et marmites qui n'ont plus assez de marché. Reste à voir le prix qu'ils en tirent comparé au prix que les revendeurs en tirent.

**Revenu par tête d'habitant** : les impôts et taxes sont prélevés en fonction des revenus professionnels ou sur les possessions. Ils sont généralement faibles dans le monde rural. Même au niveau des recettes du marché, nous n'avons aucun moyen de savoir quel est la part des Twa et des autres car il n'existe aucun chiffre dans ce sens. Seulement à partir du moment où ils sont parmi les moins solidement établis

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professionnellement et économiquement, nous pouvons supposer qu'ils sont dans les différents groupes vulnérables dont les catégories suivent en exemples dans le tableau ci-dessous

**Quelques chiffres de vulnérables**

	Veuves	Orphelins En familles	Enfants chefs de ménage	Personnes âgées	Familles pauvres	Elèves Sans moyens	Vulnérables	Handicapés	Enfants de rue
<b>Butare</b>	31.629	13.442	6.575	14.963	26.935	4.768	5.384	4.863	
<b>Umutara</b>	19.367	17.191	831	2.907				3.500	
<b>Byumba</b>			8.282						32
<b>Gikongoro</b>	17.746	5.123	5.782	13.817			72.497	9.063	839
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.742</b>	<b>35.756</b>	<b>21.470</b>	<b>31.687</b>	<b>26.935</b>	<b>4.768</b>	<b>77.881</b>	<b>17.426</b>	<b>871</b>

A Byumba, il faut ajouter 9.602 enfants orphelins réfugiés de la République Démocratique du Congo.

Sur le plan national, on considère qu'il y a 62% de Rwandais qui vivent en dessous du seuil de la pauvreté.

**Conclusions générales et recommandations**

L'absence de chiffres sur le plan administratif n'efface pas que les Twa existent. Cela complique certes le comptage des membres de ce groupe et d'évaluer sa présence numérique dans les provinces et districts, mais comme ils le disent eux-mêmes et leurs voisins, il y a moyen de les identifier en utilisant les méthodes et le temps en conséquence.

Seulement la démarche est en parfaite contradiction avec les lois et la Constitution Nationale du Rwanda article 9/2 : « l'éradication des divisions ethniques, régionales et autres et la promotion de l'unité nationale ».

Et les intéressés eux-mêmes ne sont pas favorables aux initiatives entreprises en leur nom uniquement. Ils ont eux-mêmes exprimé l'inquiétude de se voir séparés des autres, même pour leur bien. Il serait mieux de les aider comme les autres membres à l'intérieur des communautés de base qui sont dans les mêmes conditions de pauvreté. D'autant plus que 62% de rwandais vivent en dessous du seuil de la pauvreté

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Les familles Twa vulnérables que nous avons rencontrées peuvent figurer dans les différentes catégories de vulnérables dont nous avons l'exemple qui, comme nous l'avons vu sont très importants numériquement dans chaque province. Tout programme d'activités de développement communautaire devrait commencer par une identification plus approfondie des vulnérables notamment les caractéristiques détaillées de ces groupes au sein des communautés de base à fin de mieux fixer les stratégies et les indicateurs de performance.

Les familles Twa nous ont dit qu'elles participaient à la vie politique communautaire mais surtout en termes d'exprimer les idées et le vote, mais ne peuvent généralement pas se présenter eux-mêmes aux élections puisque la majorité d'entre eux est analphabète. Avoir des centres d'alphabétisation pour adultes est une chose, les fréquenter en est une autre. Il faudrait un travail d'animation sociale et de motivation à la base pour que ceux qui ne savent pas lire et écrire (Twa et autres) profitent mieux de ce service. Pour ce faire, il faut d'abord les répertorier.

Les vulnérables sont identifiés par les communautés de base notamment pour l'octroi de crédits bétail (crédit rotatif), il faudrait s'assurer de la participation du maximum de vulnérable dans ces réunions.

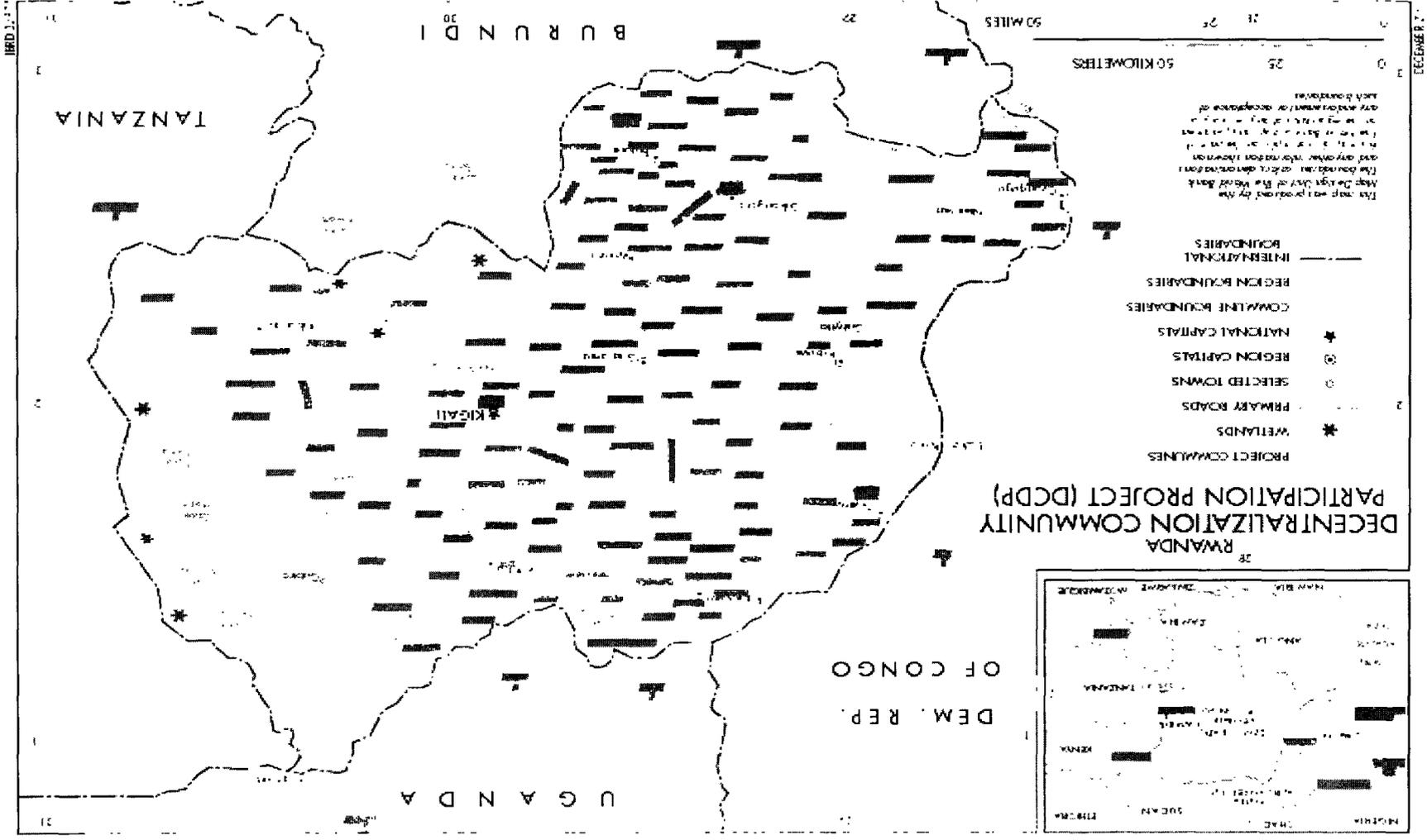
Actuellement les personnes élues à la base s'acquittent de leur tâche bénévolement, n'ont pas toujours les capacités et les moyens nécessaires pour la réalisation de leurs engagements. Il serait bon de trouver des moyens financiers et d'avoir une personne compétente pour l'encadrement, et notamment instaurer un format de rapports à fournir régulièrement en matières des affaires sociales. Ceci serait très important en matière d'éducation, de santé, d'emploi, d'infrastructures de base, de santé, de vulnérables en particulier.

De même, les données statistiques sur différents sujets sont inexistantes ou ne sont pas tenues à jour. Un effort est à faire pour le développement des capacités techniques mais aussi pour l'équipement. Au niveau des cellules les gens n'ont pas de local tenant lieu de bureau et n'ont souvent pas de cahier ou book notes pour garder les informations écrites

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Le rapide reconnaissance de terrain effectué sur le sujet particulier des Twa n'est pas suffisant en matière de renseignements sur la réalité de la situation socio-économique de leurs ménages. Une recherche plus approfondie permettrait de mieux identifier les possibilités d'insertion et d'adaptation des « Impunyu » et autres Twa qui éprouvent des difficultés d'insertion socio-économique du fait d'avoir changé de milieu social et ou environnemental.

ANNEX 7 Map of Rwanda



DECEMBER 7