



# RWANDA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT PHASE II FOR SIX SECONDARY CITIES



## ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN HUYE SECONDARY CITY

NOVEMBER 2019

# **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (RAP) FOR RWANDA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RUDP) – PHASE 2.**

## **FINAL ARAP REPORT**

### **CONTENTS**

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Page</b>
	<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	<b>vi</b>
	<b>LIST OF OTHER VOLUMES</b>	<b>vii</b>
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>viii</b>
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>ix</b>
	<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	<b>x</b>
	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xiv</b>
	<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-1</b>
	1.1 Background and Objectives	1-1
	1.1.1 Project Background	1-1
	1.1.2 Project Objectives	1-1
	1.2 Authority of the Report	1-1
	1.3 Project Location	1-2
	1.4 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan study	1-3
	1.5 Methodology	1-4
	1.5.1 Desktop Studies	1-4
	1.5.2 Site Verification and Assessment	1-4
	1.5.3 Sensitization of Project Affected Persons	1-4
	(a) Public Meetings	1-4
	(b) Official letters	1-5
	(c) Utility companies	1-5
	1.5.4 Determination of the Socio-economic Profile of PAPs	1-5
	1.5.5 Preparation of the Land Acquisition Plan	1-6
	1.5.6 Land and Asset Valuation	1-6
	(a) Land Valuation	1-7
	(b) Buildings/structures	1-8
	(c) Crops, plants and trees	1-8
	1.6 Cut-Off Dates for Compensation	1-9
	1.7 Challenges Encountered During the Assignment.	1-9
<b>2</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>2-1</b>

2.1	RUDP Phase 2 Project	2-1
2.1.1	Selected Roads that would be upgraded in RUDP phase 2 including link-up footpaths	2-1
2.1.2	Stand-alone Drains and Outfall Drains	2-1
2.2	RUDP Phase 2 Sub-Project Components	2-2
2.2.1	Proposed Project Roads	2-2
	(a) Selection of Road Corridors to be implemented	2-6
	(b) Selected Road Designs	2-7
2.2.2	Stand-alone Drains and Outfall Drains Designs.	2-8
2.3	Project Components Necessitating Involuntary Resettlement	2-9
2.3.1	Overview	2-9
2.3.2	Land Requirement	2-9
2.3.3	Impacts of Land Expropriation	2-11
2.3.4	Measures Taken to Reduce Resettlement Impacts	2-12
<b>3</b>	<b>POLICY LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1	Introduction	3-1
3.2	Rwanda Policy Framework	3-2
3.3	World Bank’s OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement	3-9
<b>4</b>	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS</b>	<b>4-20</b>
4.1	Project Location	4-20
4.2	Project Affected Households, Businesses and Institutions	4-21
4.2.1	Summary of Census Findings	4-21
4.2.2	Administrative Location of the PAPs	4-21
4.2.3	Household size and composition	4-22
4.3	Land Tenure and Project Impacts on Land Use	4-23
4.3.1	Land Tenure	4-23
4.3.2	Project Impacts on Land Use	4-24
4.4	Economic Activities of Project Affected Households	4-24
4.4.1	Household Income of Project Affected Households	4-24
4.4.2	Sources of Income of Project Affected Households	4-25
	(a) Employment Income	4-25
	(b) Agribusiness Income	4-26
	(c) Business Income	4-27
4.5	Housing and Related Facilities	4-29
4.6	Education	4-32
4.7	Water and Sanitation	4-33
4.8	Health	4-35
4.9	Identified Vulnerable PAPs	4-36
<b>5</b>	<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PROJECT DISCLOSURE</b>	<b>5-1</b>
5.1	Background	5-1
5.1.1	Objectives of the Public Consultation	5-2

5.2	Stakeholder Identification	5-2
5.3	Stakeholder Engagement	5-3
5.3.1	Public Sensitization Meetings	5-3
5.3.2	Door to Door Interviews and Key Informant Interviews	5-4
	c) Project Affected Institutions	5-5
	d) Institutions and service providers	5-5
5.3.3	Validation Workshop	5-5
5.3.4	Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement in Huye	5-6
5.4	Outcomes of the Stakeholder Engagement Program	5-8
5.4.1	Perception of PAPS - Proposed RUDP PHASE 2.	5-10
5.5	Future Stakeholder Engagement	5-10
5.5.1	Future Stakeholder Engagement by Huye District Administration	5-10
5.5.2	Approval and Disclosure of the ARAP	5-11
<b>6</b>	<b>IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT</b>	<b>6-1</b>
6.1	Background	6-1
6.2	Expected Impacts	6-1
6.2.1	Positive impacts	6-1
6.2.2	Negative impacts	6-2
	(a) Resettlement & Expropriation Impacts of RUDP Phase 2 in Huye Secondary City	6-2
6.3	Proposed Entitlement Matrix	6-8
6.3.1	Resettlement & Expropriation Impacts Mitigation	6-9
	(a) Principles of the Entitlement Matrix	6-14
	(i) Loss of Livelihoods	6-15
	(ii) Relocation of public utilities	6-17
6.3.2	Compensation Alternatives	6-20
6.4	Implementation Budget	6-21
<b>7</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARAP</b>	<b>7-1</b>
7.1	Existing Institutions of Relevance to this RAP	7-1
7.1.1	Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)	7-6
<b>8</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE MECHANISM</b>	<b>8-1</b>
8.1	Background	8-1
8.2	Grievances Resolution Committees	8-1
8.2.1	Socio-economic Surveys – Grievances Resolution Committees	8-1
8.2.2	Resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees	8-2
8.2.3	Project Implementation – Grievances Resolution Committees	8-4
8.3	Gender Equality and Gender Based Violence	8-4
<b>9</b>	<b>MONITORING AND EVALUATION</b>	<b>9-1</b>
9.1	Background	9-1
9.2	Resettlement Implementation Completion report	9-2
<b>10</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>10-1</b>



## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Location Map

Appendix 2: Minutes of Public Meetings

## **LIST OF OTHER VOLUMES**

Volume II: Land and Asset Valuation Roll

Volume III: Census data (In CD-ROM format)

# LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Description	Page
Figure 1-1:	Local Map for Proposed Project.....	1-3
Figure 2-1:	Cross Section of 11m Road.....	2-7
Figure 2-2:	Cross Section of 8m Road.....	2-8
Figure 4-1:	Definition of Huye Urban Planning Boundary.....	4-20
Figure 4-2:	Location of the PAPS.....	4-22
Figure 4-3:	Household Gender Distribution Per Age Group.....	4-22
Figure 4-4:	Household Heads Categories.....	4-23
Figure 4-5:	Number of Affected PAPs by sector.....	4-25
Figure 4-6:	Employment Status.....	4-25
Figure 4-7:	Type of Roofing Materials.....	4-29
Figure 4-8:	Type of Materials used for Walls.....	4-30
Figure 4-9:	Type of Materials used for Floors.....	4-30
Figure 4-10:	Access to Services and Infrastructure.....	4-31
Figure 4-11:	Education Level.....	4-32
Figure 4-12:	Level of Education by Gender.....	4-33
Figure 4-13:	Main Source of Water for Domestic Use.....	4-34
Figure 4-14:	Type of Sanitary Facilities Used by Households.....	4-34
Figure 4-15:	Prevalent Chronic Ailments and Disabilities.....	4-35
Figure 4-17:	Photo log showing Affected Properties.....	4-38
Figure 5-1:	Photolog showing Consultation Forums.....	5-12
Figure 6-1:	Illustration of Compensation Strategies.....	6-19



## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Description	Page
Table E-1:	Land Requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Huye Secondary City .....	xix
Table E-2:	Key findings from Census and Baseline Survey .....	xxi
Table E-3:	Entitlement Matrix. ....	xxiv
Table E-4:	Implementation Budget Costs for Huye Secondary City .....	xxix
Table E-5:	Implementation Schedule. ....	xxx
Table 1-1:	Land Values .....	1-8
Table 2-1:	Probable Resettlement Impacts of Proposed Road Corridors.....	2-3
Table 2-2:	Probable Expropriation Impacts of proposed Road Corridors .....	2-5
Table 2-3:	Drainage Design Features .....	2-9
Table 2-4:	Land requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Huye Secondary City .....	2-11
Table 2-5:	Land Acquisition Impacts for RUDP phase 2 in Huye Secondary City.....	2-11
Table 3-1:	Policy Framework.....	3-2
Table 3-2:	Legislative Framework. ....	3-3
Table 3-3:	Comparative Analysis between W.B and RNL. ....	3-12
Table 4-1:	Affected Households and Business Premises per Sector.....	4-21
Table 4-3:	Identified Vulnerable PAPs in Huye Secondary City.....	4-37
Table 5-1:	Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement.....	5-6
Table 5-2:	Issue Response Matrix. ....	5-8
Table 6-1:	Positive Impacts of the road Projects within Huye City.....	6-2
Table 6-2:	RUDP phase 2 Resettlement Impacts for Selected Road Options.....	6-3
Table 6-3:	Entitlement Matrix.....	6-10
Table 6-4:	Livelihood Restoration Action Plan .....	6-16
Table 6-5:	Identified utility and service providers. ....	6-17
Table 6-6:	Public Utilities and Services Relocation Action Plan.....	6-18
Table 6-7:	Implementation Budget Costs for Huye Secondary City .....	6-22
Table 7-1:	Stakeholders/institutions to support RAP planning and implementation. ....	7-1
Table 7-2:	Roles and responsibilities of involved institutions. ....	7-7
Table 9-1:	Plan for Monitoring, evaluating and reporting. ....	9-2
Table 9-2:	Implementation Schedule. ....	9-4

## DEFINITIONS

Unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings: -

1. “Affected people” refers to people who are directly affected socially and economically by World Bank-assisted investment projects caused by:

- ✓ Relocation or loss of shelter
- ✓ Loss of assets or access to assets, loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or
- ✓ The involuntary restriction or access to legally designated parks and protected areas results in adverse impacts on the livelihood of the displaced persons.

2. “Census” means a field survey carried out for purposes of: enumerating and collecting basic information on affected population; registering the affected population by residence or locality; establishing a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project’s onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits; laying a framework for subsequent socioeconomic research needed to establish fair compensation rates and to design, monitor, and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions; and providing a baseline for monitoring and evaluation.

3. “Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)” is a safeguard instrument (document) which will set out a mechanism to determine and assess future potential environmental and social impacts of the project funded activities in the infrastructure development program and other activities associated with this project regardless of funding agency. The framework will set out mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during design, implementation and operation of the project activities to eliminate adverse environmental and social impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. This instrument will be prepared as a separate and stand-alone document to be used in conjunction with this RPF.

4. “Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.

5. “Cut-off date” is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. This is the date on and beyond which any person whose land is occupied for project use, will not be eligible for compensation.

6. “Project affected persons” (PAPs) means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking or voluntary contribution of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not the said Project affected persons physically relocate. These people may have their:

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

8. “Involuntary Displacement” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:

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

9. A fully affected property is where all built structures in one plot/ parcel of land have been affected by the proposed infrastructure in Huye upgrading project. A partially affected property is where all built structures are not fully affected. For example, one of many structures, a fence, plantation or a land is only affected by the proposed infrastructure in Huye district upgrading project.

10. ” Involuntary Land Acquisition” is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.

11. “Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land and any structures thereon whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.

12. ” Land acquisition” means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

13. “Rehabilitation Assistance” means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

14. “Resettlement and Compensation Plan”, also known as a “Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” or “Resettlement Plan” - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial

or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

15. "Replacement cost" means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows;
16. "Replacement cost for agricultural land" means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:
  17. preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
  18. any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees;
19. "Replacement cost for houses and other structures" means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures, in an area and. Such costs shall include:
  - ✓ Building materials
  - ✓ Transporting building materials to the construction site;
  - ✓ Any Labour and contractors' fees; and d) any registration costs.
20. "Resettlement Assistance" means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation,
21. "The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)" is being prepared as an instrument to be used throughout the planned infrastructure development program implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed in impacted areas to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program. The Resettlement Action Plans ("RAPs") for the infrastructure development in the Huye upgrading area of Nyarugenge District will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.
22. "Resettlement Action Plan": see Resettlement and Compensation Plan above,
23. Child Headed Household: An older child taking care of his/her siblings and other members of the household.
24. "Vulnerable Groups" refers to:
  - ✓ Widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators;

- ✓ Incapacitated households – those no one fit to work and;
  - ✓ Child-headed households and street children
  - ✓ Including among other things, persons characterized by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenues, old age, ethnic minority and/or gender bias.
-

## ABBREVIATIONS

PAPs	Project affected persons
PAHs	Project affected Households
FS	Feasibility Studies.
VOC	Vehicle operating costs
PAIs	Project affected institutions
CoK	City of Kigali
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
DDC	District Development Committee
DLOs	District Land Offices
DRC	Depreciated Replacement Cost
EA	Environment Assessment
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoR	Government of Rwanda
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IRPV	Institute of Real Property Valuers
LODA	Local Development Agency of Rwanda
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLC	National Land Commission
OMU	Open Market Value
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCDP	Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RUDP	Rwanda Urban Development Project
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RGB	Rwanda Governance Board
RHA	Rwanda Housing Authority
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RRA	Rwanda Revenue Authority
RSC	Resettlement Steering Committee

RTDA	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
RTW	Retaining Wall
RWF	Rwandan Francs
SPIU:	Single Project Implementation Unit
VBA	Vision Basic for Application
WASAC	Water and Sanitation Corporation
WB	World Bank

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Background**

Infrastructure development is one of the pillars of Rwanda Vision 2020 in which urban development and transport have been identified as some of the key drivers of the country 'transformation agenda. The Government aims to develop basic infrastructure and upgrading of informal urban settlements to meet the demands of the urban inhabitants and match the accelerating urbanization.

The Government of Rwanda is implementing the programme (RUDP) with financing from the World Bank (WB) through the districts administrations of the six secondary cities under Local Administrative Development Entities Authority (LODA) and the ministry of infrastructure acting as coordination and supervision agencies. The main objective of the RUDP is to provide trunk infrastructure through strategic identification, selection and implementation of the identified investments in six secondary cities; Musanze, Rubavu, Nyagatare, Rusizi, Huye and Muhanga in consultation with respective districts administrations. Development of aforesaid trunk infrastructure would promote urban development in the cities by improving access, mobility and integration of secondary support functions necessary for cohesive urban development.

Huye Secondary City is the District Headquarters of Huye District which is one of the 8 districts that make up the Southern Province of Rwanda. Huye district administration identified the following infrastructure investment priorities for Huye secondary city to be implemented with financing from the World Bank under RUDP phase 2; Upgrading of selected roads (3) to asphalt standards, upgrading of trunk infrastructure including prioritized standalone drains and footpaths.

In terms of administrative location, RUDP Phase 2 is entirely located in Huye Secondary City within larger Huye district and covers 3 sectors; Ngoma Sector, Mukura Sector and Tumba Sector.

### **Authority of the Report**

LODA commissioned the consultant (Joint venture between ECMN limited and ECOLEAD Consultants limited) to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment on the Proposed Project. LODA also commissioned the consultant to prepare Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) Study to provide mitigation measures for the envisaged adverse socio-economic impacts. The ESIA Report for RUDP phase 2 is presented as a separate report. The ARAP was prepared in compliance with the applicable laws of Rwanda and WB OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement Policy.



## **Study Approach and Methodology**

The general approach used in the preparation of this ARAP report involved a combination of the following:

- Desktop Studies;
- Site verification and assessment;
- Sensitisation of Project Affected Persons;
- Determination of the Socio-economic Profile of PAPs;
- Land searches;
- Valuation of land and assets.
- Consultations, FGD and Survey.

## **The Proposed Project**

Under RUDP phase 2, Huye District is set to upgrade two key infrastructure components;

- 1) Three (3) roads with a cumulative total length of 4.675 Km or thereabouts. The roads have unnamed outfall footpaths. Selected project roads under this phase are;
  - i. Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section (1.5km)
  - ii. ADEPR Church-Imberabyombi-Ecole Primaire Butare Catholique and Roundabout/islands at intersection between RUDP Phase 1 road (0.67km).
  - iii. Ngoma Cemetery-New vision school-Ecole de sourds muets de freres saint Gabriel- Abisunganye market (2.505km)
2. Two (2) stand-alone drains;
  - i. A stand-alone drain for upgrading of Matyazo/Riranda informal settlement. The proposed primary drains consist of two branches; one branch from low point along the main road crossing informal settlement and the other branch along existing earth road branching from the main road to the marshland.
  - ii. A standalone drain for upgrading of Gitwa informal settlement. The proposed primary drain drains the proposed road under RUDP phase 2 through informal settlement to adjacent marshland.

A preliminary assessment conducted for purposes of preparing the inception report for this ARAP study (evaluation of detailed designs of proposed infrastructure sub components followed a reconnaissance of the project areas) established that only the road subcomponents would require acquisition of land to pave way for project implementation. Detailed designs for proposed footpaths and stand-alone drains did not require extra land to be expropriated leading to involuntary resettlement. This mainly

because the design of the drains and footpaths fit within available natural drainage course ways and walkways respectively. As a result, the scope of prepared ARAP report for Huye city RUDP phase 2 provides assessment of resultant involuntary resettlement impacts for the 3 roads.

### **Proposed Project Roads**

RUDP phase 2 feasibility study proposed 7 road development options for consideration. The options differed in terms of provided carriageway and supportive road trunk infrastructure. Main trunk infrastructure components for the roads in this context includes but not limited to curbs, greening space, street lighting, non-motorised transport (NMT) facilities (sidewalks and cycle lanes) drainage facilities, cut/embankment slopes and space for utility services depending on available Right-of-Way. From the 7 road development options proposed in the feasibility study phase, three options (1, 4 & 5) were recommended for implementation under RUDP phase 2 project. From the foregoing, prepared Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Huye city RUDP phase 2 incorporate assessment of the three broad road corridors for implementation herein after referred as: option 1(14m); option 4 (11m) and option 5 (8m); widest to narrowest road corridors respectively. Design of the road options was undertaken during the feasibility study phase while assessment of implementation impacts was undertaken during the preliminary ARAP studies. The rationale behind this consideration was to compare the three (3) corridors in terms of envisaged expropriation costs and resettlement impacts. The two parameters were key in selecting the most appropriate road corridor to be implemented in a given road.

For purposes of selecting road corridors to be implemented in the (3) project roads, a preliminary ARAP study was undertaken to identify probable number of affected land parcels that would be affected by expropriation including assets thereon, extent of affected land parcel that will be acquired (partial or entire land parcel), land use of properties to be expropriation ( to determine probable economic impacts including livelihood losses) and estimated cost of expropriation of affected parcels for each road corridor under study. Table 2-1 & 2-2 provides a summary of probable resettlement & expropriation impacts of selected project corridors according to preliminary census and valuation undertaken for proposed road corridors (8m, 11m & 14m) in Huye city. In a nutshell, it was established that if the 14m corridor would be selected for implementation in all the 3 project roads, 69 properties would have to be expropriated while 11m and 8m corridors would see 41 and 22 proprieties expropriated respectively. In terms of direct expropriation costs without taking consideration for livelihood restoration costs and administrative implementation costs the widest road corridor (14m) has the highest expropriation costs (356,392,951 RWF) while the narrowest 8m corridor has the lowest expropriation costs (172,119,863 RWF).

Taking into consideration proposed roads classes in terms of classification, traffic demand forecast, opportunity costs of implementing a given corridor (from a set of available options 8m, 11m or 14m) using probable resettlement impacts and

expropriation costs as the yardstick, blanket implementation of one road option for all the roads in the city was not considered viable as selected project roads have different road characteristics. From the foregoing, Huye district administration in consultation with Local Administrative Development Entities Authority (LODA) and the Ministry of Infrastructure acting as coordination and supervision agencies settled (reasons of selecting the corridors explained in detail in chapter 2 of this report )on two (2) road corridors in terms of design that would be implemented in selected project roads;

1. 11m corridor for Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section and ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique roads
2. 8m corridor for Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road

### **Land Requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Huye Secondary City**

An aggregate land size of 5,361.2m<sup>2</sup> which translates to 1.325 acres is earmarked to be acquired in Huye secondary city under RUDP phase 2. Aggregate strip of land that was acquired along Rango-Sahera road measures 1241.2m<sup>2</sup>; ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road - 3,717m<sup>2</sup> and 403m<sup>2</sup> along Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road. The table 2.2 below summarises land acquired per road.

**Table E-1: Land Requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Huye Secondary City**

<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Road Length (km)</b>	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Aggregate Size of Land Acquired (M <sup>2</sup> )
Rango -Sahera Road	1.5	13	1241.2
Road Ngoma Cemetery -New Vision Primary- Abisuganye Market	2.505	2	3,717
Road ADEPER- Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic	0.67	13	403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.675</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5,361.2</b>

## **Key Issues and Responses from PAP Engagement**

The following stakeholder's engagement forums were conducted at different stages of preparation of the ARAP;

- Sensitization workshop meeting (2),
- Census & Door to Door Interviews during the social economic survey,
- Key informants' workshop with district officers (1)
- Focus Group Discussions (2) - one for women and the other youth
- Validation Workshop (1)

Cut-off Date was based on the dates of the census program. Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for Huye city was set as 23rd May 2019, which marked the end of census for Huye city. Forums used in setting and communicating cut off dates to PAPs including dates when these forums were held is presented in detail in chapter 5 of this report. Similarly, outcomes of these stakeholder engagement are presented in detail in chapter 5. In a nutshell the following issues of concern were raised by the PAPs in these consultation forums;

- The compensation process that would be followed in RUDP phase 2.
- Employment opportunities during the project construction phase. The PAPs wished to be given first priority.
- The PAPs were concerned of some of the negative project impacts especially during the construction phase such as compromise of houses stability due to cracks occasioned by vibration from heavy machinery, dust emissions that may pose health risks.
- The valuation methodology that would employ under RUDP phase 2. The PAPs were concerned about their crops and trees because they thought that they will not be compensated
- Some PAPs were concerned about their children safety if they are so close to the road's boundaries.

All these questions/concerns were addressed through sensitization and some suggestions were picked up as recommendations to the project proponent or as guidelines for preparing a comprehensive and stakeholder supportive entitlement matrix. Ultimately all raised concerns were addressed to the satisfaction of all PAPs. (Table 5 2: Issue Response Matrix).

**Table E-2: Key findings from Census and Baseline Survey**

<p><b>1. INFORMAL BUSINESS TRADERS</b>  <b>Majority of the PAPs (77) were operating along the roads.</b></p>			
<p><b>Three Categories;</b>  <b>1<sup>st</sup> Category;</b> Small scale traders selling fresh farm produce like fruits and vegetables. These traders had no structures of any sort (makeshift or movable), they were mostly selling from large basins, sacks or simply lay their wares on the ground.  <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Category:</b> Traders who had easily movable business shelters like large umbrellas and stools for airtime vendors or handcarts. They align themselves strategically along the roads with high Origin-Destination traffic especially pedestrian e.g to places of worship, schools, market or shopping centres etc.  <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Category:</b> located along the project roads and had some form of makeshift structures for daily businesses or somehow operated from the same location even without any business premises every business day</p>			
<p><b>2. AFFECTED PROPERTIES TO BE EXPROPRIATED 28 IN TOTAL.</b>  <b>Break Down of asset loss (Land, Structures and Crops)</b></p>			
Road Name	Affected Properties (To Be Expropriated)	No. of affected properties with Land & Crops – asset loss	No. of affected properties with Land and Structures – asset loss
Rango -Sahera Road <b>(11m corridor)</b>	13	10	11
Road Ngoma Cimetery -New Vision Primary- Abisuganye Market <b>(8m corridor)</b>	2	0	2
Road Adpr- Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic <b>(11m corridor)</b>	13	8	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>
<p><b>3. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS</b>  <b>Extent of Affected Land Parcel that Will be Acquired (Partial or Entire Land Parcel)</b></p>			

<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Partially Affected Properties (Partial Expropriation)</b>	<b>Fully Affected Properties (Full Expropriation)</b>	
Rango -Sahera Road (11m corridor)	5	1	
Road Ngoma Cimeterly -New Vision Primary- Abisuganye Market (8m corridor)	9	3	
Road Adpr- Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic (11m corridor)	1	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>4. LAND USE OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES</b>			
<b>Road</b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Public Purpose and Educational</b>
Rango -Sahera Road (11m corridor)	12	1	0
Road Ngoma Cimeterly -New Vision Primary- Abisuganye Market (8m corridor)	11	1	1

Road Adpr- Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic  <b>(11m corridor</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Total	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

**Other findings are as follows;**

- ❖ The project will result in the relocation or temporary interferences of some public services/ utilities. Affected public services/ utilities providers in the project include; Telecommunications companies, REG (Rwanda energy group), WASAC (water and sanitation corporation). Towards this end, the project has set aside a budget for relocation and repair of any damaged public service lines or utilities during the implementation phase of this project. (Refer to Table 6-7: Public Utilities and Services Relocation Action Plan)
- ❖ Forty six (46) out of seventy seven (77) informal business PAPs were women while the eleven (11) of the twenty eight (28) properties that would expropriated are owned by women or jointly owned by a married couple.
- ❖ Eleven (11) informal PAPs are bound to loss some livelihood as they will lose their trading spaces. (Refer to chapter 4 and 6 for livelihood analysis and livelihood restoration plan respectively).
- ❖ One (1) vulnerable PAH was identified along Rango-Sahera Road administratively the household is located within Sector Mukura, Cell: Rango a, Rwinuma Village. (refer to chapter 3 for criteria used to determine vulnerability and chapter 4 supplementary resettlement assistance planned for the vulnerable household)

## Mitigation of Project Implementation Impacts

Based on identified project impacts and PAPs losses, the following entitlements are provided for this project to address the impacts and losses to PAPs.

**Table E-3: Entitlement Matrix.**

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<b>A. Loss of Residential / Commercial / Institutional Land</b>			
A1	Partial loss of land but residual is viable economically enough	Title Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full replacement cost.</li> <li>• A 5% Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>
		Tenant / Lease Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to vacate</li> </ul>
A2	Entire loss of land or partial loss where residual is not viable (Acquire all lands if the residual land is not economically viable for the owner.)	Title Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for entire land holding at full replacement cost</li> <li>• 5% Disturbance allowance replacement cost</li> </ul>
		Tenant / Lease Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to vacate</li> </ul>
<b>B. Loss of Residential and Non-Residential Structures (Including “business premises”)</b>			
B1	Fully affected / partially affected and remaining structure is non-viable (Owner Built)	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for the structure at full replacement cost</li> <li>• 5% Disturbance allowance (to cater for demolition, moving fee etc. or economic loss in case of a business premise)</li> <li>• Right to salvage material;</li> <li>• Advance notice to vacate.</li> </ul>



S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
B2	Loss of occupied portion	Tenant and informal business tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporated into formal trading areas</li> <li>• Six (6) months paid rent for the new trading area.</li> <li>• Advance notice to vacate in accordance with the tenancy agreement;</li> <li>• Re-imbursement of remaining worth of deposit on rent and good will</li> </ul>
<b>C. Loss of Standing Tree Crops</b>			
C1	Tree	All Cultivators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost for any non-food trees, shrubs / permanent grass based on economic value for tree and vegetation.</li> </ul>
<b>D. Loss of Livelihood</b>			
D1	Land based livelihoods;	Agri-business Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical preparation of the farm land (clearing, levelling, creating access routes and soil stabilization</li> <li>• Fencing for pasture or crop land</li> <li>• Agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer)</li> <li>• Government Extension services like veterinary care</li> </ul>
D2	Wage based livelihoods	Workers/e employees of affected entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-Job-Training and consideration in Nyagatare RUDP phase 2.</li> </ul>

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision made in contracts with project subcontractors for employment of qualified local workers</li> <li>• Link up with local NGOs and government entities providing small-scale credit facilities to finance star up enterprises</li> </ul>
D3	Enterprise-based livelihoods	Affected Established and nascent entrepreneurs and artisans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sponsored entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control)</li> <li>• Procuring goods and services for the project from affected local suppliers.</li> </ul>
<b>E. Assistance to Vulnerable Groups</b>			
E1	Special assistance for vulnerable households or persons	Highly vulnerable households (Elderly living alone, disabled, or Child headed households )  Highly vulnerable households (low literacy level and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to move</li> <li>• Priority consideration for non-skill labour in Huye RUDP phase 2.</li> </ul>

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
		limited ability to qualify for employment and low income)	
		Highly vulnerable households (pre-existing medical condition and low income)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation of government provided medical services or insurance of free medical cover.</li> </ul>
<b>F. Impact on Public Utilities</b>			
F1	Relocation of utilities	<p>Telecommunications companies</p> <p>REG (Rwanda energy group)</p> <p>WASAC (water and sanitation corporation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Redesigning, relocation and prompt repair of damaged utilities or service lines within project costs as per contractor's terms of service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The relocation and repair will be done by the project contractor(s) in collaboration with the service providers progressively depending on how works progress on the ground</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provision of common service ducts on the roadway leaves</li> </ul>
F2	Temporary Interferences of service provision		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 to 4 months' notice to relocate the services</li> </ul>

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to ensure minimum service disruption</li> </ul>

**Proposed Implementation Arrangements**

The RAP implementation arrangements include:

- A six months (6months) implementation schedule (A/RAP preparation, valuation of affected asserts, disclosure of A/RAP, disbursement of compensation by Huye district administration, and clearance of Right of Way by PAPs/contractor);
- A 3- tier grievance redress mechanism; Socio-economic Surveys- Grievance Resolution Committees, Resettlement and Compensation - Grievance Resolution Committees (access to District Land Committee for arbitration if the committee fails to solve arising dispute(s); if the later fails also access to a competent court for law final decision provided) & Project implementation Grievances Resolution Committee. The main principle of establishing 3- tier grievance redress mechanism is to allow for alternative dispute resolution thus avoiding lengthy litigation processes for the good of the PAPs and the Project.
- A monitoring and evaluation framework that has provisions for both internal and external monitoring processes;
- The ARAP implementation budget and implementation schedule are as indicated in table E4 & E5 overleaf.

**Table E-4: Implementation Budget Costs for Huye Secondary City**

Road Name	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Value of Land (RWF)	Value of Crops (RWF)	Buildings Value (RWF)	Total expropriation at full replacement Cost (RWF)	Disturbance Allowance 5% (RWF)	Total Expropriation Cost (RWF)
Rango - Sahera Road	13	4,964,800	571,327	33,043,097	<b>38,579,224</b>	1,928,961	40,508,185
Road Ngoma Cemetery - New Vision Primary-Abisuganye Market	2	16,750,600	436,458	183,253,877	<b>200,440,935</b>	9,976,197	210,417,132
Road ADEPER-Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic	13	2,015,000	0	11,305,673	<b>13,320,673</b>	666,034	13,986,707
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>28</b>	23,730,400	936,397	161,941,295	<b>252,340,832</b>	9,901,779	264,912,024
<b>20% Contingency Budget</b>							<b>52,982,404.8</b>
<b>Total Expropriation cost</b>							<b>317,894,428.8</b>
<b>Costs of Restoring Livelihood Loss</b>							<b>5,290,000.00</b>
<b>Cost of Relocating Utilities</b>							<b>187,000,000.0</b>
<b>GRC Operationalization Budget</b>							<b>3,370,000</b>
<b>M &amp; E ( The proposed M&amp;E mechanism is internal, it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District )</b>							Nil
<b>RAP Implementation Budget</b>							

**Table E-5: Implementation Schedule.**

	Calendar Year	2019										2020											
	Time in months	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Working Group / Task Team Set-up	Blue	Red																				
2	Road Reserve Confirmation Survey & demarcation	Blue	Red																				
3	Public Notice of the intention to carry out RAP study		Blue	Red																			
4	Asset Inventory / Evaluation			Blue																			
5	Validation & Agreement with PAPs				Blue																		
6	Disclosure of the RAP									Blue	Red												
7	Implementation of Compensations & Land Title Transfer												Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red						
8	Clearance of Road Reserve (Demolition & Levelling)												Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red						
9	Grievance Redress									Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
10	Monitoring and Supervision (Quarterly Report to LODA/GoR)					Brown			Brown		Brown		Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	

# **1 INTRODUCTION**

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## **1.1 Background and Objectives**

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### **1.1.1 Project Background**

Infrastructure development is one of the pillars of Rwanda vision 2030 in which urban development and transport have been identified as some of the key drivers of the country's transformation agenda. Towards this end, the government has prioritised development of trunk infrastructure through Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP) programme.

The Government of Rwanda is implementing the programme (RUDP) with financing from the World Bank (WB) through the Local Administrative Development Entities Authority (LODA) under the ministry of infrastructure.

The main objective of the RUDP is to provide trunk infrastructure through strategic identification, selection and implementation of the identified investments in six secondary cities; Musanze, Rubavu, Rusizi, Huye, Muhanga and Huye in consultation with respective districts administrations. Development of aforesaid trunk infrastructure would promote urban development in the cities by improving access, mobility and integration of secondary support functions necessary for cohesive urban development.

Several investment programmes were identified in the six secondary cities through a study conducted in 2016 under RUDP phase I. Implementation of identified phase I projects is complete. The district officials in the project cities have since identified current investment priorities that constitute RUDP phase II. The scope of Phase 2 of the RUDP covers extension of selected roads upgraded under phase 1, upgrading selected roads (not covered in phase 1) and upgrading of trunk infrastructure including prioritized standalone drainage channels across the 6 secondary cities.

### **1.1.2 Project Objectives**

The objective of the project is to improve access to basic infrastructure and services, build the capacity of districts for sustainable urban management, and spur local economic development in the City of Kigali (CoK) and 6 secondary cities (Muhanga, Rubavu, Rusizi, Huye, Huye, and Musanze).

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## **1.2 Authority of the Report**

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The Government of Rwanda is implementing the programme RUDP phase 2 with financing from WB through LODA under the ministry of infrastructure. LODA screened proposed infrastructure developments within Huye city and in the other 5

secondary cities and found to meet the threshold of being subjected to WB polices: OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment (EA); the WB OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources (PCR); and WB OP 4.12 on involuntary displacement and resettlement because one of the major anticipated social impacts of the proposed project is displacement of persons along selected project corridors.

From the foregoing, LODA commissioned the consultant (Joint venture between ECMN limited and ECOLEAD Consultants limited) to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment on the Proposed Project as well as prepare Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) Study to provide mitigation measures for the envisaged expropriation. The ESIA Report for RUDP phase 2 is presented as a separate report. This ARAP has been prepared in compliance with the applicable laws of Rwanda and WB OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement. In reference to the policy provisions of the World Bank, an ARAP is compulsory for Huye city since selected projects within the city will affect less than two hundred (200) persons (130) albeit in different ways; displacement of people, partial demolition of their shelter/fixed assets including disruption business activities and sources of livelihood and associated impacts. In the context of this study, this document is an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Rwanda Urban Development Project Phase 2 for Huye secondary city.

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### **1.3 Project Location**

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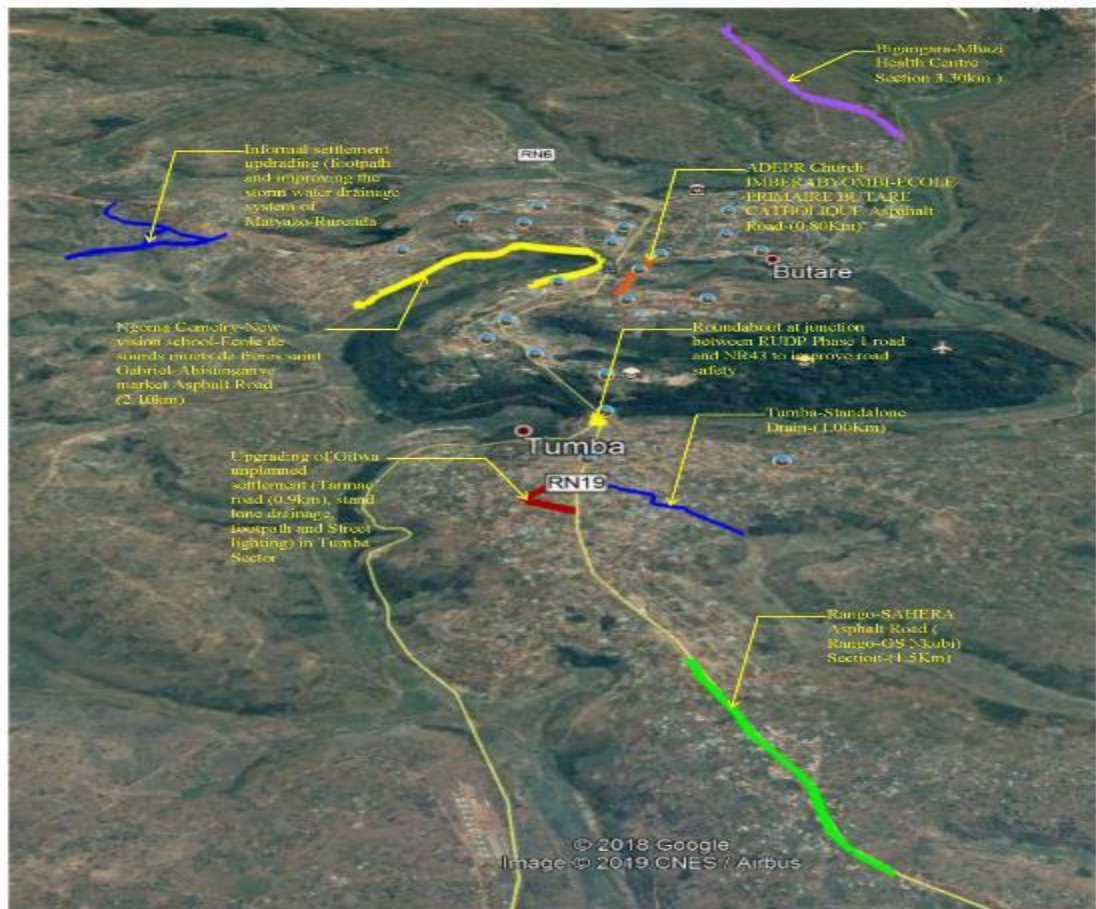
Huye secondary city is a district headquarters of Huye district in the southern province. The city is situated about 70km from Kigali city on the NRI road linking Kigali to the republic of Burundi. The city is strategically located with good linkages to other towns within the country.

In terms of administrative location, the project is entirely located in Huye Secondary City within larger Huye district and covers 3 sectors; Ngoma Sector, Mukura Sector and Tumba Sector.

Figure 1.1 Overleaf shows Location map for Proposed Projects



**Figure 1-1: Local Map for Proposed Project.**



*Details of RUDP Phase 2 projects are presented in detail in chapter 2 of this report. (See an A3 size location Map Annex 1.2)*

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan study**

The objectives of the RAP study were as follows:

- Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- Identification of land parcels to be acquired for development of project infrastructure;
- Collection of qualitative and quantitative baseline socio-economic data of PAPs;
- Establishment of entitlements of PAPs to compensation;
- Collection of preferences for compensation;
- Collection of comments and perceptions of the PAPs with regard to the project;
- Development of a RAP Report.

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## **1.5 Methodology**

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The general approach used in the preparation of this RAP report involved a combination of the following:

- Desktop Studies;
- Site verification and assessment;
- Sensitisation of Project Affected Persons;
- Determination of the Socio-economic Profile of PAPs;
- Land searches;
- Valuation of land and assets.
- Consultations, FGD and Survey.

### **1.5.1 Desktop Studies**

The following documents were reviewed:

- Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan
- Rwanda policy framework.
- Rwanda expropriation law.
- World Bank policies.
- District profiling document.
- The third integrated household living condition (EICV3) by national institute of statistics of Rwanda.
- World bank's OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement.

### **1.5.2 Site Verification and Assessment**

Site visits for project site familiarization, demarcation of affected properties and social economic surveys were conducted from April to May 2019. The objective was to determine the magnitude and types of impacts associated with the project (Identify PAPs) and determine mechanisms of minimizing the magnitude of these impacts.

### **1.5.3 Sensitization of Project Affected Persons**

#### **(a) Public Meetings**

PAPs sensitization workshop was held in Huye district on May 21<sup>st</sup> 2019. The RAP team utilized weekly community meetings held every Tuesday. Two PAPs sensitization meetings were held concurrently Mukura sector and Tumba sector. The PAPs were sensitized about the project and the probability of physical and economic displacement

to allow for construction of Huye city projects under RUDP phase II. A cut -off date for eligibility was set during these meetings as indicated in section 1.6 over leaf.

<b>Date of meeting</b>	<b>Venue</b>
May 21 <sup>st</sup> 2019	Mbazi sector
May 21 <sup>st</sup> 2019	Mukura sector
May 21 <sup>st</sup> 2019	Tumba sector
<b>Total</b>	

Minutes of meeting are presented in Appendix 2 of this Report.

**(b) Official letters**

Official communication letter from the mayor of Huye districts was sent on 3<sup>rd</sup> June. The letter was to inform the respective sector heads, decentralized offices and PAPs to prepare for planned socio-economic surveys and valuation of affected properties. This was for the purposes of facilitating expropriation.

**(c) Utility companies**

One on one meeting was held with service provider companies which included government companies and private companies. These companies provide vital amenities and services such as electricity, water, telecommunication services etc. that utilize the road reserves therefore meetings were held and official letters sent to inform them about the upcoming project. On these meetings, all the issues concerning companies’ utilities relocation was discussed.

**1.5.4 Determination of the Socio-economic Profile of PAPs**

The socio-economic profile of PAPs was determined by the use individual information which was collected by the enumerators through one on one interviews, focussed group discussions and filling of questionnaires. Business people and households were interviewed and issued with questionnaires. Interviews were conducted in Kinyarwanda (Rwandan language). Questionnaires were filled in English by use of smart phones application (kobo collect).

- **Businesses:** business owners were interviewed where they were asked basic information on their socio-economics status and this included their education background, the income they get from their businesses, UBUDEHE category, the expenses needed to conduct their businesses (taxes, loans, rent) and this information was assessed to determine their socio-economics profile of affected business operators.

- Households: households were also interviewed. Questions on their socio-economic status; UBUDEHE categories, household size, their health status, incomes and their houses details were also observed by enumerators. The data captured was assessed to determine the socio-economics profile of project affected households.

Socio-economic profile of project affected persons is described in detail in chapter 4 of this report.

### **1.5.5 Preparation of the Land Acquisition Plan**

Land and Asset valuation exercise commenced on 3rd, June, 2019 and was completed on 24<sup>th</sup>, July. The exercise entails valuing of Land and Assets (Trees, crops, buildings, structures, and enterprises frontages among others.

The preliminary activities prior to start of actual valuation exercise included the following:

- Preliminary meeting for briefing on the scope of work;
- Demarcating Physical Boundaries, taking coordinates by using GPS to produce Maps for each road. This was done across all 6 cities concurrently
- Taking basic data of each Property:
  - Measurement of the Buildings if there are any;
  - Valuation of Crops or Plants if there are any;
- A physical inspection and identification of all the assets to collect the Census/inventory of all the persons making claim to the land, developments and crops/trees within the project affected area.
  - Collecting the Land Certificates of each Property;
  - Taking or Photographing (Passport Photos) the owner of each Property;
  - Collecting the ID of each Property's owner

### **1.5.6 Land and Asset Valuation**

Eligibility for compensation and the compensation value of affected asserts in this project (RUDP phase 2) was guided by legal provisions and policy guidelines according to the Rwandan Constitution (Article 29), the Expropriation Law of Rwanda (N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and the Bank's operational policy, WB OP 4.12. These documents regulate and give entitlement to the affected persons and institutions as well as provide the methodology of calculating compensation values. Based on review and interpretation of laws relating to valuation in Rwanda in particular the Rwanda expropriation law and the constitution of Rwanda, the provisions in these key pieces of legal statues and legislative frameworks do not meet the standard of compensation at

full replacement cost. One of the key gaps identified is; whereas, WB OP 4.12 policy defines affected person(s) as ‘one using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights’, Rwandan Expropriation Law on the other hand defines affected person(s) as ‘any person or a legally accepted association operating in the country who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest as well as legally accepted local administrative entities’. From the foregoing, Rwandan laws have to be supplemented by additional measures as provided in the World Bank involuntary policy so as to meet the replacement cost standard.

The use of replacement cost valuation method for valuing assets is recommended by World Bank operational policy 4.12. In this context, ‘Replacement Cost’ in relation to agricultural land earmarked to undergo expropriation under this project would be defined as the pre-project or pre-displacement, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes whichever is higher.

For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure within an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials, to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration, building permit(s), and transfer taxes.

In compliance with WB policy 4.12 policy provisions, “determination of aforesaid replacement cost”, would not take into account depreciation of the asset(s) and the value of salvaged materials. Similarly, the value of benefits to be derived from the project was not deducted from cumulative value of the asset.

The rates are a true reflection of the current market prices and are likely to prevail within the next six months.

**(a) Land Valuation**

Land market values for transit-oriented development or land along road corridors vary according to structural attributes, land uses, location, accessibility, aesthetics, trunk infrastructure and utilities, market forces of demand and supply, present and future potential (speculative values) among others. In Huye city, project roads transcend various zones within the city including the urban core (characterized by high density urban developments) and peri-urban areas (mostly agricultural with emerging urban developments). As a result, land values in the city are not the same and would therefore

not be prorated with a standard cost per unit of measure (in this context cost per m<sup>2</sup>). The following land values per (m<sup>2</sup>) based on prevailing market prices in Huye city were employed in computation of market value of land parcels earmarked to be expropriated. The values are road based according to village location considered to have equal locational advantages.

**Table 1-1: Land Values**

<b>NAME OF ROAD</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>LAND RATE</b>
Rango -Sahera road	<b>Rango a-Rwinuma</b>	4000
	Rango a- Agakombe	4000
Road ngoma Cemetery - new vision primary- Abisuganye Market	1)Huye-Ngoma-Butare-Bukinanyana	5000
Road ADPR- Imberabyombi E.P Butare catholic	1)Huye-Ngoma-Butare-Bukinanyana	5000

**(b) Buildings/structures**

Structure replacement cost approach as described above was employed. Since affected structures have different typologies, utilize different material both in terms of type, quantity and quality and had different sizes. Consequently, there was no prorated standard for structure replacement. In addition, ill-fated structures were not uniformly affected (some are partially affected whereas others are wholly affected or residual structures are not viable). From the foregoing each affected structure was individually assessed and replacement cost determined for either rebuilding a new structure of equal or better standard or full replacement cost for affected component of affected property(s) that would be pulled down.

**(c) Crops, plants and trees**

The value of crops, plants, trees and related improvements was determined by use of income capitalization approach. Under this approach, the income earning ability of the asset being valued will be ascertained and capitalized using a market-driven discount rate for the remaining economic life of the asset. The productivity of each crop and the sale price per relevant unit of measurement was ascertained from discussions and review of records from marketing agents as per the guiding ministerial order. For trees which have not reached maturity age, they were valued as mature trees.

The Land and Asset Valuation Report is presented as Volume II of this Report.

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## 1.6 Cut-Off Dates for Compensation

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Cut-off Date was based on the dates of the census program within the particular section. Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for Huye city was set for 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2019, which marked the end of census for Huye city. Forums used in setting and communicating cut off dates to PAPs including dates when these forums were held is presented in detail in chapter 5 of this report.

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## 1.7 Challenges Encountered During the Assignment.

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The study experienced a number of challenges this included:

- Huye had a big agricultural area. Delineation of affected properties (land and developments thereon) and subsequent demarcation of affected properties was not done in detail. It was therefore not easy to identify affected properties on the ground. Similarly, location of property owners of affected land parcels that had no homesteads and or business structures on site was not easy.
- Some properties earmarked to undergo expropriation had conflicts at either intra-family level or inter household level. Most conflicts revolved around ownership tangles and boundary rows. Such conflicts were major impediments to smooth socio-economic and valuation exercises in Huye city.
- It was not easy to get Households' economic profile since most respondents were not at liberty to share the economic status of their households fearing reprisals (from government) due to the sensitivity of this information especially for tax determinations. Most business operators thought the information provided would be shared with Rwanda Revenue Authority.
- HUYE has longer roads with less affected structures. So, enumerators had to walk longer distances in order to get the respondents, so it was tiresome to walk more than 7km on foot.
- Households' incomes shared from the social economic survey were not accurate. Most respondents were sceptical when requested to indicate the average income of the household. The respondents thought the information would be shared with Rwanda Revenue authority for tax determination purposes. Despite assurances to the contrary assuring the PAPs of confidentiality of data shared, very few respondents shared information on household income and the few who shared gave incorrect figures. Income sources declared were not reflective of the PAPs economic status considering other aspects like housing and assets seen or owned in affected households"

## **2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

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### **2.1 RUDP Phase 2 Project**

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Huye district administration identified the following infrastructure investment priorities for Huye secondary city to be implemented with financing from the World Bank under RUDP phase 2; Upgrading of selected roads (3) to asphalt standards, upgrading of trunk infrastructure including prioritized standalone drains and footpaths.

In terms of administrative location, RUDP Phase 2 is entirely located in Huye Secondary City within larger Huye district and covers 3 sectors; Ngoma Sector, Mukura Sector and Tumba Sector.

#### **2.1.1 Selected Roads that would be upgraded in RUDP phase 2 including link-up footpaths**

Under RUDP phase 2, Huye District is set to upgrade three roads with a cumulative total length of 4.675 Km or thereabouts. The roads have unnamed outfall footpaths. Selected project roads under this phase are;

3. Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section (1.5km)
4. ADEPR Church-Imberabyombi-Ecole Primaire Butare Catholique and Roundabout/islands at intersection between RUDP Phase 1 road (0.67km).
5. Ngoma Cemetery-New vision school-Ecole de sourds muets de freres saint Gabriel- Abisunganye market (2.505km)

*Refer to RUDP phase 2 Roads location Map – Chapter 2 Project Descriptions Annexes; Anenx 2.1.*

#### **2.1.2 Stand-alone Drains and Outfall Drains**

The RUDP phase 2 investment priorities include a stand-alone drain for upgrading of Matyazo/Riranda an informal settlement. The proposed primary drains consist of two branches; one branch from low point along the main road crossing informal settlement and the other branch along existing earth road branching from the main road to the marshland.

The RUDP phase 2 investment priorities also include a standalone drain for upgrading of Gitwa informal settlement. The proposed primary drain drains the proposed road under RUDP phase 2 through informal settlement to adjacent marshland

*Refer to RUDP phase 2 Stand-alone Drains Outfall drains Map – Chapter 2 Project Descriptions Annexes; Anenx 2.2 and 2.3*



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## 2.2 RUDP Phase 2 Sub-Project Components

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### 2.2.1 Proposed Project Roads

RUDP phase 2 feasibility study proposed 7 road development options for consideration. The options differed in terms of provided carriageway and supportive road trunk infrastructure. Main trunk infrastructure components for the roads in this context includes but not limited to bus bays/bus-stops, curbs, greening space, street lighting, non-motorised transport (NMT) facilities (sidewalks and cycle lanes) drainage facilities, cut/embankment slopes and space for utility services depending on available Right –of-Way. From the 7 road development options proposed in the feasibility study phase, three options (1, 4 & 5) were recommended for implementation under RUDP phase 2 project. From the foregoing, prepared Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan for Huye city RUDP phase 2 incorporate assessment of the three broad road corridors for implementation herein after referred as: option 1(14m); option 4 (11m) and option 5 (8m); widest to narrowest road corridors respectively. Design of the road options was undertaken during the feasibility study phase while assessment of impacts was undertaken during the preliminary ARAP studies. The rationale behind this consideration was to compare the three corridors in terms of envisaged expropriation costs and resettlement impacts. The two parameters were key in selecting the most appropriate road corridor to be implemented in a given road. For roads implemented under phase 1 which will be extended under phase 2, the RoW acquired under phase 1 would be maintained for purposes of maintaining a seamless road corridor and a standard building line.

Table 2-1 & 2-2 over leaf provides a summary of probable resettlement & expropriation impacts of selected project corridors according to preliminary census and valuation undertaken for proposed road corridors (8m, 11m & 14m) in Huye city.

**Table 2-1: Probable Resettlement Impacts of Proposed Road Corridors**

<b>1. AFFECTED PROPERTIES</b>									
<b>Break Down of Affected Assets (Land, Structures and Crops)</b>									
<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Affected Properties</b>			<b>No. of affected Assets (Land &amp; Crops)</b>			<b>No. Of Property Assets (Land and Structures)</b>		
	<b>14m Corridor</b>	<b>11m Corridor</b>	<b>8m Corridor</b>	<b>14m Corridor</b>	<b>11m Corridor</b>	<b>8m Corridor</b>	<b>14m Corridor</b>	<b>11m Corridor</b>	<b>8m Corridor</b>
Rango-Sahera	20	13	7	17	10	8	19	11	7
ADPR-ROADS	17	7	2	16	13	0	14	9	2
NGOMA CEMETERY	32	21	13	14	7	8	27	14	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>2. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS</b>									
<b>Partially Affected Properties &amp; Fully Affected Properties</b>									
<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Partially Affected Properties (Partial Expropriation)</b>			<b>Fully Affected Properties (Full Expropriation)</b>					
	<b>14m Corridor</b>	<b>11m Corridor</b>	<b>8m Corridor</b>	<b>14m Corridor</b>	<b>11m Corridor</b>	<b>8m Corridor</b>	<b>14m Corridor</b>	<b>11m Corridor</b>	<b>8m Corridor</b>

RANGO SAHERA ROAD	22	5	1	16	8	3
ROAD NGOMA CIMETERY - NEW VISION PRIMARY- ABISUGANYE MARKET	20	18	9	6	2	4
ROAD ADPR-IMBERABYO MBI E.P BUTARE CATHOLIC	2	2	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	44	25	11	23	11	8

### 3. LAND USE OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES

Road	Residential			Commercial			Public Purpose and Educational		
	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor
RANGO SAHERA ROAD	27	10	4	1	1	0	2	0	0
ROAD NGOMA CIMETERY - NEW VISION PRIMARY- ABISUGANYE MARKET	13	8	4	7	2	1	2	2	1
ROAD ADPR-IMBERABYO MBI E.P BUTARE CATHOLIC	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	41	19	10	9	5	1	5	3	1

**Table 2-2: Probable Expropriation Impacts of proposed Road Corridors**

Road Name	8m Corridor		11m Corridor		14m Corridor	
	Land to be Expropriated (M <sup>2</sup> )	Total Expropriation cost (RWF) in 5% Disturbance Allowance	Land to be Expropriated (M <sup>2</sup> )	Total Expropriation cost (RWF) in 5% Disturbance Allowance	Land to be Expropriated (M <sup>2</sup> )	Total Expropriation cost (RWF) in 5% Disturbance Allowance
Rango -Sahera Road	509.2	142,014,979	1241.2	40,508,185	3760.2	103,779,192
Road Ngoma Cemetery - New Vision Primary-Abisuganye Market	3,717	13,986,707	5,424	220,712,316	6,544	235,399,055
Road ADEPER-Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic	403	16,118,178	404	16,594,704	528	17,214,704
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,629.2</b>	<b>172,119,863</b>	<b>7,069.2</b>	<b>277,815,205</b>	<b>10832.2</b>	<b>356,392,951</b>

From the assessments, during the preliminary ARAP study, it was established that if the 14m corridor would be selected for implementation in all the 3 project roads, 69 properties would have to be expropriated while 11m and 8m corridors would see 41 and 22 properties expropriated respectively. In terms of direct expropriation costs without taking consideration for livelihood restoration costs and administrative implementation costs the widest road corridor (14m) has the highest expropriation costs (356,392,951 RWF) while the narrowest 8m corridor has the lowest expropriation costs (172,119,863 RWF).

**(a) Selection of Road Corridors to be implemented**

Taking into consideration proposed roads classes in terms of classification, traffic demand forecast, opportunity costs of implementing a given corridor (from a set of available options 8m, 11m or 14m) using probable resettlement impacts and expropriation costs as the yardstick, blanket implementation of one road option for all the roads in the city was not considered viable as selected project roads have different road characteristics. Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road (situated within the urban core of the city) had huge resettlement impacts and by extension higher expropriation costs due to high number of affected structures and costly land prices. 8m corridor was therefore considered ideal for implementation considering the resettlement impacts. In Peri-urban areas of Huye city, the road corridors situated in these areas (Rango-Sahera tarmac road ; Rongo – GS Nkubi section & ADEPR Church-Imberabyombi-Ecole Primaire Butare Catholique and Roundabout/islands at intersection between RUDP Phase 1 road had few abutting structures with 11m & 8m corridors affecting mostly land and crops. In comparison, there was a marginal difference between 11m & 8m corridor in terms of resettlement impacts. However, 14m corridor significantly affected a number of structures thus had notable high resettlement impacts. Considering the low expropriation costs due to relatively cheaper land and few structures affected (mostly boundary walls and a few annexes), 11m corridor was considered for implementation. Also, the 11m road had a reserve for future expansion considering the future projections in population growth (proposed asphalt road is likely to attract more residents due to availability of serviced plots in the relatively sparsely populated zone) thus exert pressure on the existing transportation infrastructure. A traffic demand forecast for aforesaid roads envisages an increase in traffic in the near future thus a relatively wider road (11m) was considered ideal to accommodate projected resident population growth.

From the foregoing, Huye district administration in consultation with Local Administrative Development Entities Authority (LODA) and the Ministry of Infrastructure acting as coordination and supervision agencies settled on two (2) road corridors in terms of design that would be implemented in selected project roads;

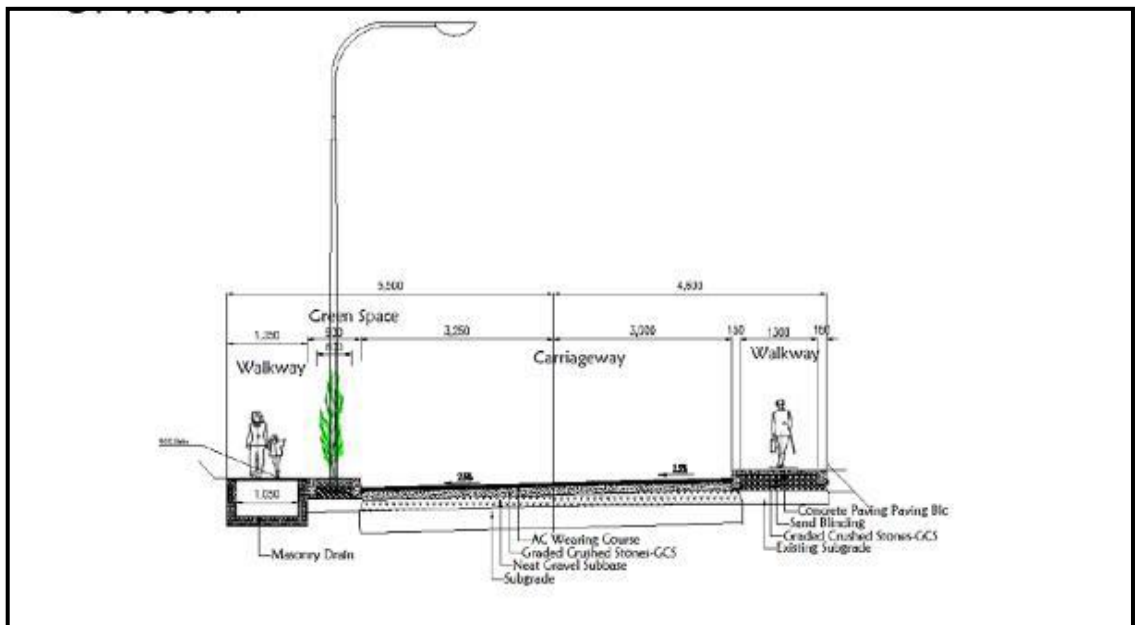
3. 11m corridor for Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section and ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique roads

4. 8m corridor for Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road

**(b) Selected Road Designs**

A typical cross section showing road design & trunk infrastructure provisions of the two selected road corridors extracted from detailed designs of the roads is shown below. Figures 2.1 (11m) and Figure 2.2 (8m) below & overleaf shows the typical cross-sections; carriageway width and trunk infrastructure for the two road corridors that would be implemented.

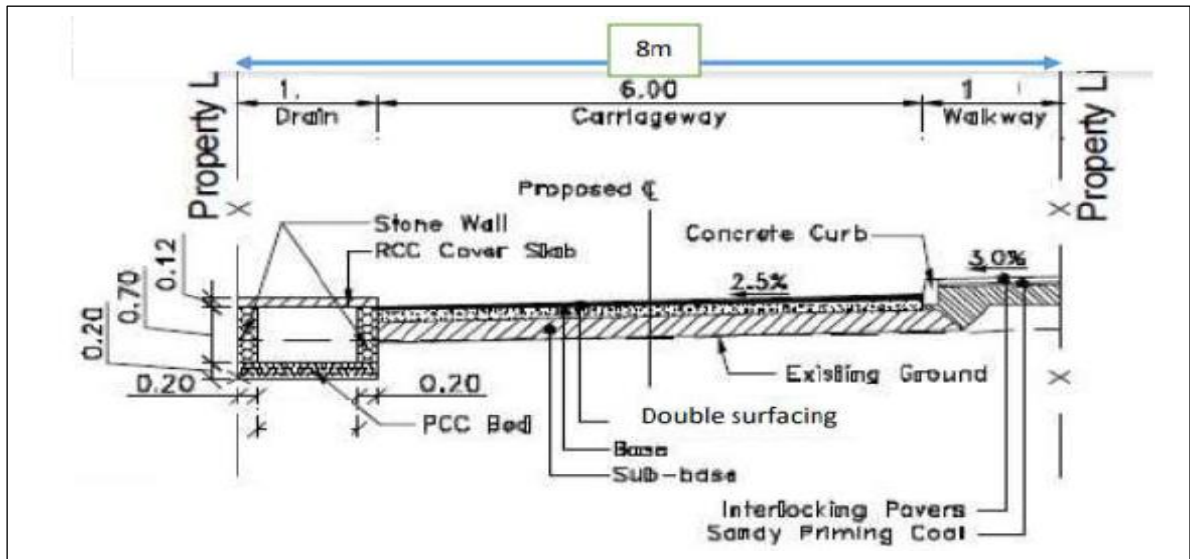
**Figure 2-1: Cross Section of 11m Road**



*Source: RUDP Phase 2 - Huye City - FS&PD Report Volume 1*

**11m corridor:** Section width 10.10m consisting of 6m two-way carriageway with walkway on both sides and greening, storm drain and street lighting on one side.

**Figure 2-2: Cross Section of 8m Road**



*Source: RUDP Phase 2 - Huye City - FS&PD Report Volume 1*

**8m Corridor:** Section width 8m consisting of 6m two-way carriageway with covered 1m drainage channel on one side and a walkway on the other side. The covered drainage couples up as walkway for pedestrians.

### 2.2.2 Stand-alone Drains and Outfall Drains Designs.

To come up with the most appropriate and effective drainage designs, in light of prevailing hydrological factors, detailed design consultant undertook a thorough hydrological analysis to inform hydraulic design and ideal storm drain inlets selection. Four major types of inlets; grate, curb opening combination and slotted were considered. Three storm inlet arrangements utilizing the above inlet types were considered as applicable for various options of road cross sections described hereinbefore. For the purposes of this study the stand alone drain design features that would be implemented are highlighted though typical drains designs are not shared since the drains have not induced any involuntary resettlement impacts.

The Design features for the two main stand-alone drains as shown on table 2.1 below.

**Table 2-3: Drainage Design Features**

Drainage Channel	Drainage Design Features
Informal settlement upgrading (standalone drain) in Matyazo/Reranda	Rectangular covered masonry drain, width 0.6, depth 1.0m, total length 1.535km
	6 no. road crossing locations with single barrel pipe culverts, 900mm dia.
	Gabion outfall structure, width 1.5m by depth 1.0m length 3.0m to marshland
Upgrading of Gitwa unplanned settlement standalone Drain	Rectangular covered masonry drain, width 0.6m, depth 1.0m total length 984m
	7No. road crossing locations with single barrel pipe culverts, 900mm dia.
	Gabion outfall structure width 1.5m by depth 1.0m length 3.0m to marshland.

Covered standalone drains also act as footpaths for accessing downhill homesteads

## 2.3 Project Components Necessitating Involuntary Resettlement

### 2.3.1 Overview

This section is an exposition of the involuntary resettlement in Huye secondary city to pave way for implementation of RUDP phase 2. It outlines the land requirements and the impacts of land expropriation. The section further describes the process/methodology used to minimize aforesaid resettlement impacts.

### 2.3.2 Land Requirement

The project has the following project sub components;

- Selected street Roads alongside supportive trunk infrastructure.
- Selected Footpaths and
- Selected Stand-alone drains.

However, the technical designs for selected footpaths and selected stand-alone drains sub-projects in terms of land take does not require expropriation leading to either involuntary resettlement or voluntary land donation. This mainly because the design of the drains and footpaths fit within available natural drainage course ways and walkways respectively. As a result, the scope of prepared ARAP report for Huye city RUDP phase 2 incorporates assessment of resultant involuntary resettlement impacts for the 3 roads.



The affected land parcels were identified based on the route outline of the proposed RoWs (8/11m wide) superimposed on top of existing road to be upgraded. In areas where the RoW spills over to adjacent plot boundaries as delineated in the official records held by the Government of Rwanda, the extent of infringement was earmarked to be acquired. A ground thruthing exercise was then carried out during the valuation exercise.

The following steps were flowed during the ground thruthing exercise to determine the size of land that would be acquired to pave way for proposed project implementation.

- Survey and pegging of actual affected area on the ground by the project surveyor based on the final approved road corridor alignment within earmarked land strip set to be expropriated. Setting up of beacons for all affected parcels was done at this stage to confirm actual extent of land take for each parcel affected by the project;
  - Demarcating physical boundaries
  - Numbering of each property to allow easy identification of the property, the owner(s) and location of each property
  - Taking of basic data of each affected property
    - Photography; taking passport photos for each property earmarked for expropriation
    - Collection and collation copies of identification documents of each property owner alongside the land certificates for these properties.
    - Survey and pegging of actual affected land on each property took into consideration areas measured on the respective land certificates. For properties with no land certificates, measurement of the subject land was be done using GPS.
- Preparation of confirmed land and asset inventory for all project affected properties;
- Valuation of affected land parcels
- Update of PAP contacts database where necessary.

An aggregate land size of 5,361.2m<sup>2</sup> which translates to 1.325 acres is earmarked to be acquired in Huye secondary city under RUDP phase 2. Aggregate strip of land that was acquired along Rango-Sahera road measures 1241.2m<sup>2</sup>; ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road - 3,717m<sup>2</sup> and 403m<sup>2</sup> along Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road. The table 2.2 below summarises land acquired per road.

**Table 2-4: Land requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Huye Secondary City**

Road Name	Road Length (km)	Size of Land Acquired (M <sup>2</sup> )
Rango -Sahera Road	1.5	1241.2
Road Ngoma Cemetery - New Vision Primary- Abisuganye Market	2.505	3,717
Road ADEPER- Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic	0.67	403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.675</b>	<b>5,361.2</b>

### 2.3.3 Impacts of Land Expropriation

**Table 2-5: Land Acquisition Impacts for RUDP phase 2 in Huye Secondary City**

Road	Value of Land	Value of affected Assets	
		Structures	Crops
Rango -Sahera Road	4,964,800	33,043,097	571,327
Road Ngoma Cemetery - New Vision Primary- Abisuganye Market	16,750,600	183,253,877	436,458
Road ADEPER- Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic	2,015,000	11,305,673	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,730,400</b>	<b>161,941,295</b>	<b>936,397</b>

The total cost of expropriation (excluding livelihood restoration plan and project administrative costs) for Rango-Sahera road is 40,508,185 RWF; 210,417,132 RWF for road Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisuganye market and 13,986,707 RWF for ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road.

The total expropriation for each road is inclusive of the 5% allowance which caters for disturbance and economic losses.

Broad resettlement impacts and corresponding mitigation impacts are analysed in detail in chapter 6 of this report.

### 2.3.4 Measures Taken to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

The project design team ensured that the designs had minimal impacts in terms of land taken and loss of assets by utilizing the existing Right of Way (RoW) as far as is feasible. Selected road corridors for implementation were informed by assessment of road characteristics. Low resettlement impacts and ease of impact mitigation were key in the final selection of the project roads in terms of width. In addition, the following measures were undertaken to reduce resettlement;

- ✓ To reduce expropriation costs, the centreline of the roads was shifted so that highly valuable properties are not or are least affected compared to relatively cheaper properties. This was only possible in situations where there was no limiting engineering design limitations such as embankments with a gradient of more than 60°
- ✓ To reduce resettlement, the centreline was also shifted from the most densely built up side to a relatively less densely built up area. This was possible when there was no significant difference in property values on either side of the road corridor.
- ✓ To avoid making the project contentious or susceptible to rejection, the centreline was rerouted to avoid affecting sensitive historical and socio-cultural sites such as memorial sites, public cemeteries among other sensitive communal and historical entities.

### **3 POLICY LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

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#### **3.1 Introduction**

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The ARAP for the proposed project applied the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Rwanda. The legal framework covering various aspects concerning A/RAP studies includes:

- Social, political, economy and governance in Rwanda;
- Property and land rights, as defined by Rwanda law;
- Acquisition of land and other assets, including regulations over the buying and selling of these assets;
- Rights and compensation, in particular, the accepted norms influencing peoples' basic rights to livelihood and social services;
- Dispute resolution and grievance mechanisms, specifically the legal and institutional arrangements for filing grievances or complaints and how those grievances are addressed through formal and informal systems of dispute resolution;
- Legally mandated institutions, agencies associated with legal instruments governing land use and management.

## 3.2 Rwanda Policy Framework

**Table 3-1: Policy Framework.**

<b>Policy Instrument</b>	<b>Functions and Provisions</b>
Rural Settlement Sector Strategic Plan (2013 – 2018)	<p>Foundation for sustainable urban and regional development in Rwanda and seeks to address the key issues faced due to urbanization pressures in the country. It is aligned with the key national strategies of Rwanda related to economic development, human development and environment. Key objective of the strategic plan is to ensure that development planning policies and processes are fully functional at local government level through clear guidelines and regulatory frameworks, and putting in place defined roles and responsibilities for the various stakeholders.</p> <p>Special focus is reserved for the harmonization of the development plans at various levels, strengthening coordination of different agencies involved in the sector, revitalizing the role of private sector in service delivery and investment, comprehensively addressing cross-cutting themes such as, capacity building, regional integration, environment and climate change, social inclusion etc., through their inclusion within the unified urban and rural development sector, fostering community participation in the urbanization process, strengthening financial management at local government level for budgeting and preparing capital improvement plans urban projects; and operationalize monitoring and evaluation of implementation efforts to check compliance with sectoral targets.</p>
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	<p>The National Poverty Reduction Strategy identifies the transformation of the subsistence agriculture, into a modernized agriculture, which is market oriented as one of the priority sectors. Other priority areas include human development which covers the actions of improving living conditions of the poor, economic infrastructure, governance, development of the private sector and the institutional reinforcement which includes transport sector.</p>

District Development Plans (DDP)	<p>District Development Plans are aligned to EDPRS II, which is contributing to its implementation and consequently to the revised Vision 2020 targets. The aim and purpose of the District Development Plans is to create a platform for Districts to reflect on the past achievements and potentials and to come up with the priorities that will drive the development of district for the next five years and to meet the social economic development and needs of the population without contradicting with the national priorities.</p> <p>This project is in line with the DDP priority in promoting urbanization and facilitating access to basic infrastructure.</p> <p>All 30 districts have local urban development plans for portions of their main urban areas. Detailed physical plans are under various stages of preparation or finalization to support urban land management.</p>
National Housing Policy, 2015	Specifies the roles of agencies delivering housing to a range of income groups
National Urbanization Policy, 2015	Guides urban coordination, densification, conviviality (i.e. quality of life) and economic growth (off-farm employment) through the Rwanda Spatial Development Framework (2016)

**Table 3-2: Legislative Framework.**

Legislative Instrument	Functions and Provisions
The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003	<p>The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda as promulgated in 2003 makes clear the requirement for equitable and participatory development for all citizens of the country, and makes quality and healthy environment as a basic right with every citizen required to protect, safeguard and promote a healthy environment. In this regard there are principally two articles among other provisions that relates to this study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 45 of the constitution states that all citizens have the right to participate in government of the country, whether</li> <li>• Directly or through freely chosen representatives in accordance with the law. All citizens have the right of equal access to public service e.g. Roads in accordance with their competence and abilities.</li> <li>• Article 49 states that every citizen is entitled to a- healthy and satisfying environment. Every person has the duty to</li> </ul>

	<p>protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The state shall protect the environment. The law determines the modalities for protecting, safeguarding and promoting the environment.</p>
<p>Ministerial Order N°04/Cab. M/015 of 18/05/2015 determining urban planning and building regulations as per the Official Gazette n°20bis of 18/05/2015. Article 4:</p>	<p>The innovation intends to increase safety in the urban planning and construction industry and it has systemically rolled out across the country to benefit all the people living in Rwanda. This crucial activity will help to bring about augmented accessibility to more inhabitable and safer human settlements and thus better livelihoods.</p> <p>The Urban Planning Code provides urban planning principles that include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. criteria of defining urban centers;</li> <li>2. basic public infrastructures;</li> <li>3. objectives and requirements of site development;</li> <li>4. objectives and requirements for land subdivision, plot</li> <li>5. restructuring and re-plotting;</li> <li>6. plot development parameters based on zoning principles;</li> <li>7. categorization of urban land use;</li> <li>8. neighborhood design principles;</li> <li>9. traffic circulation principles;</li> <li>10. land requirements for urban roads and efficient mobility;</li> <li>11. transport planning and transport terminals,</li> <li>12. pedestrians circulation and safety planning;</li> <li>13. parking;</li> <li>14. water supply planning;</li> <li>15. storm-water and erosion control planning and</li> <li>16. management;</li> <li>17. planning of solid and liquid waste treatment;</li> <li>18. standards and procedures for urban upgrading;</li> <li>19. guidelines to implement urban planning document</li> </ol> <p>Minimum infrastructure standards</p> <p>The following minimum standards apply to infrastructure in upgraded neighbourhoods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every plot shall be accessible by at least a footpath.</li> <li>2. There shall be a Secondary, Local Distributor Road, or an</li> <li>3. Access Road within 500 m.</li> <li>4. Every road shall be accompanied by properly dimensioned</li> <li>5. Storm water channels.</li> <li>6. Every household shall undertake proper evacuation of solid and liquid waste.</li> <li>7. Every household shall undertake measures for the proper</li> <li>8. Control of erosion from storm water and liquid waste.</li> </ol>

9. The electricity provider shall be responsible for the safety in areas of electricity cable networks. No open wiring and
10. underground placement of cables shall be allowed.
11. Sewers must be protected in a way safe for passer-byes and
12. particularly children during storm water flushes. Safe
13. bridging passage ways shall be provided following the
14. course of footpaths.
15. Civil engineers and urban planners responsible for the
16. elaboration of the Specific Land Development Plan may
17. propose to the District to waive the standard width
18. recommendations for access roads and accompanying uses
19. following a road where there is insufficient space or the
20. intervention would cause unjustifiable displacement.

***Minimum access to infrastructure and facilities***

Service / facility	Maximum travel distance	Catchment population	Location
Public toilet	80m	250	Neighbourhood
Potable water access point Solid Waste Disposal Point	250m	2000	Neighbourhood Centre
Motorcycle taxi access point Minibus stop Access to vehicular road	500m	5000	Neighbourhood Centre
Public toilet City bus stop	1km	5000	Neighbourhood Centre



<p>Article 5: Human settlement areas servicing principles</p>	<p>Every site proposed for human settlement must at least be serviced with the following facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• health care facilities;</li> <li>• schools;</li> <li>• civic centers;</li> <li>• recreational centers;</li> <li>• basic economic infrastructure□</li> </ul>
<p>Article 9: Urban utility servicing</p>	<p>Every site proposed for urban neighborhood development must be serviced at least with the following basic utilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clean water, sanitation and storm water management;</li> <li>• energy supply;</li> <li>• liquid and solid waste management;</li> <li>• access and transport infrastructure;</li> <li>• information communication technology.</li> </ul>
<p>Article 10: Water protection</p>	<p>Any water body and water supply networks must be protected from any urban planning and building activity which may have a polluting effect on the quality of water and water catchment areas.</p> <p>The quality of water in the supply network shall be regularly monitored by the competent authority.</p> <p>The Urban Planning Code provides for criteria of preservation of the quality of water.</p>
<p>Article 14: Traffic and transport planning</p>	<p>The Urban Planning Code provides for traffic and transport planning requirements.</p> <p>Traffic and transport planning must aim at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integration of transport infrastructure with urban land use planning;</li> <li>• integrate transport network for urban access;</li> <li>• provision of public transport services and facilities;</li> <li>• provision of parking and service delivery space;</li> <li>• facilitation and increase of pedestrian and cyclists movement;</li> <li>• environmental compliance.</li> </ul>
<p>Article 17: Building materials</p>	<p>The purpose of this Code is to establish minimum requirements to safeguard public health, safety and general welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, sanitation,</p>

	<p>lighting and ventilation, energy conservation, safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment, use and occupancy, location and maintenance of all the concerned buildings and structures in Rwanda.</p> <p>The use of locally produced building materials that do not compromise the natural ecosystem and which use the least energy for their production and transport must be emphasized in accordance with the Building Code.</p>
<p>Law on Environmental Protection – Organic Law n° 08/2005 of 08/04/2005</p>	<p>The Law on Environment Protection sets the modalities for protection, conservation and promotion of the environment in Rwanda. The law gives right to every natural or legal person in Rwanda to live in a healthy and balanced environment while obligating each and every citizen to contribute individually or collectively to safeguard country’s natural, historical and sociocultural heritage.</p> <p>The framework of the law on the protection and management of natural resources centers on avoiding and reducing the disastrous consequences on environment. It measures result from an environmental evaluation of policies, programs and projects, aimed at preventing the consequences of such activities.</p> <p>It provides for a right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature and to equitably meet the needs of the present and future generation in infrastructure development e.g. upgrading of roads and construction of drainage channels.</p>
<p>Ministerial Order determining the length of land on shores of lakes and rivers transferred to public property - N° 007/16.01 of 15/07/2010</p>	<p>This law sets the boundary for development and settlement activities next to water bodies. This Order aims at setting aside the length of land on shores of lakes and rivers affected in the public domain for environmental protection. The land within a distance of fifty (50) meters from the lakeshore is public property. The land within a distance of ten (10) and five (5) meters from the shore of big rivers and small rivers respectively is public property.</p> <p>The length set is calculated beginning from the furthest line reached by water depending on successive flooding record; and such land is statutorily regarded as a protected area and not is allowed to erect private property on such land. The only activities aimed at protecting the water bodies are permitted in these protected areas.</p>

	<p>Specifically, the following are protected: dumping solid wastes; and dumping liquid wastes.</p> <p>Additional relevant laws in ensuring environmental quality and sustainable resource utilization in regards to the proposed subprojects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law and statutory guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment</li> <li>• The Law on Waste Management</li> <li>• The Law on Protection against Environmental Noise</li> <li>• The Law on natural water resources and discharges/effluents</li> <li>• The Law and guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health</li> <li>• Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda</li> <li>• Law N° 13/2014 of 20/05/2014 on mining and quarry operations</li> <li>• Law N°47bis/2013 of 28/06/2013 determining the management and utilization of forests in Rwanda</li> <li>• Ministerial Order N° 001/16.01 of 03/01/2012 on explosives used in mining, quarrying and infrastructure activities</li> <li>• Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing roads in Rwanda</li> <li>• Ministerial Order No008/MINIRENA/2015 of 18/06/2015 establishing a list of protected trees</li> <li>• Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest</li> <li>• Law N° 70/2013 of 02/09/2013 governing biodiversity in Rwanda</li> <li>• Ministerial Order N°003/16.01 of 15/07/2010 preventing activities that pollute the atmosphere</li> <li>• Prime Minister’s Instructions N° 005/03 of 27/12/2013 preventing air pollution caused by vehicular emissions and machines using petroleum products in Rwanda</li> </ul>
<p>Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest</p>	<p>The Expropriation Law provides for public dissemination on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. Article 12 of the Expropriation</p> <p>Law stipulates that the relevant Land Committee, after receiving the request for expropriation, shall examine the basis of that project proposal. In case it approves the basis of the project proposal, the relevant Land Committee shall request, in writing, the District authorities concerned to convene a consultative meeting of the</p>

	<p>population where the land is located, at least within a period of thirty (30) days after receipt of the application for expropriation, and indicating the date, time and the venue where the meeting is to be held. The relevant Land Committee shall take a decision within a period of at least fifteen (15) days after the consultative meeting with the population.</p> <p>Article 3 stipulates that it is only the Government that shall order expropriation in the public interest, and must be done with prior and fair compensation. The law also bars anybody from interfering or stopping expropriation on pretext of self-centred interests.</p> <p>Accordingly, Article 3 provides for any underground or surface activity carried out with in public interest on any land but with due and fair compensation to the land owner. Article 4 requires that any project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, must budget and provide funding for valuation of the property of the person to be expropriated and for fair compensation.</p>
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### 3.3 World Bank’s OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

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O.P 4.12 states that World Bank experience is that involuntary resettlement if unmitigated usually results in the following:

- Severe economic, social, and environmental risks:
- Dismantling of production systems;
- Impoverishment of people when their productive assets or income sources are lost;
- People are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater;
- Community institutions and social networks are weakened;
- Kin groups are dispersed; and
- Cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost.

To mitigate this, the policy requires the following of project developers for World Bank funded projects:

- Avoidance where feasible, or minimisation by exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits;
- Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs;
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

**Eligibility criterion, requirement for inclusive meaningful consultation and requirements of a cut-off date under OP 4.12**

In terms of eligibility criterion, WB OP 4.12 policy recognizes the affected persons as ‘one using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The completion of the census represents a provisional cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. PAPs in the project area before the census begins are eligible for compensation and assistance, as relevant and those who arrive after the cut-off date are not. (Squatters and encroaches are entitled to “resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for assets sitting on land they occupy on condition that they occupy the project area prior to” the date of beginning of census or prior to the date the project area was delineated whichever date is earlier (OP 412, para 16). To meet this threshold WB safeguards standards requires that there is meaningful consultation to ensure cut-off date and eligibility criterion are disseminated to all the primary and secondary stakeholders to ensure smooth implementation of bank funded projects. Towards this end;

- Resettlement planners should ensure sufficient public awareness of the cut-off date;
- Census takers should provide enumerated PAPs with documentation that confirms their enumeration (Identity cards or a witnessed copy of the survey endorsed by the household head). Proof of enumeration precludes an influx of people into the project area after the cut-off date.

Annex 1 of O.P 4.12 outlines the information to be included in a RAP Report to cover the following:

This annex describes the elements of RAP to include:

- Description of the project;
- The main objectives of the resettlement program;
- The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people;
- The results of a census survey covering:
  - ✓ Current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
  - ✓ Standard characteristics of displaced households,
  - ✓ The magnitude of the expected loss total or partial of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
  - ✓ Information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
  - ✓ Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living
  - ✓ Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
  - ✓ Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities
  - ✓ Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- Legal framework including the scope of the power of eminent domain as well as laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities. Gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps
- The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;

- Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
- The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.
- A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy.
- A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
- Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
- The organizational framework for implementing resettlement,
- An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities
- Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities
- Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors.

**Table 3-3: Comparative Analysis between W.B and RNL.**

Principles	<i>Rwanda legislations</i>	<i>World bank op 4.12</i>	<i>Gap filling Measures</i>
<b>Valuation</b>	Valuation is covered by the expropriation law and the land valuation law and stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just compensation	OP4.12 prefers replacement cost method of valuation of assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into being account. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as	Adopt replacement cost method of valuation

		if the entire asset had been taken.	
<i>Compensation</i>	Article 22 of the expropriation law no 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature location considering the prevailing market value.	OP4.12 gives preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land based as compared to monetary compensation.	Adopt OP4.12 mode of compensation by giving preference to land based resettlement as opposed to monetary compensation
<i>Participation and consultation</i>	The Rwandan law on expropriation simply stipulates that affected peoples be fully informed of expropriation issues. The law also conflicts the very purpose of consultation and involvement by prohibit any opposition to the expropriation program if considered to be under the pretext of self-cantered justification which might not be the case	WBOP4.12 requires that persons to be displaced should be actively be consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs. Consultations need to be meaningful, inclusive of all PAPs ( women, men, title/non-title holders, squatters, youth, vulnerable groups, minorities etc.)and should be a two way process of providing information and receiving feedback.	Adopt op 4.12 methods of participation



Timeframe	Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid	WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off-date) people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance	A cut-off-date should be applied and the date will be widely disseminated to PAPs.
<i>Overall strategy</i>	Section 2 of the expropriation law on procedures provides for the process to show how the sub projects fits into the land master plan of the area in question	Under the op4.12, its not necessary to prove that the project fits within the overall land master plan	Adopt Rwanda expropriation law
<i>Required measures</i>	Expropriation law does not provide for alternatives when undertaking compensation	Op 4.12 requires displaced persons to be consulted on offered choices among and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives	WB world bank op 4.12 to apply
<i>Grievance redress mechanisms</i>	The new expropriation law of 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 creates the resettlement and grievance redress committee and provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing	Op 4.12 requires PAPs be informed of the compensation exercises and establishes grievance redress mechanisms. The GRM needs to be accessible, unbiased and responsive to all complainants.	Adopt Rwanda expropriation law which establishes the Grievance Redress Mechanisms by district (sector/cell) authority, PAP representatives and project and also meet the WB requirements set out under OP 4.12

	dissatisfaction for seeking redress.		
<i>Eligibility Criterion</i>	According To Rwandan Expropriation Law The Person To Be Expropriated Is Defined As ‘Any Person Or A Legally Accepted Association Operating In The Country Who Is To Have His Or Her Private Property Transferred Due To Public Interest As Well As Legally Accepted Local Administrative Entities’.	WB OP 4.12 policy recognizes the affected persons as ‘one using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights’,	WB world bank op 4.12
<i>Census</i>	According to Rwandan Expropriation Law no census is required to establish legitimate beneficiaries of compensation instead legitimate beneficiaries of compensation are defined by law as ‘any person or a legally accepted association operating in the country who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest as	O.P 4.12 requires a census to be carried out for purposes of: enumerating and collecting basic information on affected population; registering the affected population by residence or locality; establishing a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the project’s onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits; laying a framework for subsequent socioeconomic research	WB world bank op 4.12 to apply.

	well as legally accepted local administrative entities.	needed to establish full replacement compensation rates and to design, monitor, and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions; and providing a baseline for monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP. To achieve these census objectives among other bank policy objectives; particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.	
<i>Livelihood Restoration</i>	No livelihood restoration programs are provided in the national laws. Compensation disbursed is as per Article 22 of the expropriation law no 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature	The bank's policy on involuntary resettlement requires project affected persons be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living to restore them, in real term, to pre-resettlement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation whichever is higher.	WB world bank op 4.12 to apply

	location considering the prevailing market value.		
<i>Gender &amp; Gender Based Violence (GBV)</i>	<p>Both males and females are equal in the eyes of the law.</p> <p><b>The Constitution of Rwanda 2003</b></p> <p>Article 17: Right to marry and found a family(Spouses are entitled to equal rights and obligations)</p> <p><b>Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda</b></p> <p>Article 4: gives spouses Equal right to land</p> <p>On GBV; It is unlawful to commit violence against someone because of their gender. Article 2 of N°59/2008 of 10/09/2008 the law on prevention and punishment of gender-based violence (GBV) defines gender-based violence as “any act that results in a bodily, psychological, sexual and economic harm to somebody just</p>	The burden of poverty falls disproportionately on women. The bank aims to reduce gender disparities and enhance women’s participation in economic development of their countries by integrating gender considerations in its country assistance program (OD 4.20 <Gender Dimensions of development>, para. 1)	<p>WB world bank op 4.12 to apply on Gender</p> <p>Adopt GBV adopt national law : <b>Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013</b></p>

	<p>because they are female or male.”</p> <p>The principle law on prevention of GBV has 9 articles (articles 3 – 11) that prevent and protect against GBV</p> <p><b>Articles 8;</b> enshrines right of women to a maternity leave</p> <p><b>Article 9;</b> stipulates Rights of a pregnant woman or of a woman who delivers</p>		
<i>Vulnerability</i>	<p>Under Rwanda expropriation law (the principle law applicable whenever there is involuntary resettlement), there is no formal recognition of vulnerable PAPs who are entitled to get extra support to cope with resettlement impacts.</p>	<p>World banks’ OP4.12 defines Vulnerable groups as people who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.</p> <p>Vulnerable groups can include:</p> <p>Households headed by women;</p> <p>Households victimized by HIV/AIDS that are headed by children</p>	<p>WB world bank op 4.12 to apply.</p>

		<p>Households made up of the aged or handicapped.</p> <p>Households whose members are impoverished.</p> <p>Households whose members are socially stigmatized (as a result of traditional or cultural bias) and economically marginalized.</p> <p>World bank OP4.12 provides that special assistance to vulnerable PAPs may consist of the following:  Provision for separate and confidential consultation;  Priority in site selection in the host area;  Relocation near to kin and former neighbours;  Provision of a contractor, if necessary, to construct their new house;  Assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home;  Priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance;  and  Monitoring of nutritional and health status to ensure successful integration into the resettled community.</p>	
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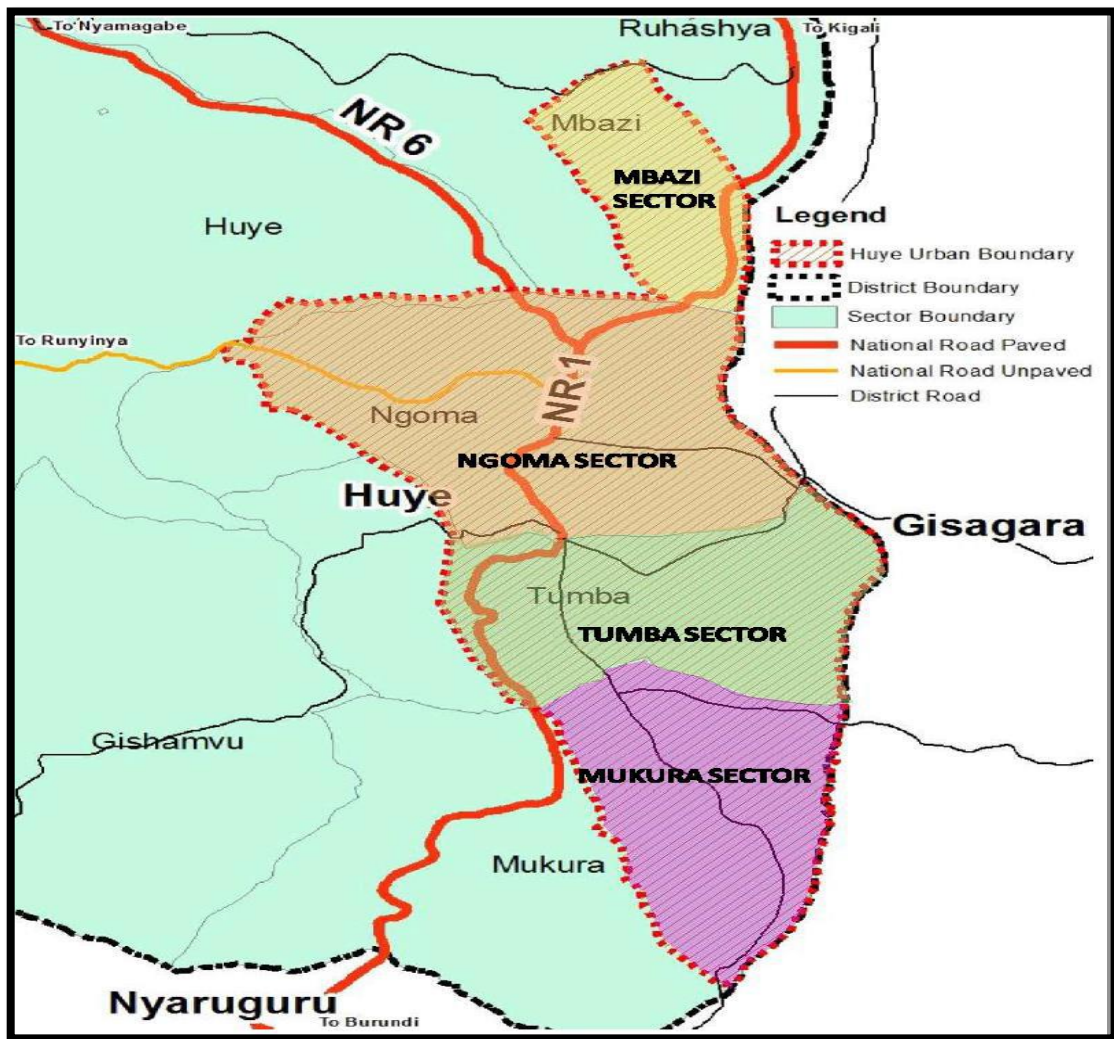
## 4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

### 4.1 Project Location

Huye is the District Headquarters of Huye District which is one of the 8 districts that make up the Southern Province in Rwanda. It is located 70 Kms away from Kigali City on the NR1 road connecting from Kigali to the Republic of Burundi.

The proposed project is entirely located in Huye District and covers a total of 4 sectors; Ngoma Sector, Mukura Sector, Tumba Sector and Mbazi. Sector covering an urban planning area of 5000Ha. Huye's urban population at the 2012 National Institute of Statistics Census was 49,815 with a total of 10,856 households.

**Figure 4-1: Definition of Huye Urban Planning Boundary.**



Source: Huye City Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design Report, Final (April 2019)

**4.2 Project Affected Households, Businesses and Institutions**

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**4.2.1 Summary of Census Findings**

A total of 131 households and businesses were identified during the census exercise. The same exercise established that 5 institutions will be affected. A breakdown of identified PAHs and businesses in terms of numbers (per sector) is summarized below:

**Table 4-1: Affected Households and Business Premises per Sector.**

Sector	Number of Project affected Households.	Number of project affected Businesses
Mukura	46	25
Ngoma	6	40
Tumba	0	13
Total	52	79

**Project Affected Institutions Per Sector;**

- MUKURA sector office
- GroupeScolaire NKUBI
- Eglise INKURUNZIZA
- ADEPR Church
- Organisation Religieuse Des Temoin De Jehova
- DON BOSCO

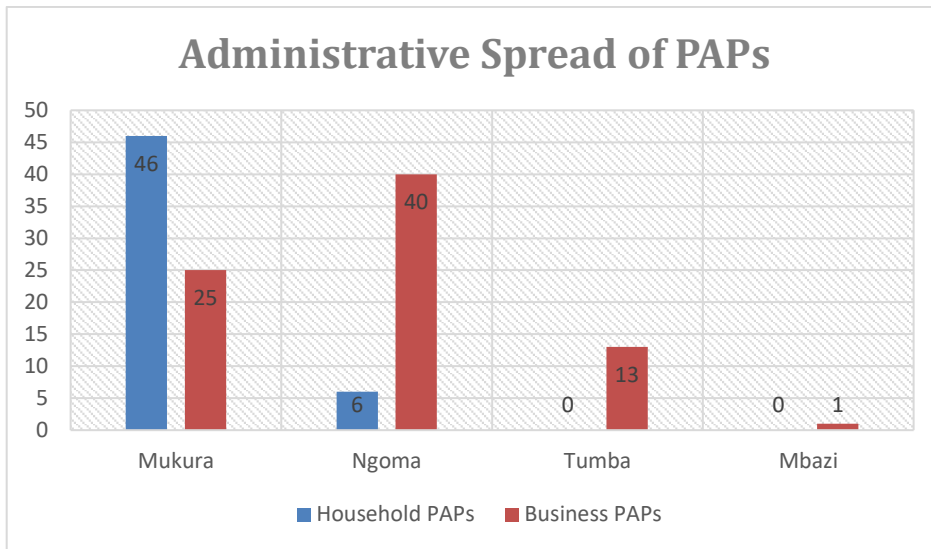
**4.2.2 Administrative Location of the PAPs**

From the field data collected during the Census, majority of project affected Households (88.46%) were from Mukura Sector with majority of affected households (46.15%) located in Rwinuma Village. Similarly, Ngoma Sector constituted majority of affected Businesses (50.63%) majority of these businesses were located in Bukinanyana Village (50.63%).

Knowledge of the geographical spread of the PAHs and businesses was key in developing grievance resolution mechanism that was all inclusive i.e. having relevant area village heads incorporated in the grievance resolution committees. Local administration officers were instrumental in selecting the most ideal place to hold a validation workshop because they are better suited to select easily accessible venue to all the PAPs. Figure 4-2 shows the gender and spread of PAPs in the affected sectors.



**Figure 4-2: Location of the PAPS.**

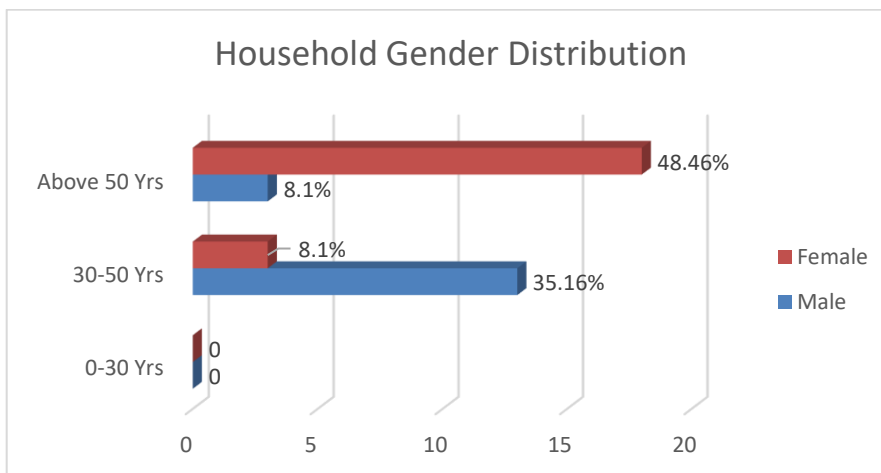


Source: Field Surveys, 2019

#### 4.2.3 Household size and composition

The project traverses across 4 sectors, several cells and villages within Huye city. A total of 52 households were interviewed with 24 respondents of the 52 being household heads. The rest of the respondents were family members who were interviewed due to absence of the heads during the survey exercise. From the foregoing, key data collected from the household heads representatives was validated by the absent household heads or their representatives who gave a clear position of the household socioeconomic status during the validation workshop. More than fifty percent (57.75%) of the household heads were above 50 years. In Rwanda, the earliest someone can retire under the law is at 60 years, while late retirement age is 65 years. This is an indication that slightly more than half of the breadwinners of affected households were in the ‘sunset years’ of active Labour force. However, 42.25% of the population was within the peak age (30 – 50 years) for engagement in gainful employment.

**Figure 4-3: Household Gender Distribution Per Age Group.**

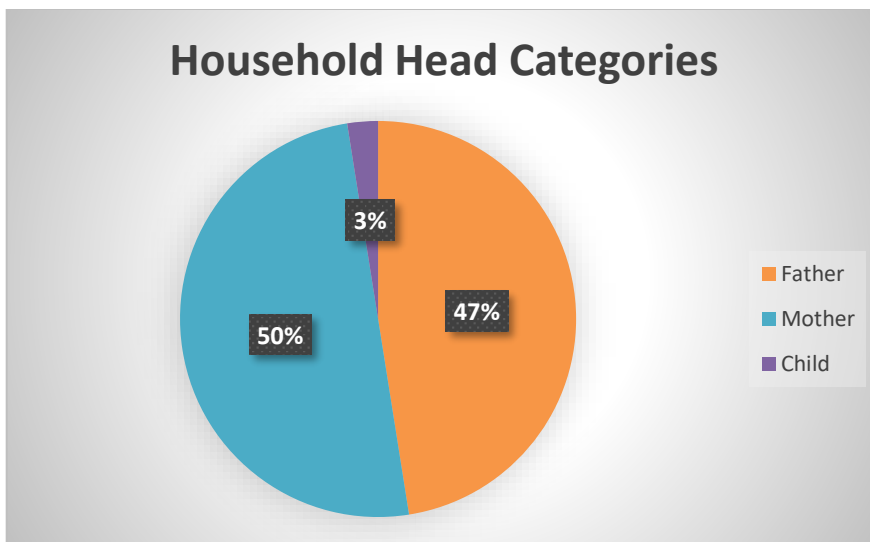


**Source: Field Survey, 2019.**

From the socio-economic survey, it was established that 47.5% of the households were male headed (mostly fathers). However, it is worth noting that there is a significant number of households that may be considered vulnerable as they were (50%) and (2.5%) female and child headed households respectively. (Child headed in this context does not refer to the legal child age but rather an older child taking care of his/her siblings and other members of the household). This could be due to various reasons such as death of the parents, divorce, or both parents staying in a different area(s).

During the validation workshop, the bread winners of these child headed and female headed households were interrogated in a quest to establish if the households are able to meet basic family needs like decent housing, quality healthcare and education of the child(s). It was established that, majority of the female and child headed households were better off compared to most male headed households.

**Figure 4-4: Household Heads Categories.**



Source: Field Survey, 2019

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### 4.3 Land Tenure and Project Impacts on Land Use

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#### 4.3.1 Land Tenure

Property owners comprised the majority of the PAPs (80%) of whom, 94.74% had land ownership documents (land certificates). Tenants formed 12.77% of the respondents. It is however noteworthy that some of the tenants claimed to have ownership documents during the socio-economic exercise but during the validation workshop it was established that they were actually tenants. There were three squatters identified under

option 1 during the socio-economic survey. However, there were no squatters for options selected for implementation in District.

*Details of PAPs losing land with corresponding land acquired from each PAP is provided in the Land and Asset Valuation Report. The report is presented as Volume II of this Report.*

#### **4.3.2 Project Impacts on Land Use**

Huye district administration identified the following infrastructure investment priorities for Huye secondary city to be implemented with financing from the World Bank under RUDP phase 2; Upgrading of selected roads (3) to asphalt standards, upgrading of trunk infrastructure including prioritized standalone drains (2) and outfall footpaths. However, the technical designs for selected footpaths and selected stand-alone drains sub-projects in terms of land take does not require expropriation leading to either involuntary resettlement or voluntary land donation. This mainly because the design of the drains and footpaths fit within available natural drainage course ways and walkways respectively. As a result, envisaged resultant involuntary resettlement impacts are for the 3 roads since the road corridors selected for implementation (11m and 8m) would require linear expropriation of abutting properties. Form the census conducted for this ARAP study, it was established that;

- A total of ten (10) residential properties, One (1) commercial property are affected along Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section. No public purpose institution is affected along the same road.
- Eleven (11) residential properties, One (1) commercial property and one (1) public purpose institution are affected Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road.
- Only two residential properties are affected along ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road No public purpose institution or commercial property is affected along the same road.

Detailed analysis of these impacts as well as mitigation measures that would be instituted to address aforesaid impacts are presented in detail in chapter 6 of this report.

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#### **4.4 Economic Activities of Project Affected Households**

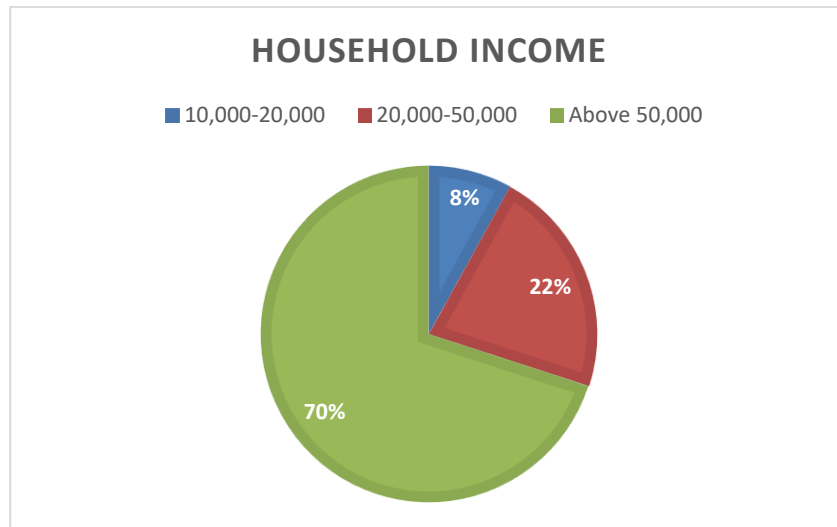
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##### **4.4.1 Household Income of Project Affected Households**

Social economic survey carried for RUDP phase 2 revealed that a majority of PAHs earned 50,000RW and above per month. Very few households earned a monthly income below 20,000RW. Household income is a very good indicator of PAHs economic

profile, especially ability to cope with resettlement impacts due to involuntary resettlement.

**Figure 4-5: Number of Affected PAPs by sector.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

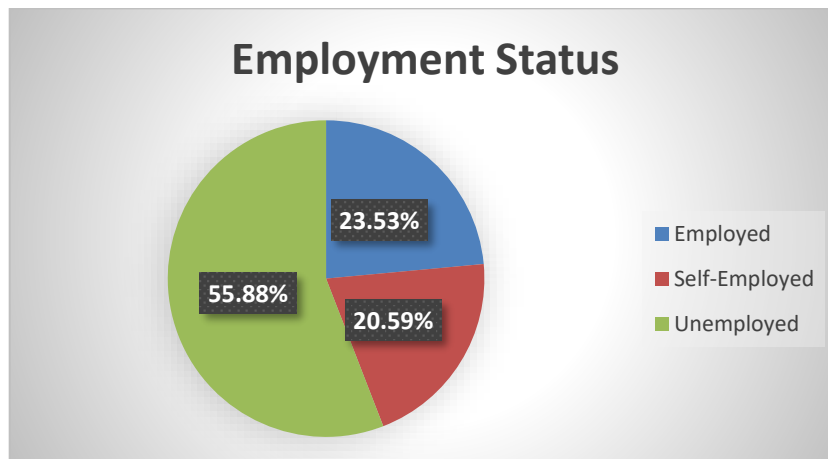
#### 4.4.2 Sources of Income of Project Affected Households

Findings of Socioeconomic studies for Huye city PAHs established that PAPs had multiple sources of income. Salary and wages from employment and casual jobs, proceeds from farming and small scale business ventures were the main sources of income in a majority of the households.

##### (a) Employment Income

Household income from Salary and wages from formal and casual jobs was the highest source of income for majority of households consulted. Under this category, 2.59% of the PAPs were self-employed while 23.53% had formal jobs earning a monthly salary or wages according to agreed contractual terms. Majority of the PAPs consulted (55.88%) were however unemployed.

**Figure 4-6: Employment Status.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

It is worth noting that proposed RDUDP phase 2 did not occasion any loss of Household income from the formal or casual employment sector since no employer (individual, institution or enterprise) was gravely affected by the project leading to downsizing or close of business or institution. Towards this end, there is no wage based livelihood restoration program planned under this project due to loss of jobs. Nevertheless, high incidence of unemployment especially among the youth (who are considered the cradle of labour force in Rwanda driving the national economy) living in the project area was underscored as an opportunity for smooth implementation of RUDP phase 2 project. During the project implementation phase, the contractor would benefit from the high employment rate by hiring all unskilled labourers and a majority of semi-skilled workers from the project area. Skilled labour and high level expertise would be hired on merit from the contractor's pool of labour force. Engagement of locals in the project would reduce influx of non-locals seeking employment thus ease project implementation and minimise or eliminate conflicts associated with infrastructure projects.

**(b) Agribusiness Income**

On agribusiness income, it is worth noting that income from farming referred in this context is not from farming activities of land earmarked for expropriation under this project but rather from other farms held by the households either as owners or lease holders. This mainly because the project is situated within Huye secondary city thus plots holding are small for commercial agriculture. Farming activities are mostly limited to subsistence urban agriculture mainly food crops and food trees. Similarly, very small strips of land were set to be hived off and expropriated (mostly less than 10%). The overall impact on the food crops and trees was minor or insignificant (considering compensation to be disbursed for lost crops and trees utilized income capitalization approach in valuation) for all affected households. Under this approach, the income earning ability of the asset being valued was ascertained and capitalized using a market-driven discount rate for the remaining economic life of the asset. The productivity of each crop and the sale price per relevant unit of measurement was ascertained from discussions and review of records from marketing agents as per the guiding ministerial order. For trees which had not reached maturity age, they were valued as mature trees. This approach ensured that PAPs were fully compensated for agricultural inputs such as seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, physical preparation of destroyed farm land (clearing, levelling, creating access routes and soil stabilization) & Fencing for pasture or crop land. Other agricultural production costs such as extension services like veterinary care and other crop farming extension services incurred by the farmer were also compensated. This cost was then adjusted by adding plus income that would have been gained from sale of the produce.

On overall the impacts of agribusiness farmer and by extension agribusiness livelihood loss induced by the project were minor. Nevertheless, aforesaid minor impacts were adequately mitigated as explained above. As a result, the project has not set aside a land based livelihood restoration program. The project has however made provision for government extension services to be extended to PAPs when and if the PAPs request assistance in the course of implementation phase of the project. The budget from this assistance would be within the government normal budget as it would be undertaken by salaried government staff as part of their work using government funded logistics and in puts.

### **(c) Business Income**

Huye secondary city like many African cities has both formal businesses and informal businesses. During the census, it was established that 79 businesses (business operators or premises) will be affected in one way or another by proposed RUDP phase 2.

Following analysis of census data for selected road corridors that will be implemented, it was established that only two (2) of aforementioned businesses are structured i.e. they are run from permanent business premises. Further study on the two business premises established that in both business premises (one along Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road and the other along Rango-Sahera tarmac road - Rongo – GS Nkubi section), only auxiliary facilities are affected with the actual business premises remaining intact. Since the residual business premises are viable to support the business operations without any need to scale down or relocate the business, the project has no significant bearing on the business operations. To mitigate the partial loss of land and auxiliary facilities, affected assets were valued at full replacement cost as indicated in sub section 1.5.6 on Land and Asset Valuation. Over and above cumulative full replacement costs derived from valuation of land earmarked for acquisition including assets thereon, a 5% additional package pegged on aggregate value of expropriation costs has been added to the expropriation budget to cater for disruptions and economic losses of the PAPs.

Prorating the allowance allows for PAPs to get proportionate compensation packages commensurate with actual losses they incur. This mainly because economic or business losses span from several underlying activities of the project either directly or indirectly such as temporally closure of business premises during civil works of the roads, downtime of business when the operators take time out to rebuild affected auxiliary facilities of the business premises to marginal loss of business goodwill. From the foregoing, involuntary resettlement impacts of the two business operators had no enterprise-based livelihood loss as the businesses would continue with their mundane trade activities during and post project implementation phase. Any business downtime or temporal loss of good will during project implementation phase would be sufficiently augmented as explained above. Consequently, there is no enterprise-based livelihood restoration program planned for the two PAPs. Nevertheless recommendations have been made in the ESIA report and this ARAP report to give local businesses priority when procuring goods and services for the project from affected local suppliers. This requirement is however not an entitlement on the local business as the same is not captured in the contractor's TOR.

Majority of affected business PAPs (77) are informal traders mostly selling fresh farm produce while the other category of these traders are airtime vendors. Those selling farm produce mostly sell seasonal farm produce like fruits, sugarcane and vegetables straight from their farms to supplement their household income. These traders had no structures

of any sort (makeshift or movable), they were mostly selling from large basins, sacks or simply lay their wares on the ground. Most of the women in this kind of business that were interviewed indicated that they don't engage in the trade on a regular basis – mostly it will depend on what is available in their farms for sell or what time of the day it is. Morning they mostly sell milk and other breakfast related food staff while in the evening they sell vegetables and other supper related food staff (temporal markets). Consequently, their presence along the roads is limited to a particular time of the day when it is convenient to get clients. If the roads are improved to asphalt standards, they stand to benefit a lot because of anticipated human and vehicular traffic increase. For purposes of preparing a livelihood restoration program in this ARAP, aforesaid category of PAPs are classified as informal business PAPs category (1).

Similarly, there is a 2<sup>nd</sup> category of traders who had easily movable structures like large umbrellas and stools for airtime vendors. The later indicated that they don't have permanent trading places as they occasionally move - following potential customers to places of worship, sport events, community meetings etc. They align themselves strategically along the roads leading to these events where they have more customers.

From the foregoing analysis it is apparent that the project would not occasion any commerce-based livelihood loss for informal PAPs category (1) and (2) thus thus no remedial enterprise-based livelihood restoration program is planned under this project for these category of PAPs. However, given the low incomes these category of traders operate with and considering most of these traders are women who are the pillars of household's support systems, this project has made provision to sponsor a business training and support program for these PAPs. The program is geared towards; Entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control and linking the traders with local NGOs and government entities providing small-scale credit facilities to finance star up enterprises.

There is also a 3<sup>rd</sup> category of business PAPs who were located along the project roads and had some form of makeshift structures from where they operate daily businesses or somehow operated from the same location even without any business premises every business day. In the project roads these PAPs were 11 (8 women, 3 men). Even though this category had few PAPs along sparsely populated corridors, it was apparent that their business ventures are the primary means of earning a livelihood. Upgrading of the project roads would see business ventures of these PAPs affected as they would no longer be able to operate as usual since trading activities of their nature are legally carried out from designated formal markets (they are able to operate from their current location because earth roads have less scrutiny compared to asphalt road by relevant by law enforcement authority). It is noted therefore that proposed project would indirectly result in loss of trading areas and by extension loss of livelihood if remedial measures are not taken to secure their means of livelihood.

Towards this end, this project has made provision for livelihood restoration program that seeks to secure these business PAPs trading spaces. The same some consideration

will be made to other informal business PAPs in the other categories who wish to secure formal trading spaces as well. Huye district administration has agreed to relocate these categories of PAPs to existing nearby formal markets (where they would have more customers). Rent in leased spaces would be paid for these categories of PAPs for a period of six months to allow them stabilize.

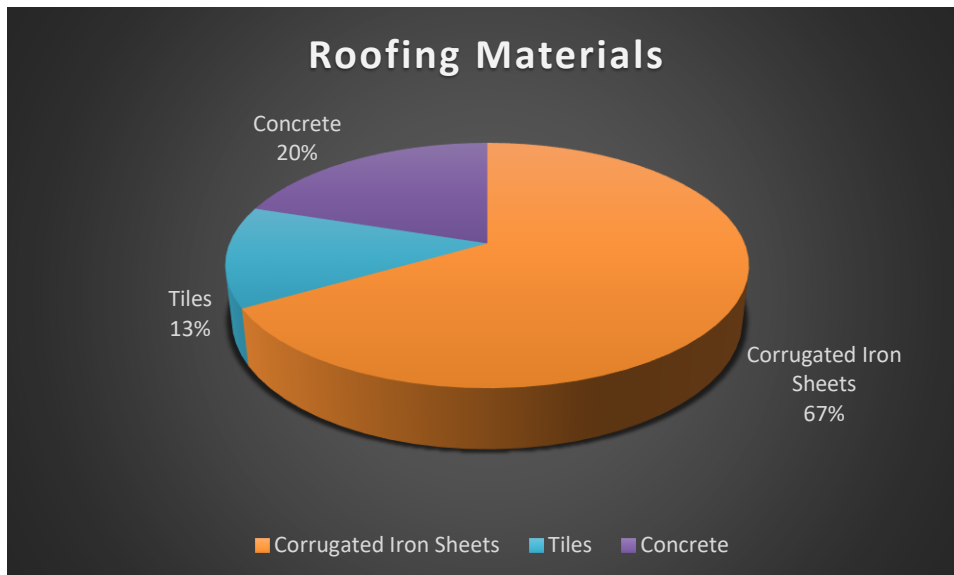
*Please refer to Livelihood reparation program plan for proposed program in chapter 6 of this report.*

#### 4.5 Housing and Related Facilities

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In Figure 4-15, Majority of the affected residential properties (67%) were constructed using corrugated iron sheet roofing. 69% had brick walls as shown in figure 4-16 and 57% had cemented floors as shown in figure 4-17.

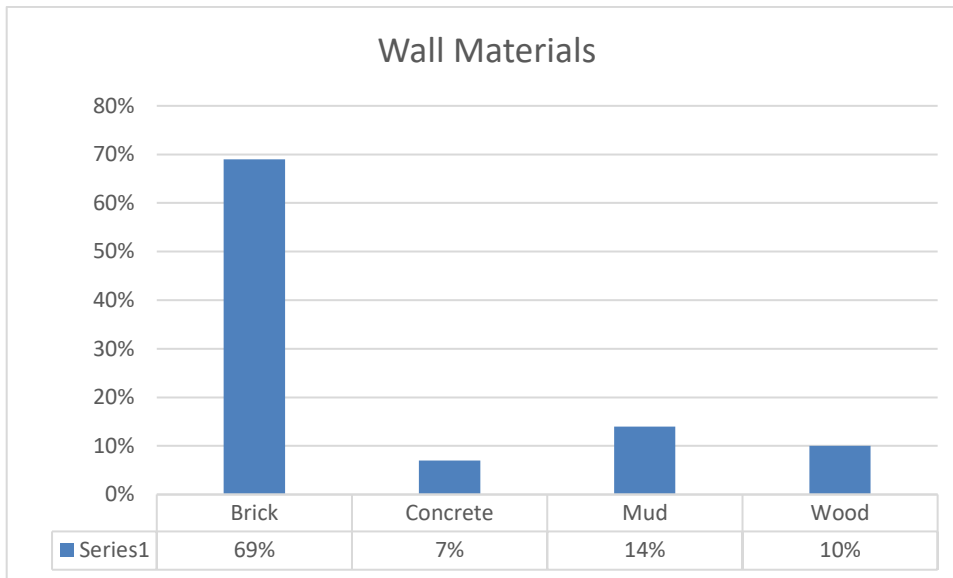
**Figure 4-7: Type of Roofing Materials.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

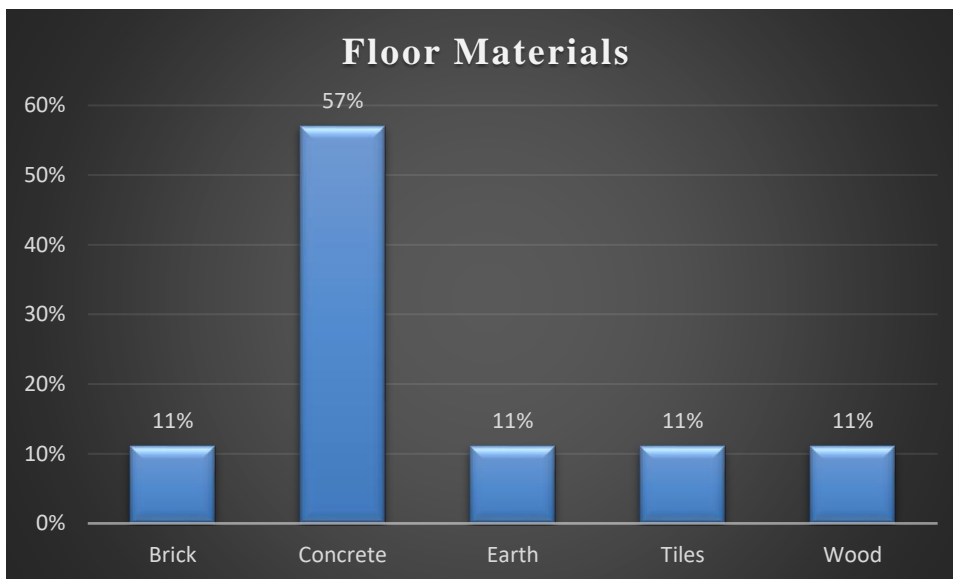


**Figure 4-8: Type of Materials used for Walls.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2019*

**Figure 4-9: Type of Materials used for Floors.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2019.*

Based on findings from the socio-economic surveys, affected housing structures are considered to be decent and of high standards considering the economic status of the PAPs. This implies that housing and decent housing in particular was prioritized at household level meaning that a significant proportion of earnings, savings and loans from banks and other lending institutions was used to finance acquisition and construction of residential and commercial houses.

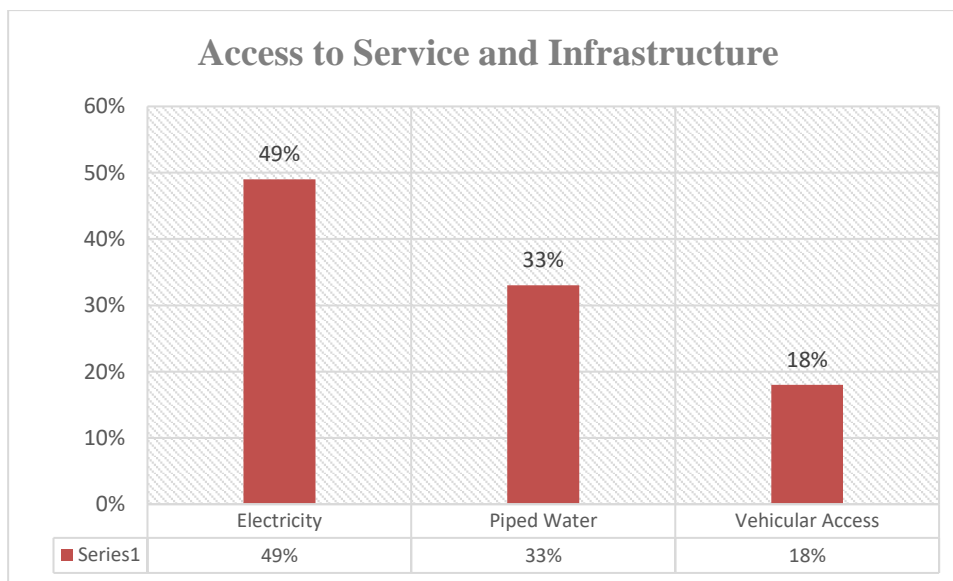
Planned expropriation along selected project corridors under this project is bound to occasion partial or full demolition of earmarked properties. Valuation and subsequent compensation of affected household and business structures should meet the standards

of full replacement costs. Compensation packages agreed upon should be disbursed promptly. For individuals that have borrowed loans using affected properties as their collaterals, the lending institutions may be forced to enter into another contractual agreement with the asset owner in the event the asset is relocated or scaled down (Reduced in size) to pave way for the proposed project implementation as discussed with the project proponent. It is worth noting however, that for all properties that would be expropriated under phase 2 based on selected road options, none of the properties has been used as collateral to access a loan or credit facility.

### Housing utilities and Trunk Infrastructure

In terms of utilities serving affected housing structures, 52% of the affected units were connected to electricity while 34% had access to piped water as shown in figure 4.18. However, only 14% had a motorable road access. This indicates that housing infrastructure provision is lagging compared to utilities servicing. From the foregoing, upgrading of project roads as envisaged under this project is paramount to improve living conditions of the residents of Huye city.

**Figure 4-10: Access to Services and Infrastructure.**



Source: Field Survey 2019.

**4.6 Education**

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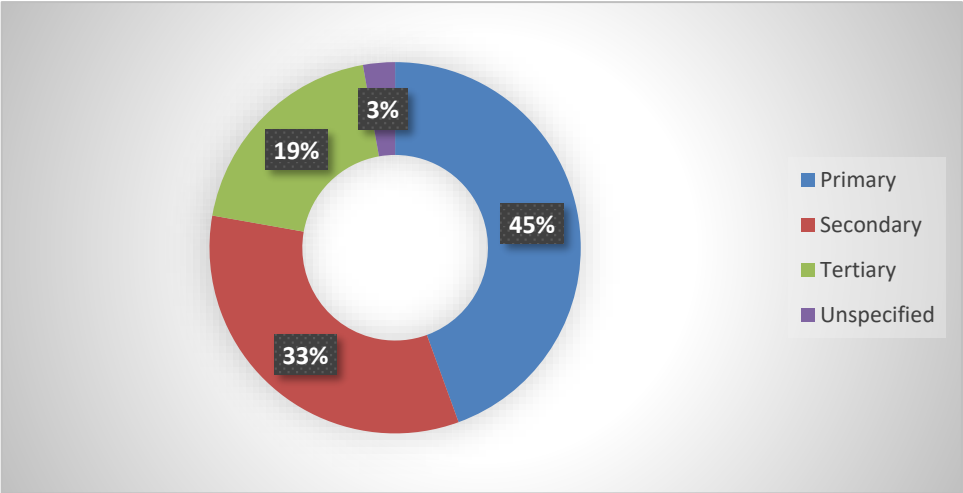
From the analysis on Figure 4-20, the male gender had the highest education levels as compared to the female. Majority of the people in the project area (27%) had attained at least basic primary education while 45% had attained secondary education.

In this study, level of education was one of the parameters used to determine vulnerability of PAPs for consideration for extra support. Vulnerable households (low literacy level and limited ability to qualify for employment and low income) were identified and recommended for support. The project has various job opportunities ranging from construction experts in various fields, skilled and semi-skilled workers in infrastructure projects to non-skilled workers offering manual labour. Because of the nature of the project (infrastructure – road), PAPs considered for both skilled and non-skilled labour need some form of training especially on occupational health and safety such as proper donning and use of personal protective equipment (PPEs), emergency preparedness and proper use of construction equipment. This training will be offered by the project contractor within the contractor’s administrative cost before and during the construction phase. Similarly, on job training for PAPs with interest to acquire semi-skilled expertise in the course of the project implementation period would be undertaken by the contractor in partial fulfilment of skill/knowledge transfer requirement. The district administration would help in seeking certification for qualified workers.

Financial literacy trainings to help the beneficiary PAPs who secure employment save money and link up to local co-operatives and local NGOs fostering entrepreneurship to finance start-up businesses once the project is completed would also be undertaken by local government officials in charge of social welfare"

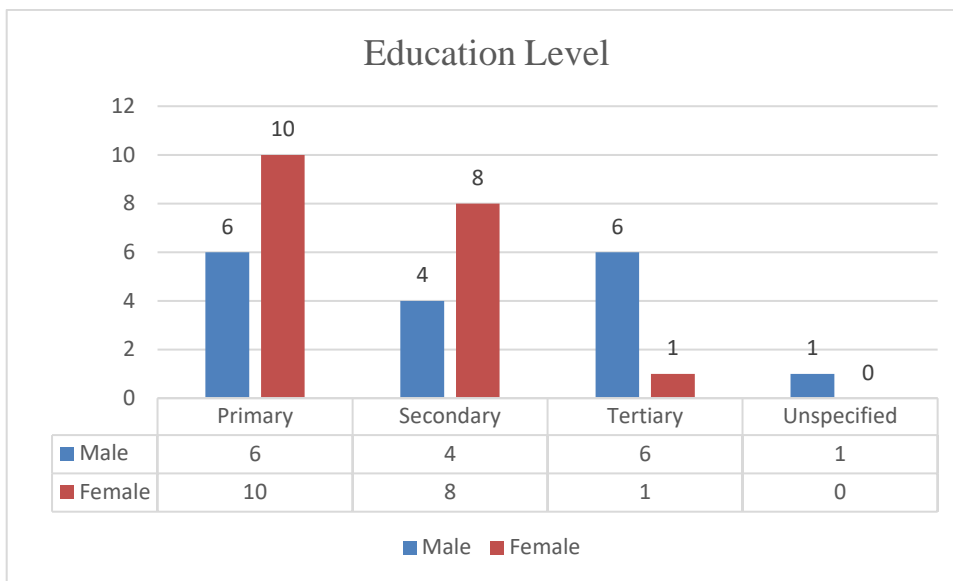
In addition, during disclosure of the ARAP, the illiterate and semi illiterate will need assistance to understand the contents of the report and therefore the project has set aside a budget for translating the report (the executive summary) in Kinyarwanda.

**Figure 4-11: Education Level.**



Source: Field Survey, 2019.

**Figure 4-12: Level of Education by Gender.**



Source: Field Survey, 2019.

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## 4.7 Water and Sanitation

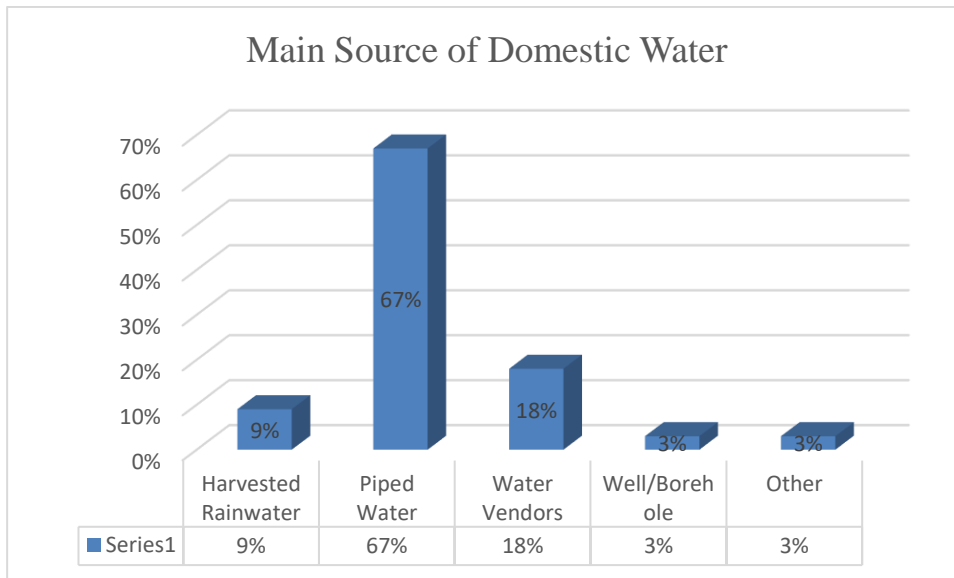
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Universal access to safe drinking water is a fundamental need and human right. Securing access for all would go a long way in reducing illness and death, especially among children. The water sources used by the all the four households of the PAPs within the project area is piped water. Tapped water is considered an improved water source as per the WHO standards; sources of water such as boreholes are unimproved water sources as they are open to pollution.

A water source that is within 1000m from its intended users is considered accessible as per the WHO standards. The four households have access to piped water that is connected to the houses.

The main source of water for domestic use by a majority (67%) was piped water. However, a good number of the households still lacked access to piped water from within their plot thus depended on water vendors (18%), rain water harvesting (9%) and wells/boreholes (3%). The project should ensure that during relocation of water service mains, the pipelines are quickly restored, as the dependency on piped water is very high.

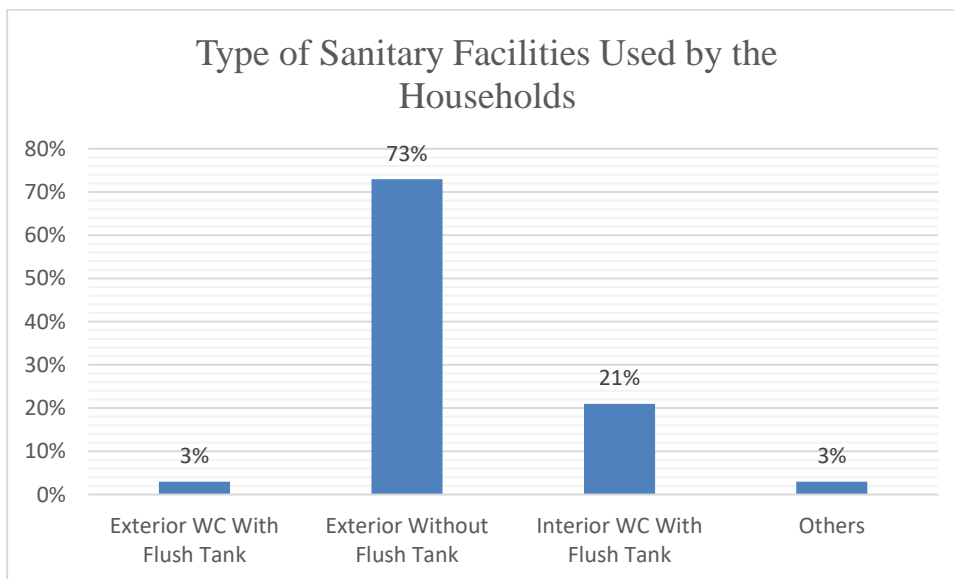
**Figure 4-13: Main Source of Water for Domestic Use.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2019.*

Majority of the households (73%) utilized exterior WC without a flush tank for sanitary facilities with most of these being used by between 1-5 people.

**Figure 4-14: Type of Sanitary Facilities Used by Households.**



*Field Survey, 2019.*

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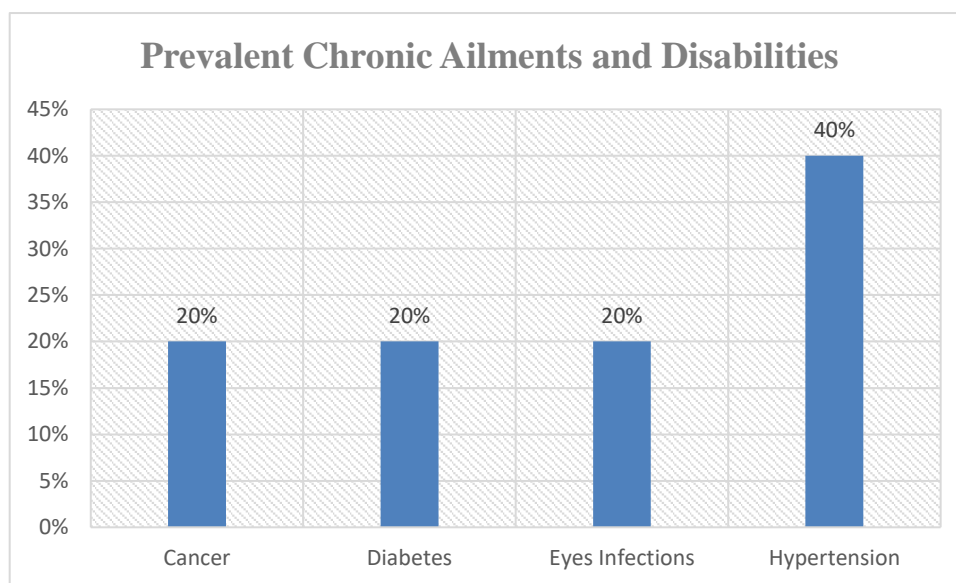
## 4.8 Health

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The most prevalent diseases in the project area according to PAPs were Hypertension and eye infections. PAPs also suffered from other ailments considered chronic. Figure 4-21 over leaf summarizes the health condition of PAPs.

Disability is also considered a key indicator of general health of an individual. From findings of the social-economic surveys, as illustrated in Figure 4-22 (90%) of the PAPs had no form of disability.

**Figure 4-15: Prevalent Chronic Ailments and Disabilities.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2019.*

In this study, health condition of PAPs was one of the parameters used to determine vulnerability of PAPs for consideration for extra support. Based on this assessment, highly vulnerable households (pre-existing medical condition that is/are punitive in terms of treatment, terminally ill, medically grounded bread winners) were identified and recommended for free government provided medical services.

Due to mobility limitations for the disabled especially the physically handicapped, the project would offer assistance to the persons with physical disability in the event the project occasions their relocation. For those with partial loss of hearing (hypoacusis), a sign interpreter would be used when disclosing their entitlement(s) to ensure they are fully appraised and are aware what they would get either in kind or cash compensation.

## 4.9 Identified Vulnerable PAPs

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According to the OP4.12 criteria of identifying vulnerable project affected households elaborated under subsection 4.3, one vulnerable household requiring special/supplementary resettlement was identified from the census and social economic survey carried out in Huye secondary city. The household head of identified household was interviewed to determine special assistance that would be offered (over and above compensation of lost assets at full replacement cost) to caution the household from grave resettlement impacts. Additional compensation packages that were proposed were geared towards uplifting affected family living standards and improve living and social welfare.

Table 4.4 below provided details of the vulnerable household

**Table 4-2: Identified Vulnerable PAPs in Huye Secondary City.**

PAP Profile	Road Option	Affected Property	Displacement Impacts	Entitlement	Vulnerability Category	Special/Supplementary Resettlement Assistance	Actor	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators
<p><b>Name: Mukeshimana Médiatrice</b></p> <p><b>Gender:</b> Female</p> <p><b>Position:</b> HH Head</p> <p><b>HH Size:</b> 4</p> <p><b>Sector:</b> Mukura</p> <p><b>Cell:</b> Rango a</p> <p><b>Village:</b> Rwinuma</p> <p><b>ID NO:</b> 1195870013470001</p> <p><b>Tel:</b> 0782195299(daughter number)</p>	Rango-Sahera Road	More than 5% of the Land, House and Trees	Full Expropriation  Total cost of 2,321,526.80 RWF	<p>Cash compensation for entire and structure land holding at full replacement cost</p> <p>5%disturbance allowance which will cater for demolition and moving transport</p> <p>Right to salvage material;</p> <p>Advance notice to vacate</p>	<p>HH headed by a woman</p> <p>Low income (Less than 10000frw per month) and</p> <p>Pre-existing medical condition (Back problems)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to move</li> <li>• The 25-year-old son and other children to be considered for non-skilled employment in Phase 2</li> <li>• To be considered in the affordable housing program.</li> <li>• Assistance in dismantling salvageable material</li> <li>• Waive construction statutory fees during reconstruction</li> <li>• Priority to all other mitigation and development assistance</li> <li>• Sensitization to better understand project Grievance redress procedures and membership of GRCs. Priority in hearing and determining any grievances logged by the household.</li> </ul>	Huye District Administration	<p>Decent Housing</p> <p>Access to quality healthcare</p> <p>Evidence of payment of wages for at least one child in RDUP phase 2 as unskilled/skilled labourer</p>



Figure 4-16: Photo log showing Affected Properties



PAffected Household Structure – House & Fence on RoW



Affected Household - Fence on RoW.



Affected Business - Grocery Shop to be pulled down.



Peri-urban zones of Huye.

– Few Structures Affected  
Low Expropriation Costs



Urban Core of Huye City

- Many Structures Affected  
High Expropriation Costs



## 5 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PROJECT DISCLOSURE

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### 5.1 Background

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Consultation and participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources that affect them. It is a two-way process where the executing agencies, policy makers, beneficiaries and affected persons discuss and share their concerns in a project process.

Extensive consultations were conducted with all stakeholders of RUDP phase 2 (both primary and secondary stakeholders). The project lead supervision and advisory agency – LODA in conjunction with the project proponents - Districts' administration of the six secondary cities where RUDP phase 2 would be implemented, invested in early planning to solicit the views, support and cooperation of all stakeholders in order to build community support for the project. The consultation exercises carried out prior to A/RAP preparation were;

- Project screening to Identify all stakeholders
- Sensitization of key stakeholders. LODA and district administration of the six secondary cities informed decentralized local government units (sector, cell, village leaders) and local NGOs including community-based organizations (CBOs) about RUDP phase 2. Aforementioned group were also requested to inform their constituents.
- Brief all project line officers and personnel who will interact on a regular basis with people affected by the project regarding envisaged effects of the project and measures to mitigate its impacts. Training of key district officers involved in implementation of the A/RAP was also conducted by LODA.

The specific objectives of this early consultation process were to:

- To brief the stakeholders on forthcoming A/RAP Study to be undertaken in the six secondary cities;
- Facilitate the development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options;
- Explain valuation methodology and compensation procedure that would be applied during the A/RAP study and implementation phase. The aim is to build consensus on the process so as to make compensation process transparent, fair and just and
- Enhance ownership of the project.

### 5.1.1 Objectives of the Public Consultation

The specific objectives of the consultation process were to:

- Make the ARAP study participatory and transparent;
- Facilitate the development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options;
- Minimise the risk of poor co-ordination through establishment of communication channels and redress mechanisms as early as the RAP Study phase;
- Providing a platform for future consultation by:
  - Reducing conflict through early identification of contentious issues;
  - Improving transparency and accountability of decision making;
  - Facilitating participation to increase public confidence in the RAP process;
  - Identifying stakeholders with who further dialogue can be continued in subsequent
  - Stages of the project.

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## 5.2 Stakeholder Identification

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Projects resulting in physical or economic displacement call for special consultation process(es) that provides a medium of free flow of information among key project stakeholders. For effective resettlement to be carried out without raising wanton conflicts, the project must incorporate regular consultation with a wide range of project stakeholders. Broadly defined, stakeholders in such projects (projects resulting in physical or economic displacement) are classified in two broad categories; primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders.

Primary stakeholders in this project refers to any individual or group that is directly affected by, or that believes it is affected by, the project. Under RUDP phase 2, there are three sub-categories of primary stakeholders;

- Project Affected Persons (PAPs) affected as individuals & Project affected Households (PAHs) - affected family(s)
- Project affected institutions (PAIs) - affected institutions both private and public
- Utility and telecommunication service providers

The second group under primary stakeholders is any individual or group that can play a significant role in shaping or affecting the project, either positively or negatively. This may include the host community in the event the project occasions relocation of affected persons or group to a different geographical location.

Secondary stakeholders in this project (RUDP phase 2) include; Project proponents – districts’ Administration of the six secondary cities; Huye, Musanze, Rubavu, Nyagatare, Muhanga and Rusizi, Line government agencies and ministries; Ministry of

Local Government, Ministry of Infrastructure, Local Administrative Development Entities Authority, Rwanda Housing Authority, Residents of Project Cities, NGOs working in the project area, and all parties with an interest in the project( local communities, road users, media etc.) and the Project Financier (World Bank).

Early consultations of aforementioned primary stakeholders help to manage public expectations concerning the impacts of the project and its expected benefits. Subsequent consultations provide secondary stakeholders opportunities to negotiate compensation packages and eligibility requirements, resettlement assistance, and the timing of resettlement activities.

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### 5.3 Stakeholder Engagement

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Stakeholders were engaged through:

- Public Sensitization meetings
- One on one interviews during the door to door survey;
- Key informant interviews.
- Validation workshops

#### 5.3.1 Public Sensitization Meetings

Public sensitization on the project was done during ‘Inteko Y’abaturage’ (local community meetings held every Tuesday across the country). The meetings brought together members of the community from specific villages to discuss matters of interest to the community and also solve any conflicts amongst the village members. With the support of the village leaders; RUPD phase 2 project was selected as one of the agendas of ‘Inteko Y’abaturage’ held on Tuesday, 21<sup>st</sup> May 2019. The sensitization took place in two meetings held in different sectors within Huye district; Mbazi sector and Tumba sector. Public sensitization was prioritized in the meetings so the consultant was allocated time in aforesaid meetings to present the agenda of RUPD phase 2 project. The public sensitization agenda and ensuing discussion are presented below;

- Sensitization of primary stakeholders on RUDP phase 2 project. The stakeholders were briefed at length on;
  - a) Project components and specific location of the projects within the city that would be implemented under RUDP phase 2
    - i. Prioritized street Roads alongside supportive trunk infrastructure.
    - ii. Prioritized Footpaths and
    - iii. Prioritized Stand-alone drains.

b) Project implementation options for roads

- i. Option 1
- ii. Option 4
- iii. Option 5

- The Consultant team explained anticipated impacts (economic, social and environmental) of the project subcomponents including probability of partial or full expropriation of land and developments thereon to pave way for construction of Huye city project components under RUDP phase 2.
- Setting and agreeing on the cut- off dates for compensation as per World Bank's O P 4.12; Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for Huye city was set for 23<sup>rd</sup> May 2019, which marked the end of census for Huye city.
- Discussions and agreement on the schedule and modalities for the household survey (census, enumeration and valuation exercises). These included an explanation of the PAPs roles in the exercise including the documentation required during the census and the valuation activities
- Setting up ad hoc Socio-economic Surveys- Grievance Resolution Committees;

A summarised Collection and collation of comments on resettlement and the outcomes are presented in Table 5-1 overleaf.

### 5.3.2 Door to Door Interviews and Key Informant Interviews

#### b) Project Affected Persons/Households

Consultations were conducted by use of questionnaires. A team of 18 enumerators with expertise and tools to administer questionnaires using KoBo Toolbox (a free open-source tool for mobile data collection - The app allows a social survey analyst to collect data in the field using mobile devices such as mobile phones or tablets, as well as with paper or computers) undertook socioeconomic survey and census in Huye city on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> May. Consequently, 23<sup>rd</sup> which marked the end of the census for Huye city was set as the cut-off date.

The exercise targeted enumeration of the project affected persons and identification of project affected institutions in Huye city. The target was to enumerate 100% of the PAPs. A few PAPs especially those operating informally along the road corridors informed the enumeration team that the frontages (where their business is located) belonged to the government since they were road reserves and therefore did not see the need to fill the questionnaires. During the two-day enumeration exercise, about 85% of PAPs were enumerated. The remaining 15% of PAPs were followed up as call-backs (the PAPs were reached through phone calls - mobile phone numbers shared by neighbours or relatives) where meetings were set up for enumeration. Enumeration of the remaining 15% PAPs that were not identified during the social economic survey period was completed on 26<sup>th</sup>, May.

See Appendix II of this report for the copies of selected feedback questionnaires.

### **c) Project Affected Institutions**

During the survey exercise, It was established that 5 institutions were partially affected and may therefore require valuation of earmarked section (land and developments thereon) for expropriation purposes. During the survey exercise postal addresses and telephone numbers of individuals in charge of these institution was collected. Official communication on planned valuation and subsequent partial expropriation of land and assets of these institutions was sent by the project proponent – Huye district administration. The list of affected institution is shown below.

1. MUKURA sector office
2. GroupeScolaire NKUBI
3. Eglise INKURUNZIZA
4. ADEPR Church
5. Organization Religieuse Des Temoin De Jehova
6. Don Bosco

### **d) Institutions and service providers**

Government entities and private companies which provide vital amenities and services such as electricity, water and telecommunication services were also affected by the project. The companies affected were;

- b. MTN;
- c. AIRTEL;
- d. REG (Rwanda energy group);
- e. WASAC (water sanitation corporation)

All utility and telecommunication service providers have been contacted by LODA and a budget has been set aside for relocation of the pipelines, telecommunication service lines and electricity distribution and transmission mains.

### **5.3.3 Validation Workshop**

Validation workshop was held in all the six secondary cities. PAPs who attended the workshop had a one-on-one secession with enumerators who validated data of the PAPs captured during the socio-economic survey.

During the validation workshop probable vulnerable PAPs were identified and interviewed at the side-line of the workshop to assess if they met the vulnerability threshold according to World Bank involuntary resettlement policy and Rwanda Social Safeguard Categorization ‘Ubudehe’.

Focus Group discussions were also conducted with affected community regarding the ARAP strategy for livelihood restoration. The group discussions served as a focal point for consultation on the types of assistance proposed by the RAP consultant as well as subsequent participation of PAPs in RAP implementation.

PAPs whose data was verified passport photos of the PAPs were also taken to act as a second layer of identification over above use of Names of the PAPs and passport/identify card numbers.

Validation workshop for Huye was held at Ngoma sector office on 28<sup>th</sup>, June 2019.

#### 5.3.4 Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement in Huye

The table 5-1 provides a summary of aforementioned public consultation and stakeholder engagement forums carried out in the course of preparation of Huye secondary city ARAP.

**Table 5-1: Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement**

<b>Consultation Forum</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Meeting Participants</b>	<b>Position &amp; Number</b>
Sensitization workshop meeting (2)	Mbazi Sector	Tuesday, 21 <sup>st</sup> May 2019	PAPs,	Total 50 (22 women, 28 men)
			Local Residents	
			Local Leaders	-Mbazi Cell Coordinator
	Consultant Representatives	One Assistant project Valuer.  Three Assistant RAP experts		
	Mukura sector	Tuesday, 21 <sup>st</sup> May 2019	PAPs,	Total 71 (39 women, 32 men)
			Local Residents	
Local Leaders			Cell Coordinator Village leaders (3)	
Consultant Representatives	One Assistant project Valuer.			

				Three Assistant RAP experts
Census & Door to Door Interviews	PAHs and Affected business place/premises	22 <sup>nd</sup> through 23 <sup>rd</sup> May 2019	The exercise was conducted by enumerators. Methodology used explained in subsection 5.3.2 above	
Key informants workshop (1)	Classic Hotel; Kigali	23 <sup>th</sup> , April	District officers (district valuers, social protection officers and environment officers )	N/A
Validation Workshop (1)	Gihundwe Sector Head Office	27 <sup>th</sup> June 2019	Local Leaders	Village leaders (3)
			Consultant	Sociologist(1) RAP experts (1) Assistant RAP experts (6) Data expert (1) Land Valuer (2) Photographer (1)
			PAPs	Total 70 (42 women, 28 men)
Focus Group Discussions (2) • Women • Youth	Gihundwe Sector Head Office	27 <sup>th</sup> , June, 2019	Selected PAPs Women with Women members of GRCs	Women PAPs (6) GRCs members (2)
			Selected PAPs Youth with youthful members of GRCs	Youthful PAPs (6) GRCs members (2)



## 5.4 Outcomes of the Stakeholder Engagement Program

From the stakeholders' participation, the Key issues raised and responses provided are presented in Table 5-2 below.

**Table 5-2: Issue Response Matrix.**

Issue	Question/Concerns	Response
Compensation	The PAPs wished to know how the compensation process will be conducted.	After valuation exercise of the assets and land, the budget will be forwarded to the implementing Agency (Huye District Administration) and it is expected that the compensation process will follow the proposed process in the ARAP report. This includes addressing any grievances during the ARAP implementation phase. The executive summary of the ARAP will be translated and disclosed in Kinyarwanda at the district and sector level for public verification. The final ARAP will include an annex of translated version of the executive summary report Valuation exercise would be according to Rwanda expropriation law or world bank full replacement cost whichever is higher and benefits PAPs the most would be considered during the valuation and subsequent compensation.
Employment opportunities	The PAPs wished to be given first priority especially when it comes to employment opportunities during the project construction phase.	This item was picked as a recommendation that would be forwarded to the project proponent. The assigned Contractor was advised to allocate a certain percentage of job opportunities to the locals, whenever they met the required qualifications for the job.

Issue	Question/Concerns	Response
Project Impacts	<p>The PAPs were concerned of some of the negative project impacts especially during the construction phase such as compromise of houses stability due to cracks occasioned by vibration from heavy machinery, dust emissions that may pose health risks.</p>	<p>All negative impacts were identified and reported in the ESIA report. Consequently, the project proponent and contractor would be bound to implement appropriate mitigation measures fronted in the ESIA report during the project implementation phase.</p> <p>The responsibility to rehabilitate properties affected by project activities would be vested on the contractor as per the tender and contract agreement with the contractor.</p> <p>The budget for the rehabilitation would be secured from contractor's insurance kitty set aside to fiancé rehabilitation of unforeseen negative eventualities of the project occasioned by construction works/activities.</p> <p>Huye district administration and the RAP implementation grievance resolution committee would monitor and ensure rehabilitations are done in time and to satisfactory standards.</p>
Valuing affected assets (crops and trees)	<p>The PAPs were concerned about their crops and trees because they thought that they will not be compensated</p>	<p>Trees and crops were valued according the ministerial order guideline. Compensation packages awarded would meet the full replacement costs of above land-based assets lost.</p>
Cultural heritages, and other sensitive environments or entities.	<p>Some PAPs were concerned about special cases like graves and other cases like culture properties.</p>	<p>Cultural heritages, cemeteries, graves and other cultural assets were identified and avoided whenever possible as per the national laws and World Bank Cultural heritage operational policies. If not possible to avoid these sensitive environs and sites, due diligence was taken to ensure the heritage is preserved.</p>

Issue	Question/Concerns	Response
For people whom their land and boundaries wall will be destroyed, how were they going to live in houses without anything separating them with the road?	The PAPs were concerned about their children safety if they are so close to the roads boundaries,	Structures that were too close to the road raising serious safety issues would be fully expropriated.

#### 5.4.1 Perception of PAPS - Proposed RUDP PHASE 2.

From the public consultations, interviews, stakeholders' engagement, the beneficiaries and affected persons overwhelmingly supported the project and they were ready to cooperate to ensure the project is implemented within the shortest time possible.

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### 5.5 Future Stakeholder Engagement

#### 5.5.1 Future Stakeholder Engagement by Huye District Administration

The study report proposes that Huye district administration should disclose the RAP study findings as follows:

##### **DISCLOSURE OF THE RAP REPORT**

The main findings of the ARAP Report should be disclosed locally. Feedback from stakeholders on the Report if any would then be sent back to district through the official channels with comments on the review of the RAP Study reports.

##### **DISCLOSURE OF PARTICULARS OF AFFECTED PAPs**

Huye district should liaise with MININFRA for publication of expropriated properties (formal land owners). The subsequent activities including public hearing would then follow the requirements of the Expropriation Law of Rwanda (N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015).

##### **GRIEVANCE HANDLING AND RESOLUTION MECHANISMS**

Stakeholder engagement should include grievance handling and resolution. Modalities for the implementation of this ARAP are as proposed in Chapter 9 of this Report.

## **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

Stakeholder engagement during monitoring and evaluation phase of ARAP implementation has been designed to include participatory assessment as outlined in Chapter 10 of this Report.

### **5.5.2 Approval and Disclosure of the ARAP**

The final ARAP will be approved by the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank and subsequently disclosed locally with translation into a language that the PAPs understand. It will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. For any changes made to the ARAP the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed.

See: Photo logs overleaf depicting held Consultation Forums



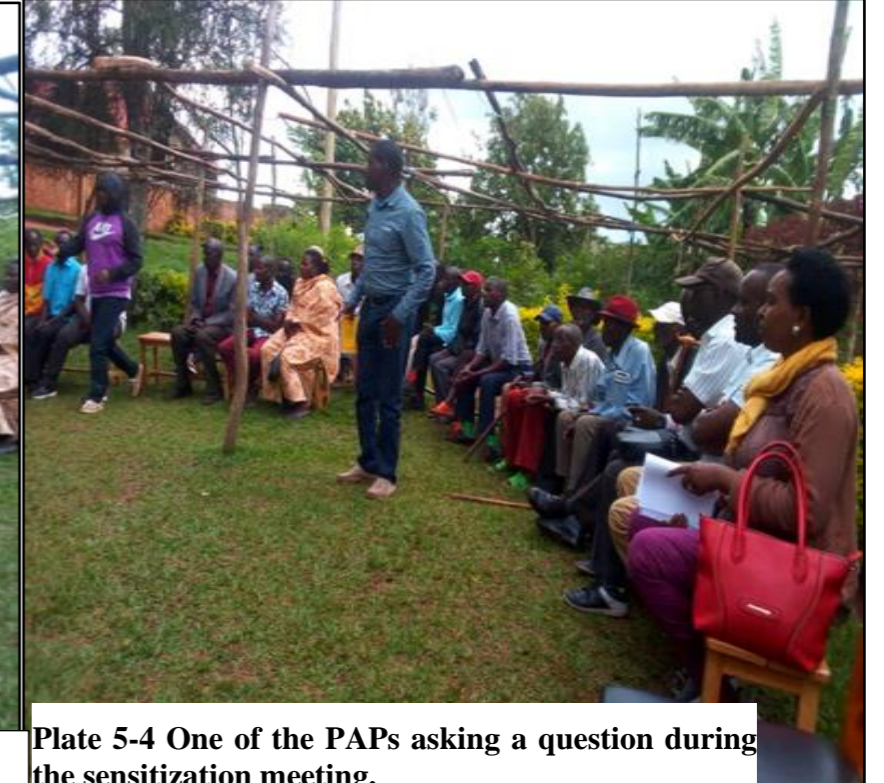
**Figure 5-1: Photolog showing Consultation Forums**



**Plate 5-6 Enumerators during the Training**



**Plate 5-5 sensitization meeting in Huye district Mbazi**



**Plate 5-4 One of the PAPs asking a question during the sensitization meeting.**



**Plate 5-3 Experts meeting to plan the validation workshop**



**Plate 5-2 Validation workshop in Ngoma sector office**



**Plate 5-1 Enumerators interviewing the PAPs during the validation workshop.**



## **6 IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT**

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### **6.1 Background**

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This chapter outlines the resettlement impacts that the Project's land expropriation process sets to induce. It also provides a general guideline and action plans for mitigating involuntary resettlement impacts according to World Bank safeguard policies and complimentary national laws and policies of the Republic of Rwanda in relation to RUDP phase 2.

As explained in detail in chapter 2 of this report, only roads project subcomponents in Huye city would induce involuntary resettlement. The other two project subcomponents (standalone drains and footpaths) would not require any land acquisition thus have no resettlement impacts. The three project roads whose implementation would lead to involuntary resettlement are;

- 1) Rango-SAMERA tarmac road on 2.1m (exit drains, roadside drains street lighting, NMT lanes and greening.
- 2) Asphalt road (1.05km) ADEPR church-IMBERABYOMBI-ECOLE PRIMAIRE BUTARE CATHOLIQUE.
- 3) Asphalt road (2.1km) Ngoma cemetery vision school- Ecole de soudsmuets de freres saint gabriel-Abisunganye market tarmac.
- 4) Roundabout/island at intersection between RUDP Phase 1 road and National road R43

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### **6.2 Expected Impacts**

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#### **6.2.1 Positive impacts**

Identified Priority Projects for Huye City are presented in detailed in chapter two of this report. Table 2-1 on page 2-3 shows aforesaid projects alongside assigned road codes. The specific positive benefits of these roads (per segment) are highlighted below:

**Table 6-1: Positive Impacts of the road Projects within Huye City.**

<b>S No.</b>	<b>Road ID</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Road Upgrading positive impacts</b>
14-15	R25A R25B	Rango - Sahera Road	Act as a main feeder road Improve connectivity within the residential area Improve connectivity with the existing national road as well as district road Extend the core urban centre Reduce travel time and VOC Increase business activity
16	R36	Road ADEPER- Imberabyom bi E.P Butare Catholic	Act as a main feeder road Improve connectivity within the residential area The road would serve future development Improve connectivity with the existing national road through cobble stone road Reduce travel time and VOC Increase business activity
18-19	R3A R9	Road Ngoma Cemetery - New Vision Primary- Abisuganye Market	Act as main feeder road Connect the existing as well as future development at Ngoma area with existing national road by forming a loop Reduce travel time and VOC (Vehicle Operation Cost) Positive bearing on business activities in the area

**Other general positive benefits for road upgrading includes;**

- ✓ For the utility service providers, the decommissioning and installation of new lines may result to upgrade of their services by installing new cables and duct routes as well as new and improved water pipes;
- ✓ New duct routes for the telecommunication service providers may attract new customers which is an advantage to their businesses.

**Positive Impacts for Construction of Stand-alone Drains**

- ✓ Better storm water flow reducing possible flooding downstream towards the marshland.
- ✓ Improved drainage
- ✓ Reduced effects of flooding and soil erosion
- ✓ Improved sanitation on the area activities.

**6.2.2 Negative impacts**

**(a) Resettlement & Expropriation Impacts of RUDP Phase 2 in Huye Secondary City**

Table 6-1 & 6-2 over leaf provides a summary of RUDP phase 2 Resettlement & Expropriation impacts for upgrading the three project roads.

**Table 6-2: RUDP phase 2 Resettlement Impacts for Selected Road Options**

<p><b>1. INFORMAL BUSINESS TRADERS</b></p> <p><b>Majority of the PAPs (77) were operating along the roads.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Forty-six (46) out of seventy-seven (77) informal business PAPs were women while the eleven (11) of the twenty-eight (28) properties that would expropriated are owned by women or jointly owned by a married couple.</li> </ul>	<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Applicable mitigation measures part ‘B’ &amp; ‘D’ in the entitlement matrix.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Livelihood restoration programs for (11) 3<sup>rd</sup> category PAPs.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Three Categories;</b></p> <p><b>1<sup>st</sup> Category;</b> Small scale traders selling fresh farm produce like fruits and vegetables. These traders had no structures of any sort (makeshift or movable), they were mostly selling from large basins, sacks or simply lay their wares on the ground.</p> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Category:</b> Traders who had easily movable business shelters like large umbrellas and stools for airtime vendors or handcarts. They align themselves strategically along the roads with high Origin-Destination traffic especially pedestrian e.g. to places of worship, schools, market or shopping centres etc.</p> <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> Category:</b> located along the project roads and had some form of makeshift structures for daily businesses or somehow operated from the same location even without any business premises every business day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Except for the 3<sup>rd</sup> category (with 11 PAPs), category (1) &amp; category (2) PAPs had no permanent trading areas. They mostly moved from place to place. They are therefore not restricted to the project roads only.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. AFFECTED PROPERTIES</b></p> <p><b>Break Down of Affected Assets (Land, Structures and Crops)</b></p>	<p><b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b></p>



<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Affected Properties</b>	<b>No. of affected Assets (Land &amp; Crops)</b>	<b>No. Of Property Assets (Land and Structures)</b>	Applicable mitigation measures part 'A', 'B' & 'C' in the entitlement matrix.
Rango-Sahera  <b>Option 4 (11m corridor)</b>	13	10	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ A total of (13) properties are affected along Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section. Ten (10) out of the 13 affected properties have crops and land affected while 11 out of 13 affected properties have structures and land as the main affected assets. Only 2 properties have land as the only affected asset.</li> <li>❖ Only two (2) properties are affected along ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road. None of the two properties affected have any crops growing on the land earmarked for expropriation. Land and structures are the only affected assets.</li> <li>❖ A total of thirteen (13) properties are affected along Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road. Eight (8) out of the 13 affected properties have crops and land affected while 12 out of 13 affected properties have structures and land as the main affected assets. Only 1 property has land as the only affected asset.</li> </ul>
ROAD ADPR- IMBERABYOMBI E.P BUTARE CATHOLIC <b>Option 5 (8m corridor)</b>	2	0	2	
ROAD NGOMA CIMETERY -NEW VISION PRIMARY- ABISUGANYE MARKET  <b>Option 5 (8m corridor)</b>	13	8	12	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>25</b>	
<b>3. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS</b>  <b>Partially Affected Properties &amp; Fully Affected Properties</b>				<b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b>  Entire loss of land or partial loss where residual is not viable accounts for thirteen (13) properties representing 46% of affected properties.

Road Name	Partially Affected Properties (Partial Expropriation)	Fully Affected Properties (Full Expropriation)	Huye district admiration would follow section 'A' (Loss of Residential / Commercial / Institutional Land) of the entitlement matrix to mitigate adverse impacts of the project  ✓ According to the entitlement matrix, Huye district administration would acquire all lands if the residual land is not economically viable for the owner.
RANGO -SAHERA ROAD  <b>Option 4 (11m corridor)</b>	5	1	❖ In terms of implementation displacement impacts, one (1) parcel is entirely affected along Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section, with a part within the right of way corridor and another within the way leave corridor and /or the residual land unable to support existing land use post expropriation phase.
ROAD NGOMA CIMETERY -NEW VISION PRIMARY-ABISUGANYE MARKET  <b>Option 5 (8m corridor)</b>	9	3	Similarly, three (3) and one (1) property(s) are entirely affected along Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road and ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road respectively. Consequently, affected business entity(s) or households would have to be relocated elsewhere to pave way for proposed upgrading of the road. From the foregoing, these affected land parcels would be expropriated in totality
ROAD ADPR-IMBERABYOMBI E.P BUTARE CATHOLIC  <b>Option 5 (8m corridor)</b>	1	1	❖ Some properties along the project roads would not be partially affected and therefore have no displacement impacts. Five (5) parcels are partially affected along Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section. Similarly, nine (9) and one (1) property(s) are partially affected along Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road and ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road respectively. These parcels fall partly

				within the way leave corridor and unaffected section is viable to support existing land use. This means that the section within the right of way corridor and within the way leave corridor would be acquired while unaffected section would not be expropriated. In this scenario there is no displacement impact occasioned by the project and the section of the land hived-off would be compensated at full replacement cost.
Total	15	5		
<b>4. LAND USE OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES</b>				<b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b>
<b>Road</b>	<b>Residential</b>	<b>Commercial</b>	<b>Public Purpose and Educational</b>	Only two (2) formal business operators and one (1) public purpose institution are affected. Economic losses of the project are low. Applicable mitigation measures part 'B', 'D' & 'C' in the entitlement matrix.
RANGO -SAHERA ROAD <b>(11m corridor)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	❖ A total of ten (10) residential properties, One (1) commercial property are affected along Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section. No public purpose institution is affected along the same road.
ROAD NGOMA CIMITERY -NEW VISION PRIMARY- ABISUGANYE MARKET <b>(8m corridor)</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	❖ Eleven (11) residential properties, One (1) commercial property and one (1) public purpose institution are affected Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road. ❖ Only two residential properties are affected along ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road No public purpose institution or commercial property is affected along the same road.
ROAD ADPR-IMBERABYOMBI E.P BUTARE CATHOLIC <b>(11m corridor)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	

Total	16	2	1	

**Table 6-3: RUDP phase 2\_Expropriation Impacts of proposed Road Corridors**

Road Name & Corridor	Road Length (km)	Size of Land Acquired (m <sup>2</sup> )	Land to be Expropriated (M <sup>2</sup> )	Value of Land Expropriated (At Full Replacement cost)	Value of above Ground Properties/ Assets. (At Full Replacement Costs)	
					Structures	Crops & standing Trees
Rango -Sahera Road	1.5	1241.2	509.2	4,964,800	142,014,979	571,327
Road Ngoma Cemetery -New Vision Primary-Abisuganye Market	2.505	3,717	3,717	16,750,600	13,986,707	436,458
Road ADEPER-Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic	0.67	403	403	2,015,000	16,118,178	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.675</b>	<b>5,361.2</b>	<b>4,629.2</b>	<b>23,730,400</b>	<b>172,119,863</b>	<b>936,397</b>

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### 6.3 Proposed Entitlement Matrix

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Eligibility for compensation for this project is guided by legal provisions and policy guidelines according to the Rwandan Constitution (Article 29), the Expropriation Law of Rwanda (N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and the World Bank’s operational policy, WB OP 4.12. These documents regulate and give entitlement to the affected persons and institutions. Based on review and interpretation of laws relating to valuation in Rwanda in particular the Rwanda expropriation law and the constitution of Rwanda, the provisions in these key pieces of legal statutes and legislative frameworks do not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost. One of the key gap identified is whereas WB OP 4.12 policy recognizes the affected persons as ‘one using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights’, while according to Rwandan Expropriation Law the person to be expropriated is defined as ‘any person or a legally accepted association operating in the country who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest as well as legally accepted local administrative entities’. From the foregoing, Rwandan laws have to be supplemented by additional measures as provided in the World Bank involuntary policy so as to meet the replacement cost standard.

The use of replacement cost valuation method for valuing assets is recommended by World Bank operational policy 4.12. In this context, ‘Replacement Cost’ in relation to agricultural land earmarked to undergo expropriation under this project was defined as the pre-project or pre-displacement, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes whichever is higher.

For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure within an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials, to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration, building permit(s), and transfer taxes.

In compliance with WB policy 4.12 policy provisions, “determination of aforesaid replacement cost”, would not take into account depreciation of the asset(s) and the value of salvaged materials. Similarly, the value of benefits to be derived from the project would not be deducted from cumulative value of the asset.

### 6.3.1 Resettlement & Expropriation Impacts Mitigation

From the foregoing analysis, Project affected persons are affected differently due to varying losses occasioned by planned expropriation to pave way for project implementation. There are five (5) main losses that adversely affect PAPs/PAIs entitlements necessitating some form of mitigation or compensation for smooth implementation of the project. For purposes of preparing an entitlement matrix to guide in mitigation of the project resettlements impacts, the losses are categorised into 5 main categories.

- 1) Category ‘A’ **Loss of Residential / Commercial / Institutional Land. (Entitlement Unit – Land Owner, Tenant or lease holder (current user of the land))**
  - a. Partial loss of land but residual is viable economically enough
  - b. Entire loss of land or partial loss where residual is not viable
- 2) Category ‘B’ **Loss of Residential and Non-Residential Structures Including business premises (Entitlement Entity - Dwelling Unit(s) Owner, Business Premises Owner, tenant, Lease holder (current user of the land) and squatter**
  - a. Fully affected / partially affected and remaining structure is non-viable (Owner Built)
  - b. Loss of occupied portion (Tenant and informal business operators) and squatter
- 3) Category ‘C’ **Loss of Standing crops and Tree Crops (land owner, tenant, Lease holder (current user of the land with standing crops/trees) and squatter**
- 4) Category ‘D’ **Loss of Livelihood**
  - a. Land based livelihoods; (Entitlement entity - Agri-business Farmer)
  - b. Wage based livelihoods (Entitlement entity - Workers/employees of affected entities)
  - c. Enterprise-based livelihoods (Affected Established and nascent entrepreneurs and artisans)
  - d. Squatters will be included for b and c.

Proposed project implementation also affects a special category of PAPs (in this project classified as category ‘E’ - vulnerable groups). According to WB safeguard

policies, a safety net should be provided for vulnerable PAPs affected by Bank funded projects to cushion these PAPs from adverse impacts of the projects over and above basic compensation for lost entitlements. Based on an in-depth socio-economic survey and census exercise conducted to determine socio-economic profile of the PAPs, vulnerable PAPs were identified based on the following socio-economic indicators;

5) Category ‘E’ Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

- a. Highly vulnerable households (Elderly living alone, disabled, or household headed by women)
- b. Highly vulnerable households (low literacy level and limited ability to qualify for employment and low income)
- c. Highly vulnerable households (pre-existing medical condition and low income)

6) Category ‘F’ Impact on Public Utilities

- a. Relocation of utilities
- b. Temporary Interferences of service provision

Figure 6-1 over leaf illustrates adapted compensation strategies that was employed in this ARAP for Huye city.

In view of the above, the proposed entitlements are as summarised in Table 6-4 below.

**Table 6-3: Entitlement Matrix.**

S/N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<b>A. Loss of Residential / Commercial / Institutional Land</b>			
A1	Partial loss of land but residual is viable economically enough	Title Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full replacement cost.</li> <li>• A 5% Disturbance allowance</li> </ul>
		Tenant / Lease Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to vacate</li> </ul>

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
A2	Entire loss of land or partial loss where residual is not viable (Acquire all lands if the residual land is not economically viable for the owner.)	Title Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for entire land holding at full replacement cost</li> <li>• 5% Disturbance allowance replacement cost</li> </ul>
		Tenant / Lease Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to vacate</li> </ul>
<b>B. Loss of Residential and Non-Residential Structures (Including “business premises”)</b>			
B1	Fully affected / partially affected and remaining structure is non-viable (Owner Built)	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for the structure at full replacement cost</li> <li>• 5% Disturbance allowance (to cater for demolition, moving fee etc. or economic loss in case of a business premise)</li> <li>• Right to salvage material;</li> <li>• Advance notice to vacate.</li> </ul>
B2	Loss of occupied portion	Tenant and informal business tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporated into formal trading areas</li> <li>• Six (6) months paid rent for the new trading area.</li> <li>• Advance notice to vacate in accordance with the tenancy agreement;</li> <li>• Re-imbusement of remaining worth of deposit on rent and good will</li> </ul>
<b>C. Loss of Standing Tree Crops</b>			
C1	Tree	All Cultivators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost for any non-food trees, shrubs / permanent grass based on</li> </ul>



S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
			economic value for tree and vegetation.
<b>D. Loss of Livelihood</b>			
D1	Land based livelihoods;	Agri-business Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical preparation of the farm land (clearing, levelling, creating access routes and soil stabilization)</li> <li>Fencing for pasture or crop land</li> <li>Agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer)</li> <li>Government Extension services like veterinary care</li> </ul>
D2	Wage based livelihoods	Workers/employees of affected entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On-Job-Training and consideration in Nyagatare RUDP phase 2.</li> <li>Provision made in contracts with project subcontractors for employment of qualified local workers</li> <li>Link up with local NGOs and government entities providing small-scale credit facilities to finance star up enterprises</li> </ul>
D3	Enterprise-based livelihoods	Affected Established and nascent entrepreneurs and artisans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sponsored entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control)</li> </ul>

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procuring goods and services for the project from affected local suppliers.</li> </ul>
<b>E. Assistance to Vulnerable Groups</b>			
E1	Special assistance for vulnerable households or persons	<p>Highly vulnerable households (Elderly living alone, disabled, or Child headed households )</p> <p>Highly vulnerable households (low literacy level and limited ability to qualify for employment and low income)</p> <p>Highly vulnerable households (pre-existing medical condition and low income)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance to move</li> <li>• Priority consideration for non-skill labour in Huye RUDP phase 2.</li> <li>• Facilitation of government provided medical services or insurance of free medical cover.</li> </ul>

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
<b>F. Impact on Public Utilities</b>			
F1	Relocation of utilities	Telecommunications companies  REG (Rwanda energy group)  WASAC (water and sanitation corporation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redesigning, relocation and prompt repair of damaged utilities or service lines within project costs as per contractor's terms of service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The relocation and repair will be done by the project contractor(s) in collaboration with the service providers progressively depending on how works progress on the ground</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provision of common service ducts on the road way leaves</li> </ul>
F2	Temporary Interferences of service provision		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 to 4 months' notice to relocate the services</li> <li>• Measures taken to ensure minimum service disruption</li> </ul>

**(a) Principles of the Entitlement Matrix**

- A participatory framework for consultations with affected persons and communities. Local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other key stakeholders was utilized when preparing the entitlement matrix;
- Provision of compensation for loss of land and other assistance where necessary, for those who have formal legal rights to land, and those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census was beginning but had a claim to such land or assets;

- Support after displacement, for a transition period, based on reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore PAPs livelihood and standards of living; and
  - Development assistance such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities in addition to compensation measures;
- Provision of resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance as necessary, for those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying if they occupied the project area prior to the cut cut-off date. In this regard resettlement may, as appropriate to the World Bank OP4.12, consist of helping the PAPs with seeds, cost of preparing gardens, and transport to new locations. ‘resettlement assistance’ in this context means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required for ease of resettlement during relocation; and
  - Provision of compensation for loss of assets and other land, impact on livelihoods, as well as costs involved in resettlement actions to all persons who qualify for compensation.

#### **(i) Loss of Livelihoods**

Livelihood losses induced by proposed project are analysed in detail in chapter 4, subsection 4.6.2 on income sources of project affected persons/households.

PAPs sources of income (business, agribusiness and employment) were analysed and impacts of the project on the sources of income established on the following livelihoods;

- Land based livelihoods - No Livelihood loss was established.
- Wage based livelihoods - No Livelihood loss was established.
- Enterprise-based livelihoods - Livelihood loss for a few informal PAPs established.

This project has made provision for livelihood restoration program that seeks to secure these businesses losing trading spaces (3<sup>rd</sup> category of informal PAPs). The same some consideration will be made to other informal business PAPs in the other categories who wish to secure formal trading spaces as well. Huye district administration has agreed to relocate these categories of PAPs to existing nearby formal markets (where they would have more customers). Table 6.5 below shows proposed Enterprise-based livelihood restoration program for Huye city. The program is meant for (11) PAPs but the district is willing to enrol (50) PAPs from the other category of PAPs in the informal business if they opt to be enrolled in the program. From the social economic survey it was established that very few Business PAPs from the other two categories were willing to move to the formal markets.

**Table 6-4: Livelihood Restoration Action Plan**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Affected PAPs</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Expected outcome</b>	<b>Budget in RWF</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enterprise-based livelihoods restoration program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>50 informal business PAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocated alterative trading areas in existing formal nearby markets.</li> <li>Six (6) months paid rent for the new trading area.</li> </ul>	Huye District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trading spaces in formal markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced informality</li> <li>Increased tax collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,500,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 2020- June 2021</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control</li> </ul>	Huye District Administration  Local NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finance</li> <li>Expertise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased business record</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>790,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Link up with local NGOs and government entities providing small-scale credit facilities to finance star up enterprises</li> </ul>	Huye District Administration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increased business start ups</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

**(ii) Relocation of public utilities**

The project will result in the relocation or temporary interferences of some public utilities. These utilities play an important role and therefore change due to their relocation will be felt.

Some of the impacts will include:

- Outages of services;
- Damage of infrastructure;
- Loss of revenue and customers;
- Congestion on utility services way leaves thus hampering expansion of network;
- Disruption of orderly services to their customers;
- Loss of water;
- Contamination of clean water; and
- Increased operation costs.

Table 6-6 below indicates the utility and service providers identified in the project.

**Table 6-5: Identified utility and service providers.**

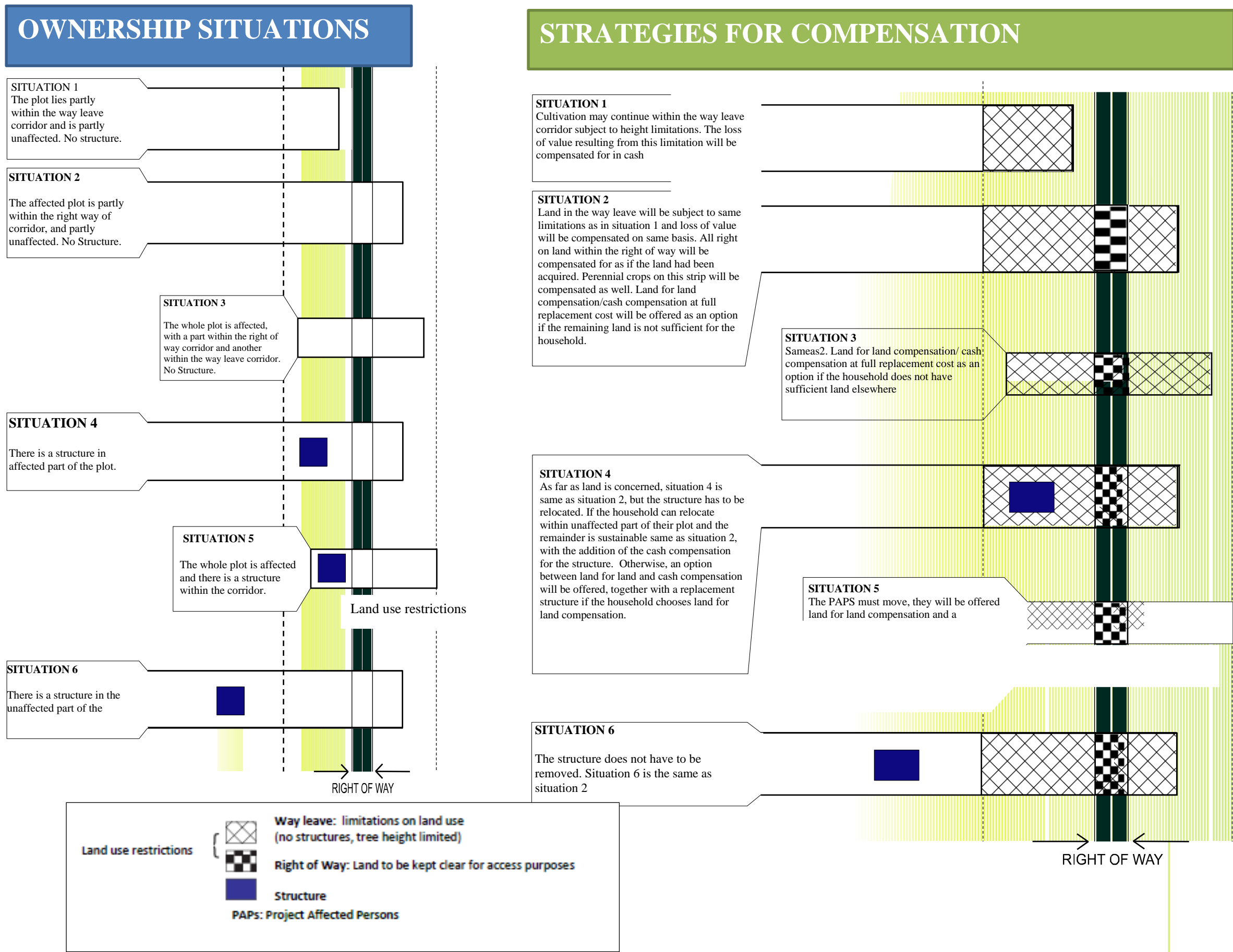
<b>Institution in charge of asset</b>	<b>Affected asset</b>
Telecommunications companies	Fiber Optical Network Cables
REG (Rwanda energy group)	Power lines, poles and transformers
WASAC (water and sanitation corporation)	Water pipes

Table 6-7 overleaf provides Utility relocation plan for affected utilities and service lines.

**Table 6-6: Public Utilities and Services Relocation Action Plan**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Affected asset</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Actors</b>	<b>Inputs</b>	<b>Expected outcome</b>	<b>Budget (RWF)</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
Telecommunications companies	Fibre Optical Network Cables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redesigning, relocation and prompt repair of damaged utilities or service lines within project costs as per contractor's terms of service</li> <li>• 3 to 4 months' notice to relocate the services</li> <li>• Measures taken to ensure minimum service disruption</li> <li>• Provision of common service ducts on the roads way leaves</li> </ul>	- Contractor - affected Telecommunications companies	Finance Manpower /labour	Uninterrupted telecommunication network	187,000,000	Before Ground Breaking
REG (Rwanda energy group)	Power lines, poles and transformers		- Contractor - REG (Rwanda energy group)p	Finance	Continued energy access		
WASAC (water and sanitation corporation)	Water pipes		- Contractor - WASAC (water and sanitation corporation)	Finance	Continued water supply		

Figure 6-1: Illustration of Compensation Strategies



Adapted from IFC handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan- IFC (2002) and modified for RUDP phase 2 A/RAPs



### 6.3.2 Compensation Alternatives

During the social economic survey exercise, compensation alternatives were presented to all PAPs (at individual or household level). Affected households/persons were required to select the compensation alternative(s) they preferred based on asset loss.

A total of 52 households were consulted out of 48 which 48 responded all preferring monetary compensation. The summary of compensation packages preferred by the PAPs is shown on figure 6.1.

- Monetary compensation at current market prices (preferred by 33 households)
- Monetary compensation at full replacement costs (preferred by 15 households)
- Relocation to alternative sites with same locational advantages (None)
- Any other preferred form of compensation (3 households affected by standalone drain opted to donate land for storm drain construction)

During the validation workshop, PAPs' preferred form of compensation was one of the key data sets that was validated. PAPs were sensitized more about available compensation options. Options that were presented were; "land for enrolment in the affordable housing program" for affected low cost housing mostly housing low income earners. PAPs were informed for one to be eligible for consideration under the project, the household or individuals' entire land or residence should be wholly affected by the road option that would be implemented or partially affected with residual land not being viable for use by the PAP/PAHs. Land for land compensation option for other interested categories was also offered but subject to availability of the land that would be acceptable to the PAP/PAHs. It was reported that the district administration does not have alternative land to offer the PAPs in lieu of RoW acquired but consideration would be made for the PAPs who prefer this form of compensation. During the validation workshop no PAP expressed interest for in kind compensation (land for land). PAPs who had opted for this form of compensation during the census period rescinded this form of compensation.

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## 6.4 Implementation Budget

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Aggregate strip of land that would be acquired along Rango-Sahera tarmac road (Rongo – GS Nkubi) section measures about 1241.2m<sup>2</sup> or thereabouts; ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road - 403m<sup>2</sup> and 3,717m<sup>2</sup> along Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market road. To mitigate against loss of land and assets thereon, the entailment matrix proposes compensation of lost assets at full replacement cost.

Towards this end, the use of replacement cost approach for valuing land and assets thereon was employed in determining the cost of expropriation of the land and affected assets. (The methodology employed in valuing land and assets is described in detail in subsection 1.5.6 page 1-8).

The total cost of expropriation for Rango-Sahera road is 40,508,185 RWF; 210,417,132 RWF for road Ngoma Cemetery – new vision school – Ecole De Sounds Muets De Freres Saint Gabriel – Abisunganye market and 13,986,707 RWF for ADEPR church - Imberabyombi Primaire Catholique road. The total expropriation for each road is inclusive of the 5% allowance which caters for disturbance and economic losses. Over and above the total expropriation cost for Huye city 52,982,404.8 RWF representing 20% of the total expropriation cost for the city was provided for contingencies. The total Expropriation cost therefore for Huye district is 317,894,428.8 RWF.

Prorating allowance allows for PAPs to get proportionate compensation packages commensurate with actual losses they incur. This mainly because economic or business losses span from several underlying activities of the project either directly or indirectly such as temporally closure of business premises during civil works of the roads, downtime of business when the operators take time out to rebuild affected auxiliary facilities of the business premises to marginal loss of business goodwill. Table 6-8 shows expropriation summary costs for Huye city RUDP phase 2

The list of affected property owners alongside apportioned expropriation costs of lost assets is presented as separate volume of this report. (Volume I: Land and Asset Valuation Roll)

**Table 6-7: Implementation Budget Costs for Huye Secondary City**

Road Name	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Value of Land (RWF)	Value of Crops (RWF)	Buildings Value (RWF)	Total expropriation at full replacement Cost (RWF)	Disturbance Allowance 5% (RWF)	Total Expropriation Cost (RWF)
Rango - Sahera Road	13	4,964,800	571,327	33,043,097	<b>38,579,224</b>	1,928,961	40,508,185
Road Ngoma Cemetery - New Vision Primary-Abisuganye Market	2	16,750,600	436,458	183,253,877	<b>200,440,935</b>	9,976,197	210,417,132
Road ADEPER-Imberabyombi E.P Butare Catholic	13	2,015,000	0	11,305,673	<b>13,320,673</b>	666,034	13,986,707
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>28</b>	23,730,400	936,397	161,941,295	<b>252,340,832</b>	9,901,779	264,912,024
<b>20% Contingency Budget</b>							<b>52,982,404.8</b>
<b>Total Expropriation cost</b>							<b>317,894,428.8</b>
<b>Costs of Restoring Livelihood Loss</b>							<b>5,290,000.00</b>
<b>Cost of Relocating Utilities</b>							<b>187,000,000.0</b>
<b>GRC Operationalization Budget</b>							<b>3,370,000</b>
<b>M &amp; E ( The proposed M&amp;E mechanism is internal, it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District )</b>							Nil
<b>RAP Implementation Budget</b>							

Source: Field Survey, 2019

## 7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARAP

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### 7.1 Existing Institutions of Relevance to this RAP

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Huye district administration is the project proponent in charge of implementation of the project while Local Administrative Development Entities Authority (LODA) and the Ministry of Infrastructure will act as coordination and supervision agencies.

The following institutions are of relevance to the implementation of the RAP. This is in accordance with their mandates as per the laws of Rwanda.

**Table 7-1: Stakeholders/institutions to support RAP planning and implementation.**

Stakeholder Group	Sub-sector / Agency	Role/Contributions
Government of Rwanda	MINECOFIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinates the national budgeting, planning and financing framework.</li> <li>• Borrower for the RUDP and responsible for ensuring value for money</li> </ul>
Government of Rwanda	MININFRA –Project Coordinating Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulation of national policies and strategies; sector oversight, budgeting and resource mobilization; overall sector performance monitoring for the country including urban areas and secondary cities under which this project is proposed.</li> <li>• Executing ministry of the RUDP</li> <li>• Leads coordination of key stakeholders including Provincial</li> </ul>

		<p>Administrations with the concern of Huye District, RGB, RHA, RTDA, LODA, WASSAC, RRA, REMA&amp; RDB among others.</p>
<p>Project Proponent/Implementing agency</p>	<p>Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA)-Project Management Unit (PMU)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finance development activities in local administrative entities with legal personality; serve as an intermediary between local administrative entities with legal personality and donors especially those involved in financing development activities in those entities;</li> <li>• put in place mechanisms of distributing financial support in local administrative entities with legal personality; monitor the use of funds allocated by LODA to development activities in the local administrative entities with legal personality; approved by decentralized entities;</li> <li>• monitor the use of funds allocated by LODA to development activities in the local administrative entities with legal personality; establish strategies for creation of high intensive labor and assistance to those unable to perform such jobs and who are approved by decentralized entities;</li> <li>• build capacities of local administrative entities with legal personality within the scope of LODA mission;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coordinate government 's development activities in local administrative entities with legal personality; mobilize and collect funds</li> <li>• Responsible for management and disbursement of Resources; serve as the Project Implementation Management Unit through the Single Project Implementation</li> </ul>
Government Agency	Roads and Transport Development Authority, RTDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement Government policy on roads, railways, cable car and waterways transport infrastructures;</li> <li>• manage and control national road network with a view to achieving road safety and maintenance; manage and control waterways transport infrastructure with a view of ensuring their value added;</li> <li>• develop railway and cable car infrastructure in Rwanda; develop public transport service within the country on road and waterways. RTDA manages all the National Roads with in the secondary cities. RTDA is also the technical advisor to the District for planning and development of road networks in secondary cities.</li> <li>• Provision of technical backup and oversight for RUDP</li> </ul>
Government Agency	Rwanda Housing Authority, RHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serves as overall project manager on behalf of the State for all</li> </ul>

		<p>projects related to housing and construction including road and drainage infrastructure;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise the Government on the formulation of the policy on housing, urban development and construction; conduct regular and thorough assessment of the status of urban areas and construction in Rwanda and survey requirements for additional housing;</li> <li>• promote and facilitate the provision of urban housing in Rwanda; advise the Minister in charge of urban housing and construction on the formulation of systems and procedures for the development of construction in Rwanda in accordance with the law;</li> <li>• Enforce compliance with the law on environmental protection aiming at developing urban housing and construction; obtain, maintain, operate, update and disseminate scientific, socioeconomic, and environmental data pertaining to urban construction;</li> <li>• maintain and update a database of all public fixed and movable assets; advise Government on all mechanisms that may be used to improve urban spontaneous settlements;</li> <li>• advise Government on recommended standards for urban construction; provide advice on</li> </ul>
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		<p>all aspects of urban building including suitability, cost, use of local materials, construction procedures adapted to earth structures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop programs and make proposals for the development of urban housing and implement such programs as approved by the Minister in charge of housing;</li> <li>• update the relevant Minister on the status of construction in rural and urban areas and provide advice on appropriate improvements;</li> <li>• Contribute to establish and promote grouped settlement.</li> <li>• Chairs the settlements upgrading committee (MININFRA, Huye City)</li> <li>• Will provide policy guidance and technical oversight on RUDP upgrading of Huye City.</li> </ul>
<p><b>District Local Communities</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for the provision of access to basic services, including Roads, water, sanitation and solid waste management. Local governments have financial autonomy (fiscal decentralization); own the top center infrastructure; are in charge of implementing urban projects; are encouraged to contract private operators for infrastructure O&amp;M; prepare and implement</li> </ul>



		consolidated district development plans
<b>Civil Society/ NGOs</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to the implementation of Urban projects; participate in the Sector-Wide Approach and in coordination mechanisms at the district and national level; play a major role in solid waste management infrastructure O&amp;M; prepare and implement consolidated district development plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Communities</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be involved in project identification, planning and commissioning, as a matter of policy; form user committees to represent consumer interests; are in charge of the operation and maintenance of certain water infrastructures (community management). Collective sewerage projects (condominium type) will actively involve communities in planning, Operation &amp; Management and possibly construction. Villages may assume a major role for the provision of sanitary facilities and local solid waste management.</li> </ul>

The sections below outline the particular mandates of the above.

### 7.1.1 Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)

The MININFRA was the project executing Ministry with the key role of coordinating the implementing agencies will have an oversight role over the implementing agencies and other key players including relevant Ministries (MINECOFIN, MINALOC,

MINIRENA, MINICOM), Provincial Administrations with the concerned Huye District, RGB, RHA, RTDA, LODA, WASSAC, RRA, REMA & RDB among others.

The oversight included implementation of ARAP, coordination and monitoring of implementation performance of the project, risk management, monitoring & evaluation and disclosure of information, developing and putting in place performance agreements, and developing and implementing the communication strategy for Urban Development Project.

The Table 7.2 below gives the summary of responsibility and roles that should be played during the preparation and implementation of RAP

**Table 7-2: Roles and responsibilities of involved institutions.**

ORGANISATION	RESPONSIBILITY
<p><b>ECMN and Eco lead Consultants</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of A/RAPs;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Work with Muhanga district to establish a grievance redress procedure;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Consultation, public participation and grievance mechanisms;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Responsible for ensuring that grievance mechanisms meet the requirements of the RPF legislation.</li> </ul>
<p>The Single Project Implementation Unit comprises of the following technical expertise district Engineer as the RUDP Implementation Coordinator, a Financial Management Specialist as the finance and administration manager, and a Sociologist and an Environmental Expert as the social and environmental Safeguards oversight managers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Supervising documentation for monitoring purposes, in accordance with procedures put in place by the District authorities;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Contracting and implementing physical works, according to agreed procurement procedures;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Managing sub accounts (SOEs etc) according to agreed FM arrangements;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Providing quarterly financial reports on physical and financial progress;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Informing and engaging citizens;</li> </ul>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Resolving Grievances and complaints; <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring availability of district officers.
<b>Muhanga district administration</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g. completed RAP, grievance forms, consultation plans); <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in documentation of assets; <input type="checkbox"/> Compensation of RAP; <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible in monitoring and implementation. <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of land for replacement and effective consultation at the sector level, cell level, and at village level (Umudugudu) <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys) <input type="checkbox"/> Work together with the GRCs to ensure that complaints are dealt with and that the RAP is implemented smoothly and efficiently; <input type="checkbox"/> Follow up and monitor the relocation and settlement of PAPs. <input type="checkbox"/> Review investment priorities identified by Feasibility Study Consultants; <input type="checkbox"/> Disclose executed budget
PAPS	<input type="checkbox"/> Participation in measurement and valuation of assets of PAPs <input type="checkbox"/> Signing of Valuation forms <input type="checkbox"/> Clearance of the ROW
World Bank	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and Evaluation

## **8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM**

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### **8.1 Background**

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Grievance mechanisms are important to the resettlement process as they allow for RAP implementers to identify disputes in good time and allow for them to be resolved in a transparent and accountable manner. Compensation based disputes and issues are also likely to occur during and after the RAP implementation program, hence it is critical to establish this system prior to implementation of the resettlement program. Lack of perceived transparency may also lead to feelings of mistrust and misinformed judgments on both sides. A well established and validated grievance mechanism can also promote good relations between the project proponent and the affected community thus reducing the risk of hostilities and delays on the construction program, both before and after the contractor takes possession of the site.

The grievance framework recommended for this RAP is built on already existing structures within the laws of the GoR and affected community.

Grievance mechanism developed to address conflicts in the A/RAPs of the six secondary cities comprised of a 3- tier grievance redress mechanism;

- ✓ Socio-economic Surveys- Grievance Resolution Committees
- ✓ Resettlement and Compensation - Grievance Resolution Committees
- ✓ Project implementation Grievances Resolution Committee

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### **8.2 Grievances Resolution Committees**

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#### **8.2.1 Socio-economic Surveys – Grievances Resolution Committees**

The socio-economic surveys - Grievance Resolution Committees (GRCs) were constituted to address conflicts that arose from the socio-economic survey exercise and assist in linking enumerators to individuals or households identified on the ground but not enumerated (herein after referred to as call backs) due to varying circumstances such as absenteeism from affected businesses or homesteads by the end of the “cut-off date”. The committees were constituted during the sensitization meetings held during ‘Inteko Y’abaturage’ (community meetings) held every Tuesday. In Huye district, 2 such GRCs were constituted in aforesaid meetings held Mbazi sector and Tumba sector on 21<sup>st</sup>, May 2019. Composition of these committees was drawn from the lowest level of association at the village level where PAPs were generally well acquainted to each other. Community members who attended aforementioned meetings nominated two

members from each affected village (nominated members volunteered to join the GRCs) to join the village head or representative of the village heads (chair of the GRC) in the committee.

These committees worked with the enumerators during the socio-economic survey and were on standby to resolve any arising grievance or take note of call-backs that would be enumerated later. Whenever handling call backs, the committee would get the telephone number of the PAPs call to confirm if the PAP or representative of the household can find time to come for the enumeration exercise and if it was not possible, the committee were to follow on a later date agreed with the PAP to make sure the PAP or PAH is enumerated. Based on the number of call backs per city, the enumeration team leader assigned city-based enumerator(s) to work closely with the ad hoc GRC to ensure 100% enumeration of project affected persons/households.

The committee inspired confidence in the affected communities about the socio-economic exercise through extensive awareness creation including playing a key role in organizing and participating in Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) at the sideline of validation workshop (held at Ngoma sector office on 28<sup>th</sup>, June 2019 to discuss among other things entitlement matrix, viable community based livelihood restoration programs and special needs for vulnerable PAPs).

The mandate of these socio-economic Surveys – grievances resolution committees was mutually terminated after the validation workshops of Huye District. One member of each committee together with the respective village head or representative of the village head was nominated to join the next higher tier-committee (Resettlement and Compensation - Grievance Resolution Committee).

### **8.2.2 Resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees**

The resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees will mainly handle issues arising from unsatisfactory valuation claims from project affected persons. Key representatives in the committees will include but not limited to; consultant RAP valuer, district valuer or respective valuation officer at the sector or cell level, The District Land Commission officers' representative at either the sector or cell level and representatives from lower tier committees.

District officers in consultation with the consultant property valuer & LODA agreed on the committee composition and appropriate numbers to be nominated to join the committees. The committees were constituted the 1<sup>st</sup> week of June in all the cities before valuation exercise began.

The guiding principles for the Resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees (that will help to solve valuation and compensation grievances) are: entitlements matrix, legal stipulations and procedures as per the Rwanda Expropriation

law which provides for ‘Fair and Just’ compensation packages & World Banks’ OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement standards which advocates for compensation packages that espouse full replacement costs of affected properties.

Whenever a PAP, PAH or PAI have issues with valuation done by the consulting valuer and refuses to sign the valuation log presented by the consulting valuer, the complainant is advised to present the case to the ad hoc Resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees. When presented with a valuation complaint, the committee is supposed to screen the valuation methodology employed (if it followed project entitlement matrix) and assess if the value given meets full replacement costs according to World Banks’ OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement policy whichever is higher and benefits the affected entity the most. If the committee is convinced the valuation fee recommended by the consulting valuer is acceptable, the ‘offer value’ would be maintained if its deemed unfair or does not meet full replacement cost then the committee would request the consulting valuer and the district valuer to jointly revalue the project and ensure the PAP gets ‘fair and just’ compensation or a compensation package that meets the full replacement cost.

In situations where affected individuals, households or institutions reject the value given by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee even after justification and or review of the figure by the Committee. The complainant(s) are requested to;

- Log a formal complaint with the District Land Committee. If the committee upholds the original value, the complainant final resort as per the national laws is to file a case in the competent Court of Law. According to the Expropriation Law, filing a case in courts of law does not stop planned expropriation exercise(s). The suing for review of the compensation decision should be done within 15 days after the local appeals decision is made.
- As per World Bank Operational Procedure 4.12 standards, grievances logged outside the timeframe may still be valid and legitimate. For proposed RUDP phase 2 projects, government expropriation authorities ensured that all affected people were fully informed. Full disclosure of the opportunity cost of failing to lodge the complaints in time was made.

The mandates of these committees would be terminated once respective districts approved compensation packages and compensated the PAPs. According to the work-plan, this would be done in the months November & December 2019. A representative of the committees (village heads, cell heads, and sector heads) were nominated to join the next higher tier-committee (Project Implementation - Grievance Resolution Committees).

**8.2.3 Project Implementation – Grievances Resolution Committees**

These were the highest tier Grievance Resolution Committees that handled all grievances that arose during the compensation stage. The committees will be constituted prior to commencement of Clearance of the Right of Way in Districts by PAPs/Contractor. According to the work plan, the Exercise will take place a week before ground breaking. The committees will handle all arising grievances throughout implementation phase of RUDP phase 2 until commission of all project sub components. The district officers in consultation with LODA agreed on composition and number of representatives to be nominated in these Committees. These representatives will include: Local leaders (at cell, sector and Village level), District land commission officer, district Valuer, Youth representative and women representatives (at cell sector, cell and village levels) and the contractor.

Six (6) GRC members are selected for Huye secondary city RUDP Phase 2. To ensure smooth operation and execution of assigned duties related to grievance resolution, an operationalization budget for the committee has been provided in this project. In proposed RUDP phase (2); **3,370,000 RWF** is allocated to GRC operations including but not limited to; transportation, airtime and training.

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**8.3 Gender Equality and Gender Based Violence**

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Violence against women and girls is rooted in gender-based discrimination and social norms and gender stereotypes that perpetuate such violence. Prevention entails supporting the implementation of the agreed conclusions of the 57<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) that placed a strong focus on prevention through the promotion of gender equality, women’s empowerment and their enjoyment of human rights. It also means making the home and public spaces safer for women and girls, ensuring women’s economic autonomy and security, and increasing women’s participation and decision-making powers—in the home and relationships, as well as in public life and politics. Working with men and boys helps accelerate progress in preventing and ending violence against women and girls. They can begin to challenge the deeply rooted inequalities and social norms that perpetuate men’s control and power over women and reinforce tolerance for violence against women and girls.

In this project, in terms of gender composition, constitution of all GRCs was purposefully selected to ensure no committee had more than two thirds (2/3) of the members being of the same gender. This ensured equal representation. In addition, awareness was created during the sensitization and validation meetings on the equality of all persons before the law. During valuation phase of affected properties, in cases where land earmarked for expropriation was owned by a spouse or co-owned by a couple, consent was sought from both spouses and from dependants of the later in cases

where the latter are likely to be adversely affected and they have children who have reached a legal age though still under the care of the parents.

On gender based violence, prevention geared approach has been adopted in this project. This has been done through ensuring that there is fair representation. The composition of all the three tier Grievance Resolution Committees were constituted in such a way that no committee had more than two thirds (2/3) of the members being of the same gender. This level of representation (greatly benefit women who more often than not bear the brunt of GBV) would ensure women issues are fairly addressed as well as the women would have a voice in decision making processes.

Similarly, GBV has been stressed as key in this project - emphasis made on the strict adherence to Rwandan Law 2 of N°59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on prevention and punishment of gender-based violence (GBV) in all project formations and particularly GRMs procedures. Provisions have also been made to ensure that a woman representative from the National Women Council at cell level will be part of the GCR and will be the focal person for GBV. In the event there are serious cases of GBV where there is criminal liability on the part of the offender/perpetrator of GBV, the case(s) will be referred to Isange One Stop Centre (a national specialized service centre for GBV cases offering free-of-charge support where survivors of gender based violence can find comprehensive services such as: medical care; psychosocial support; police and legal support, and collection of legal evidence). The law against GBV stipulates punitive penalties and long prison terms for individuals who perpetuate violence. This would also serve as an hindrance against GBV in this project.



## 9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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### 9.1 Background

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Monitoring of the A/RAP will be carried out during the whole process of land acquisition and the compensation to ensure that the objectives are met and successful implementation of the RAP occurs. The monitoring will be carried out by a Committee composed of Huye District representatives, SPIU for RUDP, Huye Sector and GRCs to ensure that all of the responsible implementing agencies follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RAP.

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

- Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of, or during RAP implementation;
- Number of PAPs effectively compensated for different types of losses (specify the types being monitored) and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- Timings of compensation
- Number of complaints including total received, and resolved. If not resolved reasons, total justified, and total non-justified.
  - This should include the subject matter for all complaints;
  - An explanation for non-justified complaints;
  - Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached;
  - Total referred to the legal system/ Courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or Huye District) the referral and the subject matter.

Suggested performance/evaluation indicators include:

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

**Table 9-1: Plan for Monitoring, evaluating and reporting.**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Main Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Institution</b>	<b>Frequency of Monitoring</b>
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Huye District	Four times a month
Database	Updating census results	Huye District	Monthly
Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the census.	Huye District	After census and assets valuation
Preparation of alternatives	Follow up of implementation of proposed alternatives	ECMN and ECOLEAD	Once a week
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Follow up compensation process	Huye District	Once a week
Follow up of PAPs livelihoods	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods	Huye District	Once a week

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## **9.2 Resettlement Implementation Completion report**

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A completion report of the entire resettlement process for this project will be prepared and will include a hand over certificate which will ostensibly provide a verification of when the compensation and assistance were undertaken and to whom these services were provided as well as to indicate that indeed all the compensation has been delivered.

This report will be prepared and submitted to the Bank three months after the end of compensation payment by the Huye District. The RAP implementation report will include (but not be limited to) the following information:

- Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget;
- Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided;
- Complaints status;
- Socioeconomic status of the PAP families, their living conditions and livelihood. Highlight a few case studies of individual PAP family experience, including at least one family considered “vulnerable”; such as how the PAPs used the cash compensation they received, etc.
- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production;
- Total sum disbursed; and,
- Lessons learned from the RAP implementation

### **Implementation schedule**

There will be seven main steps to be followed during the implementation of RAP as shown in the Table 9-3 overleaf

**Table 9-2: Implementation Schedule.**

	Calendar Year	2019										2020											
	Time in months	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Working Group / Task Team Set-up	Blue	Red																				
2	Road Reserve Confirmation Survey & demarcation	Blue	Red																				
3	Public Notice of the intention to carry out RAP study		Blue	Red																			
4	Asset Inventory / Evaluation			Blue																			
5	Validation & Agreement with PAPs				Blue																		
6	Disclosure of the RAP									Blue	Red												
7	Implementation of Compensations & Land Title Transfer											Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red							
8	Clearance of Road Reserve (Demolition & Levelling)											Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Red							
9	Grievance Redress									Yellow		Yellow		Yellow		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	
10	Monitoring and Supervision (Quarterly Report to LODA/GoR)					Brown		Brown		Brown		Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	Brown	

## 10 REFERENCES

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- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) For Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP) – Phase 2
- Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan, International Finance Corporation, 2121 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20433 USA; IFC (2002)
- Huye City Feasibility Study and Preliminary Design Report, Final (April 2019)
- Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 World Bank (2004), (revised April 2004)
- Rwanda Expropriation Law.
- Rwanda Policy Framework.
- The Third Integrated Household Living Condition (EICV3) by National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (2012).

# 11 APPENDICES

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## Appendix 1: Location Map





## Appendix 2: Minutes of Public Meetings

### 2.1 Sensitization Minutes

**Inyandiko nyugoye v'inama itegura igikorwa cy'ibarura**

Itariki: 21/05/2019  
Isaha : 2:00

**L. GAHUNDA**

Isaha	Ibyaganirwaho	Abayoboye gahunda
02:00	kuhagera	bose
02:30	Ijambo ry'ikaze no gutangiza inama	Umayobozi w'akagali
02:30-04:20	Ibisobanuro ku gikorwa gitenywa cy'ibarura ry'imibereho n'ubukungu	Nshimiyimana Issah
05:20-05:50	Utuntu n'utundi	Abanyuho ahazanyura ibikorwa remezo

**2. ABITABIRIYE**

No	amazina	Icyo ashinzwe
1	Eng. Eric Shyaka	umugenagaciro
2	Shumbusho Maurice	Umukarari w'ibarura
3	Eng. Mbaraga Roger	Umukarari w'ibarura
4		
6	Nshimiyimana Issah	Umugenagaciro
7	Abarokoreye b'umurenge wa Mbazi	bose

Umunyamabanga nshingwabikorwa w'akagali yatantije inama isengesho akomeza anashimira buri wese wigeze umwanya we akaza mu nama, abonyeho no guha impuguke ziri gukora inyigo y'ahazabakwa imihanda ngo isobanurire abari mu nama uko icyo gikorwa giteganywa gukorwa.

**Ibisobanuro by'impuguke**

RUDP igice cya kabiri ni umushinga ugamije guteza imbere ibikorwa remezo ku bufatanye bwa leta y'U Rwanda na Banki, mu miji itandatu izangana Kigali ariyo, Musanze, Rubavu, Rusizi, Huye, Muhanga na Nyagatare. Ikorwa remezo bizabakwa muri icyo miji akaba ari imihanda, ruhurura ndetse n'imifereze itwara imazi.

Mu gihe igikorwa nyirizina cyizaba gitangiyeho bitangiyeho ko hari bimwe mu bikorwa by'abaturage biri ahazabakwa imihanda bizangizwa aribyo, inza, imirima ndetse n'ibindi hari n'abo ubukungu bwabo buzagabana bitewe no kwimurwa aho bacuririzaga. Inyigo turi gukora zose akaba izibanda cyane ku ngaruka abaturage abanyuzwaga ibikorwa remezo bizahura nazo ndetse no kuburura ibyabo bizangizwa kugirango bazahabwe indishyamba ikwiye.

Intego y'iyi nama ni ukumenyeshya abaturage bafite ibikorwa, ubucuruzi bahoraho cyangwa ubw'igihite gito ahazabakwa ibikorwa remezo ko hari igikorwa cy'ibarura gitenywa tariki 22/05/2019-24/05/2019 tukaba tubasaba ko mwazakitabira mugatanga amakuru y'imibereho yanyu ndetse n'andi azaba asabwa yose mu kuburura imitungo izangizwa.


**IBYAGANIRIWEHO MU NAMA**

No	Ibyahajijwe	Uko byasubijwe
1	ndashaka gusobanukirwa igishushanyo cyo gukuba kiri mu bara ry'umutuku kiri bita bange bisobanura iki ?	Bisobanura ko ibyo bita biri ahazabakwa, ibyo bita byawe nabyo bigomba kugenerwa agaciro narwe ugahabwa indishyamba ikwiye.
2	Igikorwa cy'ibarura namaze kudasobanurira kizakorwa gite ?	Abakarari b'ibarura bahugawe bazagenda bacye mu ngo zifite ibikorwa bizangizwa n'imihanda bagende babaza ibibazo bitandukanye byanyu n'imibereho ndetse n'amakuru ku mitungo yanyu izangizwa, bazakoresha ikoranabuhanga rya telephone ubundi nyuma aya makuru muzaba mwababonye ikorerwe ubasesenguzi.

Umunyamabanga nshingwabikorwa yasoje inama ashimira abitabiriyi kuva inama itangira kugeza itangiyeho anashimira by'umwihariko ababijye ibibazo ndetse n'ababazwe ibitekerezo byubakwe.

Byateguye  
Habimana Ibrahima

Byemejwe  
KABERA Z Jeanne  
Executive Secretary - GATOSO/07050





## 2.2 Validation workshop Minutes

### Inyandiko mvungo y'inama yo kwemeza no gukosora amakuru

Itariki: 28/6/2019

Isaha : saa mbiri

### Gahunda y'umunsi

Isaha	Gahunda	Abayiyoboye
8:00	Kuhagera	Bose
08:00-08:05	Ijambo ry'ikaze	Djalia Bazubagira
08:05-08:15	Gutanga gahunda y'umunsi	Alice, Alphonse na Djalia
08:25-08:35	Kumenyesha abitabiriye uko igikorwa kiri bugende	Alphonse
08:35-12:30	Kwemeza no gukosora amakuru	Eric
12:30-13:15	Ikiyuruko	Djalia BAZUBAGIRA
13:15-15:00	Kwemeza no gukosora amakuru	Eric
15:00	gusoza	Shaban

### Attendance

No	Name	Post
1	Eric MOSOTI	Impiguke
2	Djalia BAZUBAGIRA	Impiguke
3	Barasa w. Dennis	Impiguke
4	Kanyandekwe Christian	Gafotozi
5	Umutoni Alice	Umukarani w'ibarura
6	Ntambara Alphonse	Umukarani w'ibarura
7	MUSANA Jean Luc	Umukarani w'ibarura
8	Kayitare Shaban	Umukarani w'ibarura
9	Niyomugabo Aline	Umukarani w'ibarura
10	Habimana Ibrahim	Umukarani w'ibarura
11	Mbaraga Rodger	Umugenagaciro
12	Shumbusho Maurice	Umugenagaciro

Umuhuza w'amagambo yatangiye ashimira abaretse imirimo yabo bakaza kwitabira igikorwa cyo kwemeza no gukosora amakuru aboneraho no guha umwanya impiguke ziri gukora inyigo y'ahuzubakwa imihanda, ruhurura ndetse n'imiferege Eric Musot imwe mu mpiguke yatanze ibisobanuro mu ncamake icyo igikorwa cyo kwemeza no gukosora amakuru kigamije kureba ko amakuru yafashwe mu gihe twari mu gikorwa cy'ibarura ariyo ndetse no kureba niba nta makosa yakozwe kugirango akosorwe. Turaza kwibanda cyane kureba niba amazina yatanzwe ku bahagarariye imiryango ariyo, niba numero z'indangamuntu zanditse neza, ndetse tunarebe neza niba amakuru mwagiyemutanga ku birebana n'imibereho ndetse n'ubukungu ariyo cyangwa se niba hari icyo mwibagiye kutubwira mu gihe twari mu barura mukitubwirye tacyongeremo

Abari bitabiriye inama kandi bamenyeshejwe ko bazatora abahagarariye babifashijwemo n'abayobozi b'inzego zibanze ndetse n'akanama gashinzwe gukemura amakimbarane, kugirango ibibazo byagiye bigaraga by'amakimbarane, ingaruka abazimurwa n'imihanda bazahura nazo, ndetse no kubasha guhitamo abaturage babaye kurusha abandi

Abari bitabiriye inama bahawe umwanya wo kubaza ibibazo

Dukuzumuremyi Theogene, igihe mwabururaga ntaho nari impari kandi inzu yange iriho ibimenyetso ko izangizwa n'umuhanda.

Ibibazo cyasubijwe na Musana Jean Luc amubwira ko hari indi gahunda iteganywa yo kuza kureba abacikanywe bakabururwa anamusaba numero za telephone kugirango ibibazo cyo cyibashye gukurikiranwa neza

Uwimana Joseph yabajije impamvu we atabonye ubutumwa bugufi bwohererejwe abantu bose bazangirizwa n'imihanda

Yasubijwe ko nubwo ari nyirizuru ariko igihe cy'ibarura twahasanze abakodesha, akaba aribo baduye numero zabo, rero uze kwegera bariya bakarani b'ibarura bongeremo numero zawe muri system

Mbaraga Roger na Shumbusho Maurice bashinzwe igenagaciro muri uyu mushinga basobanuriye abari aho ko igikorwa cy'igenagaciro kigikomeza kandi ko n'ibibazo byagiye bigaragaramo bizakemuka

Abazangirizwa n'ibikorwa byo kubaka imihanda na za Ruhurura bamenyeshejwe ko hafite uburenganzira bwo guhitamo uburyo bazahabwamo ingura

Yaba ari amafaranga angana n'ibyo byangijwe cyangwa ingurane y'ubutaka bungana nabwo batakajwe

Kandi n'abaturage bifuzaga gutanga ubutaka cyane cyane abaturaye za ruhurura zari zigiyemutanga amaza yabo nabo hafite uburenganzira bwo kubatanga. Impiguke y'umugenagaciro azakora raporo y'ibizangizwa na ruhurura zizabubakwa itangwe ku karere

Ibibazo byinshi byabajijwe mu nama yo kwemeza no gukosora amakuru byibanze ku igenagaciro ari umugenagaciro yari ahari akagenda asobanura ibibazo byose uko bibajijwe

**Ibyaganiriweho mu nama**

No	Ibibazo	Ibisobanuro	Ibisubizo
1	Kwemeza amakuru no kuyakosora	Igikorwa cyo kwemeza amakuru kigamije gukosora amakosa yagaragaye mu makuru mwatanze ndetse no kuzaza amakuru atuzuye.	Abakarani b'ibarura basabwwe gukosora amakosa yose yagaragaye hanasabwwe gukora raporo nyuma y'ibi gikorwa
2	Gukora urutonde rw'abatishoboye	Abafite ibikorwa bazangirizwa n'imirimo yo kubaka ibikorwa remezo bafite ibibazo bikomeye by'imibereho, ubumuga, barwaye indwara zidakira, abamfakazi cy cy se abana bahagarariye imiryango badafite icyo bakora cyibinjiriza amafaranga yo kubatunga	Abakarani b'ibarurira basabwwe kuganiriza abaturage bafite ibibazo byavuzwe hejuru kugirango basobanukirwe neza n'imibereho yabo, kugirango hazakorwe raporo y'abatishoboye
3	Ingurane y'ubutaka ku butaka	Nyuma yo gusobanurirwa uburyo butandukanye bw'ingurane, abifuza guhabwa ingurane y'ubutaka ku butaka bahawe uburenganzira bwo kubiyunga kugirango bishyirwe muri sisiteme	Mu gihe bitaragaye ko hari abifuza guhabwa ingurane y'ubutaka ku butaka, hazakorwa urutonde ku buryo ubwo butaka bazahabwa buzaba bunganya agaciro n'ibyabo byangijwe
4	Abataribonye muri sisiteme	Abataribonye muri sisiteme basabwwe kwandika imyirondoro yabo ku rupapuro	Hari gahunda iteganywa yo kugaruka kubarura abacikanywe

Byanditswe

*Hu...*

Byemezwa



## 2.3 List of Attendees

No.	NAME	SECTOR	CELL	VILLAGE	PHONE NUMBER	GENDER
1	Alfred Bugirapfura	Mukura	Rango a	Kabahona	07284663029	Male
2	Bayingana Jacques	Mukura	Rango A	Agakombe	0788809165	
3	Bizimana Innocent	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0788838597	Male
4	Bizimana Jean Bosco	Mukura	Rango A	Gaseke	0785511078	Male
5	Bizirema Eduard	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0785570273	Female
6	Cyamunano Estephan	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0784060561	Female
7	Gakuba Jean	Mukura	Rango	Gaseke	0782245741	Male
8	Gakwandi Jean Claude	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0783881440	
9	Gatorano Gadi Jacques	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788643944	Male
10	Gatorano Gadi Jacques	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788643944	Male
11	Gatwaza Emmanuel	Mukura	Rango A	Gaseke	0788841506	Male
12	Habimana Azalia	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0788913508	Female
13	Habineza Jean Bosco	Mukura	Rango A	Gaseke	0728894325	Male
14	Habineza Paul	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0784419239	Male
15	Hagenimana Jean Marie	Mbazi	Gatobotobo	Mpaza	0725781522	Male
16	Hakizumwami Eric	Mukura	Rango a	Agakera	0780773285	Female
17	Havugimana Peter	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0724520483	Male
18	Havugiyaremye Alphonse	Mukura	Rango A	Gaseke	0788597717	Male
19	Ishimwe Josephine	Mukura	Rango a	Agakera	0788470967	
20	Kabagwira Josiane	Mukura	Rango a	Rwinuma	0723718215	Female
21	Kabaya Anastasie	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0788359264	Male
22	Kagaba Antoine	Mukura	Rango	Rwinuma		Male
23	Kalisa Felix	Mukura	Rango A	Mpaza	0788837704	Male
24	Kansonera Marie Dominique	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0783628967	
25	Karamage Pierre	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788558978	Male
26	Karamage Pierre	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788558978	Male
27	Karekezi	Mukura	Rango a	Agakera	0784848005	Male
28	Karurenzi Madeleine	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783113940	Female
29	Karurenzi Madeleine	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783113940	Female
30	Mpendwanzi Alphonse	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0788490690	Male
31	Mugabo Radisilas	Mukura	Rango a	Rwinuma	0783667652	Male
32	Muhawenimana Claudine	Mukura	Rango a	Mpaza	0783330553	Female
33	Muhawenimana Victoire	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0788406658	Female
34	Mukabaziga Marie Therese	Mukura	Rango	Rwinuma		Female
35	Mukabaziga Peruth	Mukura	Rango A	Agakera	0788790815	Female
36	Mukamana Fridausi	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0785744700	Female
37	Mukamana Fridausi	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0785744700	Female
38	Mukamurenzi Domitilie		Mukura	gaseke	072951796	Female
39	Mukandekazi Philomene	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma		Female
50	Mukandoli Marceline	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0785397637	
51	Mukanduwayo Josee Pamela	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783636979	Female

52	Mukanduwayo Josee Pamela	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783636979	Female
53	Mukangendo Annonciathe	Mukora	Rango A	Rwinuma	0788953557	Female
54	Mukangwije Vincentianne	Mukura	Rango A	Agakera	0788634548	Male
55	Mukantwali Josepha	Mukuru	Rango A	Rwinuma	0783628967	Female
56	Mukarugomwa Francaise	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0782457817	
57	Mukarugomwa Francaise	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0782457817	Female
58	Mukarugwiza Philomene	Mukura	Rango A	Mpaza		Female
59	Mukarujyina Yozephina	Mukura	Rango A	Agakera	0788617325	Female
60	Mukarutanga Seraphine	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783275636	Female
61	Mukarutanga Seraphine	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783275636	Female
62	Mukashyaka Odette	Mukura	Rango a	Agakera	0788766597	Female
63	Mukeshimana Médiatrice	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma		Female
64	Munyanziza Theogene	Tumba	Rango a	Agakera	0727977932	
65	Murayi Pascal	Mukura	Rango A	Agakera	07838916511	Female
66	Murekeyisoni Amina	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788546529	Female
67	Murekeyisoni Amina	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788546529	Female
68	Murwanashyaka Fulgence	Tumba	Rango a	Agakera	0784493422	Male
69	Musengumana Marie Rose	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0785556340 0729573395	Female
70	Mushimiyimana Selaphine	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0726270578	Female
71	Mutesi Valentine	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0788406443	Female
72	Mutsindashyaka Alphonse	Mukura	Tango A	Gaseke	0788620306	Male
73	Muvunyi Tharcisse	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0782037709	
74	Ngirababyeyi Providence	Mukura	Rango a	Agakera	0786228176	Male
75	Nikombabona Vedaste	Ngoma	ngoma	bukinanyana	0783201193	Female
76	Nikombabona Vedaste	Ngoma	ngoma	bukinanyana	0783201193	Female
77	Niyigaba Clémentine	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783652310	Female
78	Niyigaba Clémentine	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0783652310	Female
79	Niyitegeka Agnes	Mukura	Rango A	Agakombe	0780617824	Male
80	Niyitegeka Valery	Tumba	Gitwa	Mukoni	0783397471	Female
81	Niyonizeye Jacqueline	Mukura	Rango a	Rwinuma	0783257595	Male
82	Nkundumukiza Jean Marie Vianney	Mukura	Rango A	Agakombe	0788755897	
83	Nkurikiyimana Alphonse	Mukura	Rango a	Agakera	0784751441	Male
84	Nsabimana Abel	Mukura	Rango 2	Agakombe	0788870751	
85	Nsabimana Celestin	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0788465214	Male
86	Ntahobavukira Athanase	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0728834582	Male
87	Ntahobavukira Athanase	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0728834582	Male
88	Ntawanga Venuste	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0726718432	
89	Nteziryayo Jean De Dieu	Mukura	Rango A	Agakombe	0788226495	Male
90	Nteziyaremye Jonas	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0782796815	
91	Nteziyaremye Jonas	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0782796815	
92	Ntibaziyaremye Theogene	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0725106771	Male
93	Ntigurirwa Thomas	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788649963	Male
94	Ntigurirwa Thomas	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788649963	Male

95	Nyirahabina Françoise	Mukura	Rango a	gaseke	0782459916	Female
96	Nyirahirwa francine	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0788215610	Female
97	Nyirapasika Agnes	Mukara	Rango A	Rwinuma		Female
98	Nyirasaba	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0782458926	Female
99	Nyirasabamahoro Rosette	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0785570273	Female
100	Nyirasabwa Mariya	Mukura	Rango A	Rwinuma	0783628967	Female
101	Nyiratabaro Beatha	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0727556943	Female
102	Nyuransanzumuhire Marie Gorette	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0782157815	Female
103	Nyuransanzumuhire Marie Gorette	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0782157815	Female
104	Nzeyimana Emmanuel	Mukura	Rango a	Kabahona	0788827991	Male
105	Nzigiyimana Celestin	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0784860230	Male
106	Rukundo Deo Gaston	Mukura	Rangoa	Gaseke	0788736239	Male
107	Sabimana Tharcise	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0722004612	Male
108	Shumbusho Emile	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0787632126	Male
109	Sibururema Alexis	Mukura	Rango a	Mpaza	0780020321	Female
110	Tuyishime Jean Claude	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0785554225	Male
111	Tuyishime Jean Claude	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0785554225	Male
112	Ufiteyesu Etienne	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0785150877	Male
113	Ufiteyesu Etienne	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0785150877	Male
114	Ukize Baraza Jean De Dieu	Mukura	Rango A	Gaseke	0728600151	Male
115	Usenga Dieudonne	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0784405124	Male
116	Usenga Dieudonne	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0784405124	Male
117	Uwabakurikiza Abubakar	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788535068	Male
118	Uwabakurikiza Abubakar	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788535068	Male
119	Uwamugira Maxime	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788419081	Male
120	Uwamugira Maxime	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788419081	Male
121	Uwase Hasina	Ngoma	Kabutare	Bukinanyana	0788683363	Female
122	Uwase Hasina	Ngoma	Kabutare	Bukinanyana	0788683363	Female
123	Uwimana Josephine	Mukura	Rango a	Agakombe	0788559802	Female
124	Uwineza Immaculee	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788800032	Female
125	Uwineza Immaculee	Ngoma	Butare	Bukinanyana	0788800032	Female
126	Uwizeyimana Alice	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0723227284	Female
127	Uyisabye Albertine	Mukura	Rango a	Agakera	0784075152	Female
128	Yankurije Valentine	Tumba	Cyarwa	Mukoni	0725916118	Female