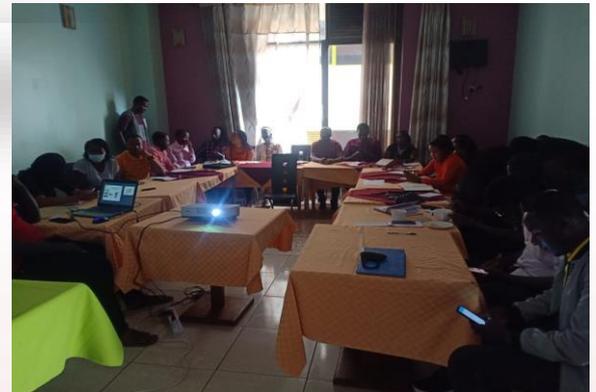




# RWANDA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT RUDP II PHASE 3 FOR MUSANZE CITY



## RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN



# **ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) AND RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS (RAP) FOR RWANDA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (RUDP II - PHASE 3) – MUSANZE SECONDARY CITY**

## **DRAFT RAP REPORT**

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## 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. 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.

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 Plan ("RAP") for the infrastructure development in the Musanze Secondary City 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

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 7YGP      | 7 Years Government Programme                          |
| AAP       | Annual Action Plan                                    |
| COS       | Civil Society Organizations                           |
| DCF       | Discounted Cash Flow                                  |
| DDC       | District Development Committee                        |
| DDP       | District development plans                            |
| DLOs      | District Land Offices                                 |
| DRC       | Depreciated Replacement Cost                          |
| EA        | Environment Assessment                                |
| EDPRS     | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies |
| ESIA      | Environment and Social Impact Assessment              |
| ESMF      | Environmental and Social Management Framework         |
| FS        | Feasibility Studies.                                  |
| GBV       | Gender Based Violence                                 |
| GDP       | Gross Domestic Product                                |
| GIS       | Geographical Information System                       |
| GoR       | Government of Rwanda                                  |
| GRC       | Grievance Redress Committee                           |
| GRM       | Grievance Redress Mechanism                           |
| HH        | Household Head  |
| ID        | Identification Document                               |
| IRPV      | Institute of Real Property Valuers                    |
| LODA      | Local Administrative Entities Development Agency      |
| LRP       | Livelihood Restoration Plan                           |
| 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                            |
| MOE       | Ministry of Environment                               |
| MTEF      | Medium-Term Expenditure Framework                     |
| NGO       | Non-Governmental Organizations                        |
| NLR       | National Laws of Rwanda                               |
| NMT       | Non-motorized transport                               |
| NST1      | National Strategy for Transformation                  |
| OMU       | Open Market Value                                     |
| OVC       | Orphans and Vulnerable Children                       |
| PAHs      | Project affected Households                           |
| PAIs      | Project affected institutions                         |
| PAP       | Project Affected Person                               |
| PAPs      | Project affected persons                              |
| PAS       | Public Address System                                 |

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| PCDP  | Public Consultation and Disclosure Procedures |
| PMU   | Project Management Unit                       |
| PPP   | Public Private Partnership                    |
| PWDs  | People with Disabilities                      |
| RAP   | Resettlement Action Plan                      |
| RDB   | Rwanda Development Board                      |
| REG   | Rwanda Energy Group                           |
| REMA  | Rwanda Environment Management Authority       |
| RGB   | Rwanda Governance Board                       |
| RHA   | Rwanda Housing Authority                      |
| RIT   | RAP Implementation Team                       |
| RNL   | Rwanda National Laws                          |
| RoW   | Right of Way                                  |
| RPF   | Resettlement Policy Framework                 |
| RRA   | Rwanda Revenue Authority                      |
| RSC   | Resettlement Steering Committee               |
| RTDA  | Rwanda Transport Development Agency           |
| RTW   | Retaining Wall                                |
| RUDP  | Rwanda Urban Development Project              |
| RWF   | Rwandan Francs                                |
| SOE   | Standard operating environment                |
| SPIU: | Single Project Implementation Unit            |
| SSP   | Sector Strategic Plans                        |
| UPI   | Unique Parcel Identifier                      |
| VBA   | Vision Basic for Application                  |
| VOC   | Vehicle Operating Costs                       |
| WASAC | Water and Sanitation Corporation              |
| WB    | World Bank                                    |
| WHO   | World Health Organization                     |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### **Background**

The Government of Rwanda is implementing the Urban Development Project (RUDP) II phase 3 with financing from the World Bank (WB) through the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), with Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) as the agency responsible for the overall technical and fiduciary oversight and Musanze District Administration being the project proponent. The investment projects aims to improve urban management, infrastructure services and local economic development Musanze Secondary City. The investment projects (under RUDP II phase 3) aims to improve urban management, infrastructure services and local economic development in Musanze secondary city. The key project components prioritised for implementation under RUDP II Phase 3 in Musanze Secondary City include; Eight (8) roads and one (1) standalone drain.

### **Authority of the Report**

LODA commissioned Consultant to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Proposed Project as well as prepare Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) study to provide mitigation measures for the envisaged expropriation. The ESIA Report for Musanze RUDP II phase 3 is presented as a separate report. In the context of this study, this document is a RAP for RUDP II phase 3 in Musanze Secondary City. This RAP has been prepared in compliance with the applicable laws of Rwanda and WB's Environmental and Social Framework with particular emphasis on Environmental and Social Standard (ESS)1, ESS 2, ESS5 and ESS10. In reference to the policy provisions of the World Bank, a RAP is compulsory for Musanze city since the selected projects within the city will affect more than two hundred (200) persons albeit in different ways; displacement of people, partial demolition of their shelter/fixed assets including disruption of business activities and sources of livelihood and associated impacts.

### **Study Approach and Methodology**

The approach adopted in preparing this RAP employed both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was collected from official records available at National, Regional and District levels as well as review of policy documents and national legislative frameworks. Primary data was generated through field surveys, interviews and dialogues with the PAPs, community members and other identified stakeholders.

### **Valuation Methodology**

The valuation methodology employed in this project is full replacement cost in compliance to the RPF and World Bank ESS5. The process was therefore informed by and based on the principles of the entitlement matrix which included; A participatory framework for consultations with affected persons and communities; 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; 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-off date 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. Detailed methodology employed is presented in chapter 2 of this report.

### **Stakeholder Engagement**

Stakeholder engagement forums included: one (1) sensitization workshop meeting, Census & Door to Door Interviews during the social economic survey; one (1) key informants' workshop with Musanze District RUDP II Phase 3 officers; one (1) Focus Group Discussions - one with the women and the other with youth and Validation Workshop. Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. **The cut-off date for Musanze District was set for 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020**, which marked the end of census survey for the district. Similarly, the outcomes of these stakeholder engagement are presented in detail in chapter 5 and summarized in [Chapter 6, section 6.5 Table 6-3](#).

### **Key Findings from Census, Expropriation & Socioeconomic Survey Exercise**

#### **Socio-Economic Profiles of Affected PAPs.**

The socio-economic survey was conducted from 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020 on all the PAPs. A total of six hundred and twenty (620) PAPs, including one hundred and thirty-eight (138) households (with a total of 580 HH members), five (5) formal and thirty-six (36) informal business operators are affected by the proposed project. The Survey was conducted with the view of determining the existing socio-economic conditions of PAPs and how the project might impact them. Specifically, the following thematic socio-economic indicators of PAPs were surveyed: Gender, Age Distribution, Educational status, Employment status, Type of businesses, and Income category. The detailed outcome of the Socio-economic survey is analysed in [chapter 5 of this report](#).

Consequently a **total of three (3) vulnerable PAPs** were identified and a follow-up exercise conducted where they were consulted and the special assistance measures to prevent disproportional impacts among such groups suggested in section 5.12. Attention was paid on how to use productive assets such as land and other community resources; and the implications for resettlement planning and identification of mitigation measures including special assistance that can be extended to such vulnerable groups. (*See detailed analysis and proposed supplementary assistance section 5.12*)

#### **Project Impacts and Strategy to Minimise them**

A total of **two hundred and forty five (245) partially** affected and **four (4) fully** affected land parcels (from 78 residential, 165 agricultural, 5 commercial and 1 religious properties) with an aggregate land size of 21998.9m<sup>2</sup> which translates to 5.44acres or thereabout, are earmarked to be acquired in Musanze Secondary City. Accordingly, the

value of land, crops and structures expropriated is 123,771,050.00RWF, 9,202,176.00RWF and 259,828,110.10RWF respectively as in [table 3-3 under subsection 3.5.1](#).

There were three categories of Informal Business PAPs operating from the road reserves; 1st Category (17PAPs), 2nd Category (14PAPs) and 3rd Category (5PAPs).The detailed description of these categories in [section 5.6.3 on Business Income](#).

The project registered indirect loss of trading area and by extension loss of livelihood for the 3<sup>rd</sup> category with **five (5) informal PAPs** (all men). This category relied on regular trade from the project road reserves as their 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 in formal markets. The project therefore proposes livelihood restoration programs for these PAPs and sets aside a budget for the same as in the section below. (*See detailed analysis in section 5.6.2 and [Livelihood Restoration plan section 7.4.1](#)*)

The project also set aside a budget for relocation and repair of any damaged public service lines or utilities during the implementation phase of this project as seen in [Section 7.4.2](#).

### **RAP Implementation Budget and Schedule for Musanze Secondary City**

The total Expropriation cost at full replacement cost for the city is 412,441,403.00 RWF which is inclusive of the 5% allowance to cater for disturbance and economic losses. The project also set aside contingency budget of 82,488,280.60 RWF representing 20% of the total expropriation. In addition, Costs of Restoring registered livelihood Loss is 3,400,000 RWF, Cost of Relocating Utilities estimated at 350,000,000 RWF, cost of Training & Operationalization of GRC 9,600,000 RWF as detailed in [table 7-2 under 7.5](#). Project monitoring and evaluation mechanism for RUDP II phase 3 will be internal, it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District as part of mundane duties as per terms of service.

### **Proposed Implementation Arrangements**

The RAP implementation arrangements include:

- A ten-month (10months) implementation schedule;
- **Grievance Redress Mechanism**; These includes; Project Grievances Redress Committee (4 committees formed in Musanze and more than 30% of committee members are women) and Channel for Gender Based Violence – GBV taskforce (see section 9.3)
- A monitoring and evaluation framework that has provisions for both internal and external monitoring processes;

[The Implementation schedule is as shown in table 10-2 under section 10.6](#)

## **INCAMAKE Y'IGIKORWA**

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### **Iriburiro**

Guverinoma y'u Rwanda irimo gushyira mu bikorwa gahunda y'umushinga wo guteza imbere imijyi (RUDP) II mu cyiciro cyayo cya 3 ku nkunga ya banki y'isi binyuze muri ministere y'ibikorwa remezo(MININFRA) ,ikigo cy'igihugu gishinzwe iterambere(LODA)nk'umuhuzabikorwa n'umugenzuzi ndetse n'ubuyobozi bw'Akarere ka Musanze nk'umugenerwa bikorwa. Intego y'ibanze y'umushinga wo guteza imbere imijyi ndetse nuguteza imbere ibikorwa remezo mu buryo burambye kandi bunoze. Mu karere ka Musanze , ibyibanze bizitabwaho cyane mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa byuyu mushinga mu karere ka Musanze bigizwe no : kwagura ibikorwa mur'ako karere ka Musanze harimo: imihanda 8 na ruhurura/ umuferege 1.

### **Abahagarariye raporo**

LODA yashyizeho inzobere kugirango zikore ibijyanye n'ibidukikije n'ingaruka zaba ku mibereho ya muntu ku mushinga uteganywa ndetse bategure n'inyigo ya RAP kugirango horoshywe Gahunda yo kwimura abantu. Raporo ya ESIA ya RUDP II yateguwe ukwayo mu buryo butandukanywe . Mu njyana yiyi nyigo,iyi nyandiko ni iya RAP mu karere ka Musanze. Iyi RAP yateguwe hifashishijwe amategeko akoreshwa mu Rwanda n'amahame ya banki y'isi arebana n'ibidukikije ndetse nimibereho rusange hibandwa cyane ku bidukikije ndetse n'urwego rwimibereho(ESS)1,ESS2, ESS5 na ESS10.. hagendewe ku mahame ya banki y'isi, mu karere ka Musanze hazaba RAP kuko umushinga uzakorerwa muri uyu muji uzagiraho ingaruka abantu barenze(200) mu buryo bitandukanye nko kwimura abantu, gusenya igice kimwe cy'imitungo yabo itimukanwa harimo kubangamira ibikorwa by'ubucuruzi n'aho abantu bakora imibereho ndetse nizindi ngaruka zishamikiye kuri izo.

### **UKO INYIGO YAKOZWE N'UBURYO BWAKORESHEJWE.**

Mu gutegura iyi RAP hakoreshejwe amakuru yakusaniywe ndetse nandi makuru yari yarakusaniywe. Amakuru yari yarakusaniywe yakoreshejwe ni amakuru yari yarafashwe mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko yari mu bubiko ku rwego rw'igihugu ndetse no ku rwego rw'akarere kuko twasomye ibitabo byamabwiriza ndetse n'ibindi bitabo by'amategeko. Amakuru yakusaniywe ni amakuru yakuwe ahazakorerwa uyu mushinga binyuze mu biganiro mbonankubone n'abaturage bazagirwaho ingaruka nishyirwa mu bikorwa byuyu mushinga,abahagarariye abandi ndetse nabandi bafatanyabikorwa.

### **Uburyo bwakoreshejwe mu igenagaciro**

Uburyo bwakoreshejwe mu igenagaciro muri uyu mushinga ryagendeye kandi ryashingiye ku mahame agenga uburenganzira bwo kugira uruhare mu bikorwa bigizwe: kugira uruhare rwo kuvugana mbere nabazagirwaho ingaruka ndetse n'abantu muri rusange,guteganya uburyo bwo kwishyura abazatakaza ubutaka n'ubundi bufasha aho bukenewe ku bafite ibyangombwa byemewe n'amategeko byubutaka no kubatari bafite oibyangombwa byubutaka mu gihe ibarura

ryatangiraga gukorwa ariko bakaba bafite icyemeza ko ubwo butaka cyangwa se uwo mutungo bawufiteho uburenganzira, abadafite impapuro zemewe namategeko zerekana ko cyangwa izibahesha uburenganzira kuri ubwo butaka bafite, niba batuye/bafite ubutaka buzakorerwaho uyu mushinga mbere yuko gusoza igikorwa cyibarura kirangira no guteganya kwishyura umutungo cyangwa se ubutaka n'ingaruka ku mibereho nk'ibiciro bizatangwa ku bantu bose bakwiriye kwishyurwa. Amakuru arambuye ari mugika cya 2 cyiyi raport.

### **Uruhare rw'abafatanyabikorwa**

Uruhare rwabafatanyabikorwa rugizw: inama imwe(1) isobanura imiterere y'umushinga ndetse n'ibarura n'ikiganiro gikozwe umuryango ku wundi kubijyanye n'imibereho rusange ndetse n'ubukungu, ikiganiro 1 numuyobozi uhagarariye RUDP II icyiciro cya 3, ibiganiro 2 bikorewe mu matsinda, kimwe kigizwe n'itsinda ry'abagore ikindi kigizwe n'itsinda ryurubyiruko ndetse n'igikorwa cyigenagaciro. kumenyekanisha umunsi wo gusoza byavuzwe mu nama rusange yahuje abaturage isobanura imiterere y'umushinga. umunsi wo gusoza umujyi wa Musanze yari itariki 13 ugushyngi 2020, akaba ariwo munsi wasoje ibarura mu karere. ibyavuye muri uru ruhare rw'abafatanyabikorwa mu buryo burambuye bwatanzwe mu gika cya 5 ndetse bikorwa mu magambo make mu gika cya 6 mu gice cya 6.5 mu mbonerahamwe 6-3.

### **Ibyavuye mu ibarura,igenagaciro no mu biganiro by'imibereho ndetse n'ubukungu**

#### **Ishusho y'imibereho ndetse n'ubukungu byabazagirwaho ingaruka nuyu mushinga**

Isuzuma rigamije kureba imibereho n'ubukungu byabazagirwaho ingaruka nuyu mushinga ryakozwe kuva ku itariki ya 10 ugushyngi 2020 risoza kuwa 13 ugushyngi 2020 ku bantu bose bazagirwaho ingaruka nuyu mushinga, iri suzuma ryakoze kugirango harebwe uko imibereho ndetse n'ubukungu byabaturage bazagirwaho ingaruka nishyirwa mu bikorwa ryuyu mushinga ndetse n'ingaruka bizabagiraho. byumwihariko izi ngingo zikurikira zarabajijwe mu kureba imibereho ndetse n'ubukungu ku bazagirwaho ingaruka nishyirwa mu bikorwa ryuyu mushinga: igitsina, icyiciro cy'imyaka abarizwamo, amashuri yize, ibigendanye n'umurimo, ubwoko bw'ubucuruzi ndetse n'icyiciro cyibyo yinjiza. Amakuru arambuye yibyavuye mu ibaza rireba imibereho ndetse n'ubukungu byasobanuwe mu gika cya 5 cyiyi raporo.

Mu byavuye muri iri baza, inyigo yabonye umubare muto wabazatakaza uburyo babagaho. Hakiyongeraho abantu 3 batishoboye babonetsemo ndetse n'umukoro wakoze wo kubakurikirana hagamijwe kureba ingamba z'ubufasha bw'umwihariko kugirango hirindwe ingaruka zitari nziza muri iri tsinda ryabantu nkuko byasabwe mu cyiciro cya 5.12. hitawe cyane mu buryo bwo gukoresha ibintu bibyara umusaruro nk'ubutaka ndetse nibindi biboneka hafi aho, ingaruka zingamba zo kwimura abantu hiyongereyemo ubufasha bwihariye bushobora kwagurwa kuri iryo tsinda ryabantu batishoboye. (reba amakuru arambuye ndetse nibyifuzo byubufasha burenzeho bahabwa mu cyiciro cya 5.12)

### **Ingaruka z'umushinga ndetse n'ingamba zo kuzigabanya**

Igiteranyo cy'ibibanza bizagirwaho ingaruka ni Magana abiri mirongo ine nabitanu(245) , bane (4)ibibanza byabo bizagirwaho ingaruka muburyo bwuzuye ,( (78 bituwemo 165 byubuhinzi ,1 ni umutungo w'idini ,5 hakorerwa ibikorwa byubucuruzi) bizangizwa bifite ubutaka bungana mu kigereranyo cya metero kare 21998.9 bikaba bingana cyangwa se byenda kungana na are 5.44, nubwo butaka bwashyizweho ibimenyetso bigaragarira amaso ko bukenewe mu karere ka Musanze. Kubera iyo mpamvu agaciro k'ubutaka,imyaka ndetse n'inyubako bigomba kwishyurwa ni 123,771,050.00 RWF, 9,202,176.00 RWF na 259,828,110.10RWF nkuko byagaragajwe mu mbonerahamwe 3-3 mu cyiciro 3.5.1

Hari hariho ibyiciro 3 byabazagirwaho ingaruka nuyu mushinga bakora ubucuruzi butanditse bakorera ku nkengero z'imihanda: icyiciro cya 1 (abazagirwaho ingaruka ni 17) icyiciro cya 2 (abazagirwaho ingaruka ni 14) icyiciro cya 3 (abazagirwaho ingaruka ni 5) amakuru arambuye asobanura ibi byiciroari mu cyiciro cya 5.6.3 muni yibyo ubucuruzi bwinjiza.

Umushinga wabaruye ibihombo bitari ibyako kanya ku hantu hakorerwa ubucuruzi nahandi hazatakaza uburyo bwo kubaho mu iyagura ku cyiciro cya 3 ni abantu 5 bose nabagabo. Iki cyiciro kirebana n'ubucuruzi bwa buri muni bukorerwa mu nkengero z'umuhanda bukaba aribwo bufasha ababukora kubaho ubuzima bwa buri muni.

Iyagurwa ryuyu mushinga wo gukora imihanda izagira ingaruka ku bucuruzi bwaba bantu kuko bazaba badashobora kongera gukora nkuko bisanzwe kuva aho imiterere y'ubucuruzi bwabo mu buryo bwemewe n'amategeko bahamagarirwa kujya gukorera mu masoko yemewe.umushinga watanze igitekerezo cya gahunda yo gufasha abo bazagirwaho izo ngaruka kongera kwiyubaka ko hagira amafaranga ashirwa ku ruhande nkuko bigaragara hasi.(reba amakuru arambuye mu cyiciro cya 5.6.2 na gahunda yo kuzahura imibereho mu cyiciro cya 7.4.1

Umushinga kandi uteganya ko hashyirwa ku ruhande amafaranga azifashishwa mu kwimura abantu no gusana ibikorwa rusange nk'imiyoboro cyangwa se ibikorwa remezo mu gihe cyo gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga nkuko bigaragara mu cyiciro 7.4.2

### **Ingengo y'imari yo gushyira mu bikorwa RAP na Gahunda mu mujyi wa Musanze**

Agaciro k'amafaranga yose akenewe ni 412,441,403.00 AS mu kwimura abantu hishyuwe byose hiyongereyemo 5% yo kwimura abantu . kandi uteganya ingengo y'imari ku bintu bishobora gutungurana ya 82,488,280,60RWF bingana na 20% by'amafaranga yose azakoreshwa mu kwimura abantu. hakiyongeraho kuri icyo giteranyo cyavuzwe, amafaranga angana na 3,400,000RWF ashirwa ku ruhande yifashishwa mu gushyirwa imibereho ababa mu karere ka Musanze bazagerwaho n'igihombo, igiciro cyo kwimura ibikorwa remezo angana na 350,000,000 RWF,nkuko bivugwa birambuye muri 7-2 muni ya 7-5. igiciro cy'amahugurwa & n'ikoreshwa ryibazana ingaruka kuri leta 9,600,000RWF. Ishyirwa mu bikorwa ndetse nubugenzuzi bwuyu mushinga bizakorwa n'abakozi basanzweho ba LODA

SPIU n'abahagarariye ubuyobozi bw'akarere bazaba batoranijwe gukurikirana iyo mirimo.

### **Inama z'uburyo bwishyirwa mu bikorwa**

ishyirwa mu bikorwa rya RAP rigizwe:

- **Uburyo bwo gukemura amakimbirane** -ibi bigizwe: akanama nkemurampaka(mu karere ka Musanze hatowe komite 4 zakanama nkemurampaka aho abarenze 30% byabanyamuryango ari abagore ndetse nurubuga rushinzwe kurwanya ihohoterwa. Abashinzwe kurwanya ihohoterwa(reba icyiciro cya 9.3)
- gahunda yishyirwa mu bikorwa y'amezi 10;
- gukurikirana no kugenzura imirimo yose iteganyijwe gukorwa haba mu igenamari n'igihe cyo gushyira mubikorwa .

# **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 2020 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 service 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 Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA). In terms of project administration and oversight, the project is under Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA). The agency is responsible for overall technical and fiduciary oversight of RUDP while the project proponent is Musanze and respective district administrations of the participating secondary cities. RUDP project is implemented in phases in the secondary cities with RUDP phase 1 already successfully implemented, RUDP phase 2 is under implementation at various stages of completion. The current study is for RUDP II phase 3 within Musanze secondary city.

### **1.1.2 Project Objectives**

The main objective of the project RUDP II phase 3 is to provide basic infrastructure through strategic identification, selection, and implementation of investments and promoting inclusive cities through effective approaches to upgrading unplanned settlement. Among the urban infrastructure being considered are upgrading of roads, standalone drains, street lighting, and electricity supply to communities in six secondary cities of Rwanda: Muhanga, Huye, Nyagatare, Rusizi, Rubavu and Musanze, which are also the headquarters of the respective districts.

## **1.2 Authority of the Report**

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The Government of Rwanda is implementing the programme RUDP with financing from WB through MININFRA with project administration and oversight being a responsibility of Local Administrative Development Entities Agency. LODA screened investment projects under RUDP II phase 3 to be implemented in Musanze secondary city and in the other 5 secondary cities against World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) to assess which Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) are triggered by the project. Based on this assessment LODA established that RUDP II phase 3 investments in the current scope triggers Environmental and Social Standard 1:

Assessment and Management of Environmental, Social Risks and Impacts (ESS1), Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) inter alia other WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) including ESS 2 and ESS10. ESS1 and ESS5 requires the project proponent/ Borrower to conduct environmental and social assessment of projects proposed to inform the design of the project(s), and be used to identify mitigation measures and actions and to improve decision making. In addition, whenever a project is bound to occasion project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use leading to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, resulting in loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) or both, the project proponent is required to prepare Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) and/or Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) to provide mitigation measures for the envisaged physical and economic displacement occasioned by proposed project(s) implementation.

From the foregoing, LODA commissioned ECMN limited (lead firm) in Joint venture with ECOLEAD Consultants limited herein after referred to as the ‘Consultant’ to conduct Environmental and Social Impact Assessment on the Proposed Project as well as prepare Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans and/or Resettlement Action Plans Study to provide mitigation measures for the envisaged expropriation. The ESIA Report for RUDP II phase 3 is presented as a separate report. This RAP has been prepared in compliance with the applicable laws of Rwanda, RUDP II safeguard policy documents and WB’s Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5). In reference to the policy provisions of the World Bank, RAP is compulsory for Musanze secondary city since selected projects within the city will affect more than two hundred (200) persons albeit in different ways; displacement of people, partial demolition of their shelter/fixed assets including disruption of business activities and sources of livelihood and associated impacts. In the context of this study, this document is a Resettlement Action Plan for Rwanda Urban Development Project (II) phase 3 for Musanze secondary city within the jurisdiction of Musanze District.

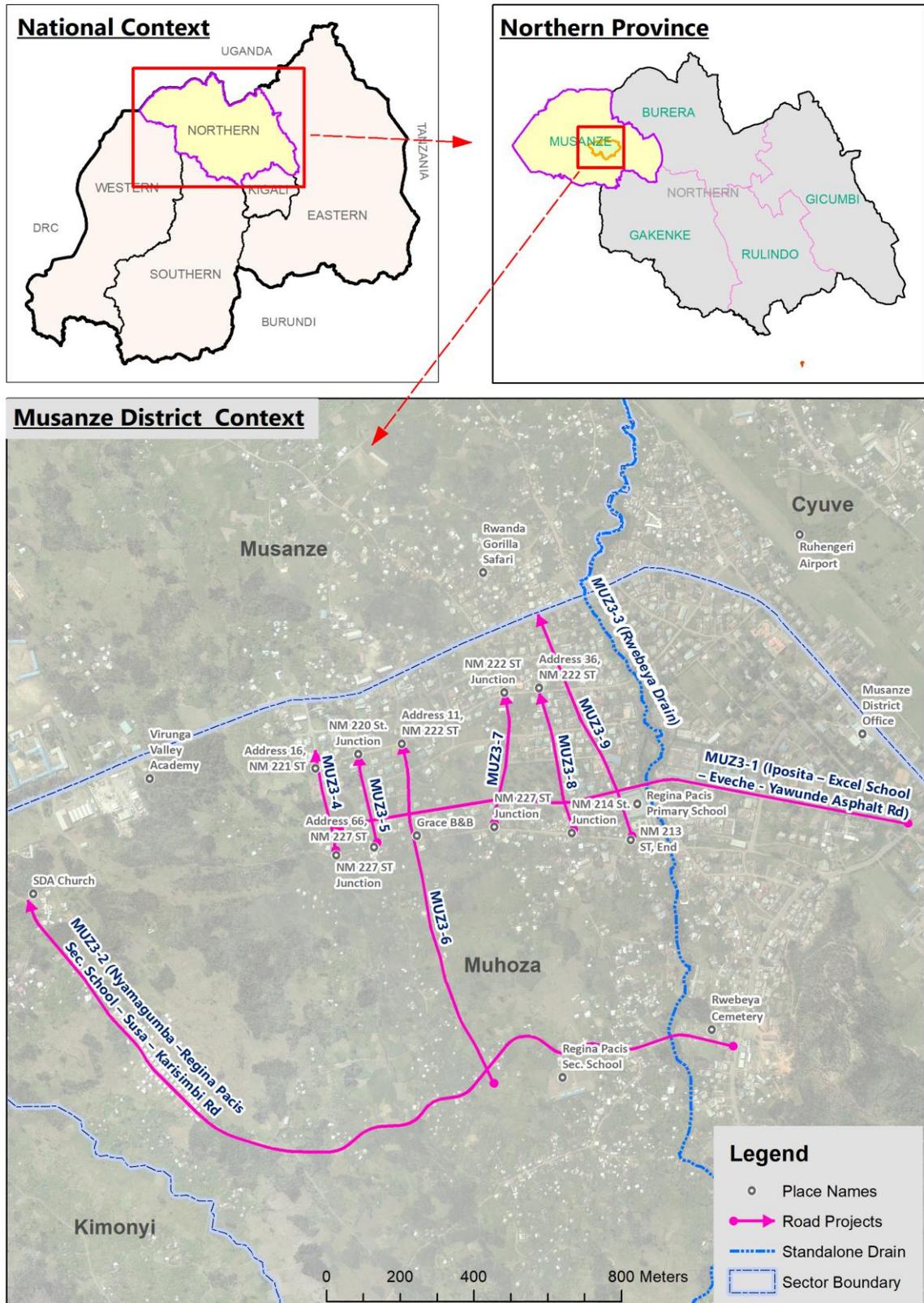
### **1.3 Project Location**

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The proposed road project is located in Musanze secondary city within Musanze district. The project traverses three Sectors (Cyuve, Muhoza and Musanze), three Cells (Cyabagarura, Ruhengeri and Rwebeya) and Nine Villages within the Musanze Secondary City.

Figure 1-1 shows the location of the project area in the national and local context.

**Figure 1-1: Location of the Study Area in National and Local Context**



Source: Consultant, 2020

## **1.4 Project Justification.**

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Preliminary analysis and evidence from the ESIA/RAP reconnaissance visit indicated that the project implementation will occasion environmental and social impacts, including land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. According to WB-ESS, specifically ESS5, the standard requires the developer or their representatives to undertake appropriate levels of assessment commensurate with project categorization. Schedule five under section 1, enlarging and Widening of Public roads is listed under projects (all projects that fall into Category IV) for which an ESIA and RAP is mandatory. From the foregoing, the applicability of ESS5 is established during the initial environmental and social assessment described in ESS. Consequently, as part of compliance requirements for WB funded projects, the Government of Rwanda through LODA is obligated to prepare a detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Planning (RAP) in conformity with the National and WB Environment and Social Framework (ESF) following triggered Environment and Social Standards (ESSs).

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

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The purpose of this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is to provide a strategy for compensation and resettlement to people affected by the proposed infrastructure projects. The goal of this RAP is to minimize the negative economic and social impacts due to involuntary resettlement and/or relocation arising from the proposed project. The specific objectives of the assignment were as follows:

- To raise awareness and effectively consult affected person and other stakeholders and provide them opportunity to participate in all key stages of developing and implementing the RAP.
- To identify project affected persons (PAPs) and their properties, livelihood activities and determine compensation and resettlement packages.
- To undertake a socio-economic survey of the affected persons in order to determine eligibility and entitlements for resettlement and livelihood restoration; and establish indicators for monitoring and evaluation.
- Provide proposals for resettlement options particularly for the vulnerable PAPs
- To identify economically displaced and vulnerable groups and recommend measures through which they can be assisted in their efforts to resettle and improve their livelihoods.
- To establish a Grievance resolution mechanism to address any grievances arising from the displacement throughout the project cycle.

## 1.6 Guiding Principles for the RAP

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In developing this RAP, a number of principles have been followed. These principles are based on the objectives of the ESS5<sup>1</sup> of the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework (ESF). The objectives are outlined below:

- i. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, where unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- ii. To avoid forced eviction.
- iii. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (i) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- iv. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- v. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- vi. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

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<sup>1</sup> The ESS 5 (Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement) recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. It may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

## 1.7 RAP Scope

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The scope of this RAP is based on the ToRs and covers the development of the RAP for implementation. This RAP covers land acquisition and related impacts by:

- i. Pegging out the proposed Right of Way (RoW),
- ii. Identifying, disclosing relevant project information and consulting PAPs and other stakeholders guided by a well-developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP),
- iii. Undertaking a quick review of the country system for involuntary resettlement and identifying gaps in the country system vis-à-vis ESS5.
- iv. Identifying the nature, extent and value of losses and prepare an inventory of the affected lands and other assets and their owners
- v. Conducting a socio-economic survey as per the process prescribed in the ESS 5,
- vi. Proposing a fair and equitable mitigation or compensation measures,
- vii. Proposing additional conditions or enhancement measures for improving the quality of life of PAPs, including special assistance measures vulnerable PAPs,
- viii. Establishing a credible community-based Grievances Mechanism (GM),
- ix. Proposing implementation arrangements for the RAP,
- x. Proposing monitoring and evaluation methodology for RAP implementation, including reporting arrangements
- xi. Preparing and submitting the RAP report following the contents as prescribed in the ESS 5 and ToRs.

## **1.8 Report Format**

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The report is presented in ten chapters as follows:

Chapter 1: Introduction;

Chapter 2: RAP Methodology

Chapter 3: Project Description

Chapter 4: Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

Chapter 5: Socio-Economic Profile of Project Affected Persons

Chapter: 6: Public Consultation and Project Disclosure

Chapter 7: Impacts of the Project

Chapter 8: Institutional Arrangements of Implementation of the RAP

Chapter 9: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Chapter10: Monitoring and Evaluation

## **2 RAP METHODOLOGY**

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### **2.1 Overview**

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This chapter describes the procedures and methodology that has been followed in preparing this RAP including; reconnaissance or inception visit; stakeholders' identification, mapping and consultation, identifying PAPs and their properties, cadastral and valuation assessment, identification and consultation with vulnerable social groups including identifying special and vulnerability assistance considerations, socio-economic assessment and profiles of the PAPs; and RAP preparation.

The methodology and approach adopted in preparing this RAP is consistent with the policies and processes detailed in the legal and policy requirements of the Government of Rwanda and as well as the WB safeguard standards especially ESS5, ESS10, ESS1 and ESS7 and ESS8 as outlined in the TORs. The methodology for RAP preparation has been based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from official records available at National, Regional and District levels. The primary data was generated through interviews and dialogues with the PAPs, community members and other identified stakeholders in the project area.

The study was conducted in two Phases: pre-survey and survey Phases.

### **2.2 Phase 1: Pre-Survey Activities**

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#### **2.2.1 Collection and Review of Key Stakeholders**

This Phase intended to familiarize with the project proponent and important stakeholders to identify and collect available literature and to scope the activities. This involved a two-pronged approach;

- a) Discussions with LODA RUDP II coordinator and line officers in charge of the project both at LODA and district level and other relevant stakeholders.
- b) Collection of available relevant project information. Consultations held with the feasibility study consultants to understand project specific information. Literature review of final feasibility study reports and engineering plans of all project sub-components that would be implemented. This assessment formed the basis for identification of key stakeholders.

## **2.2.2 Rapid Reconnaissance Survey to Familiarize with Field Activities**

Following the review and consultations, rapid preliminary field visits to all the 6 secondary cities and the CoK was conducted as part of ground verification exercise. This provided the basis for field research preparation and helped the consultant to appreciate the project scope. The objective was among other things to assess the magnitude and types of impacts associated with the project (Identify PAPs) and single out mechanisms of minimizing the magnitude of these impacts, to enable the consultant to marshal a team for undertaking the study/determine required human resource, required logistical support, sieve emerging issues that need to be solved proactively by the client or jointly with the consultant to achieve study objectives within provided timelines as well as helping the consultant in developing an accurate and practical work plan for the conducting the assignment.

## **2.2.3 Scoping and Other Pre-Survey activities**

Both the review and rapid reconnaissance survey helped in finalizing the study instruments and inception report detailing the final methodology and work plan.

## **2.3 Phase II: Survey Activities**

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

- Review and Analysis of the Secondary Data/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.

### **2.3.1 Review and Analysis of Secondary Data**

The RAP development started with the review and analysis of the secondary data (Desktop Studies) related to the proposed road projects. A review of the national and international laws and polices, other relevant project related studies, documents and plans as well as the standards of the World Bank's ESS5 on Land Acquisition and Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement was undertaken including a gap analysis between local and international Standards (and, in case of any discrepancy between the two sets of standards, those most advantageous to PAPs prevailed). This will continue to be updated as when necessary and is reflected in chapter 3. The review of secondary data is significant in several ways including refining the methodology for

the whole RAP. The output of secondary data review informed the RAP report. The following documents among others were reviewed:

- The World Bank Environmental and Social Framework ESF (2018)
- RUDP II Resettlement Policy Framework (RFP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Labour Management Plan (LMP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan and previously prepared and cleared RUDP II Musanze Secondary City RAPs.
- Musanze City feasibility Study Report (Volume 1 &2) 2020.
- IFC-PS05
- IFC Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan IFC (2002)
- Rwanda policy frameworks.
- Rwanda expropriation law.
- District profiling document.
- Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 5 (EICV 5) by national institute of statistics of Rwanda.

### **2.3.2 Site Verification and Assessment**

As part of the inception phase, a reconnaissance field visit was made to the project area from Monday 28<sup>th</sup> September to 8<sup>th</sup> October 2020. In Musanze city, reconnaissance tour was conducted on 30<sup>th</sup>, October and 1<sup>st</sup> November. The objective of the reconnaissance visit was to gain a general understanding and appreciation of the environmental, ecological, settlement pattern and socio-economic conditions along the proposed road project; introduce the project to the key stakeholders and strengthen the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP); generate key issues for consideration during detailed assessment studies, guide the selection of study methods, and respective data collection tools; and generate initial and conclusive evidence about potential risks and impacts that may arise out of project implementation.

The team used alignment transect walks/drive through(s), preliminary key informant interviews and discussions, and observations using checklists. The reconnaissance visits marked the beginning of formal consultations with districts and regional level stakeholders. Thereafter, Tools were developed that guided the detailed studies and activities that have resulted in the development of this RAP.

### **2.3.3 Sensitization and Public Consultations/Stakeholder Engagement of PAPs**

Effective Public Consultation and Stakeholder engagements were conducted based on Resettlement Policy Framework and ESS 10 of the World Bank ESF, assignment ToRs, and partial requirements of ESS5 and ESS1. All in all, project developer is supposed to identify, disclose to and consult all relevant project stakeholders during RAP preparation and implementation. To achieve this requirement and as part of this activity, SEP developed under RUDP Phase II guided stakeholder engagements during RAP development. The SEP will also guide further consultations throughout RAP

implementation and project development. The contents of the initial and detailed disclosure and consultation phases are indicated in Chapter 5.

**(a) Public Meetings**

PAPs sensitization workshop was held on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2020 in Muhoza sector, Ruhengeri Cell, Susa village. The PAPs were sensitized about the project and the probability of physical and economic displacement to allow for construction of RUDP II Phase 3 project roads. A cut -off date for eligibility was set during these meetings as 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020. [\*Minutes of meeting are presented in Appendix 2 of this Report.\*](#)

**(b) 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.

Table 2-1 summarizes the public consultation plan in Musanze city with table 2-2 summarizing the preliminary stakeholder analysis.

**Table 2-1: Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.**

| <b>Activity</b>                                 | <b>Target Groups /areas</b> | <b>Methods/Tec hniques</b>                       | <b>Purpose</b>   |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| <b>Sensitization</b>                            | All PAPs                    | Community dialogues                              | Sensitization on upcoming activities, expounding on the social-economic and valuation exercises to the PAPs, setting of cut-off-dates, setting of grievance redress committees |
| <b>Census</b>                                   | All PAPs                    | Affected Household/business Operators interviews | Inventory of affected assets   |
| <b>Social Economic Survey</b>                   | All PAP                     | Affected Household/business Operators interviews | Determination of social-economic profile and soliciting the PAPs’ view on compensation alternatives  |
| <b>Key Institution stakeholder consultation</b> | Key institutions; LODA      | Key informant interviews                         | Knowledge of the impacts of resettlement on key institutions as well as local  |

|                            |   |                     |   |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
|                            | Musanze district administration Service/Utility Providers |                     | knowledge on the best resettlement alternatives. The exercise also sought to get key persons viewpoints on how to mobilize strong support for RUDP II Phase 3 projects. |
| <b>FGDs</b>                | Special groups: Women Youth Parsons with disabilities     | Dialogues           | Knowledge of the resettlement impacts on special groups and determination of requisite special assistance   |
| <b>Validation Workshop</b> | All registered PAPs                                       | Community dialogues | Validation of PAPs data, entitlement and compensation packages declarations   |

**Table 2-2: Summary of Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis**

| <b>Stakeholder Engagement</b> | <b>Categories</b>   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Primary stakeholders          | <b>PAPs:</b> landlords, tenants, business operators, and;<br><b>Others:</b> Community leaders including the respective village heads and Musanze Administration.  |
|                               | <b>Institutions:</b><br>utility services providers;<br>Electricity Company, Water Company and Telecommunication companies with telecommunication infrastructure along proposed project roads  |
| Secondary stakeholders        | <b>Government Agencies;</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA).</li> <li>• Local Administrative Development Entities Agency (LODA).</li> <li>• Line officers in the following departments; infrastructure, urbanization and settlement, land and officer in charge of Gender and Family Promotion.</li> <li>• Sector, cell and village heads</li> </ul> |

### 2.3.4 Determination of the Socio-economic Profile of PAPs

The Consultant carried out a socio-economic survey for all affected households and Businesses (from 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> October 2020 and 14<sup>th</sup> for call backs) in line with ESS5 using both qualitative and quantitative methods. This helped establish the socio-economic profile of PAPs, extent of impacts, baseline parameters and indicators that can be measured during monitoring and evaluation, and also inform RAP Implementation. 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. By design, all PAPs were interviewed. Community consultation dialogues as well as consultations with special groups including women, youth and persons living with disability were held. Interviews were conducted in Kinyarwanda (Rwandan language). Questionnaires were filled in English by use of smart phones application (kobo collect). The PAP household head and/or spouse was targeted and the questionnaire solicited information regarding the PAPs' household demographic structure, employment and labour, property and land holdings, assets affected, educational profile, household health wellbeing and welfare, income and expenditure patterns, the anticipated impact of the proposed project activities, the preference for compensation among other issues.

The following Socio-Economic Data were collected from the PAPs during the Survey:

- ❖ PAPs' household demographic structure
- ❖ Employment and labour characteristics
- ❖ Property and landholdings
- ❖ The assets affected
- ❖ The educational profile
- ❖ Household health wellbeing and welfare
- ❖ Income and expenditure patterns
- ❖ The anticipated impact of the proposed Project implementation activities
- ❖ The preference for compensation
- ❖ Accessibility to the community resources
- ❖ Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- ❖ Perceived income restoration measures
- ❖ Grievances of affected persons and requisite redresses
- ❖ Willingness to participate in the project

To ensure that quality socio-economic data is collected the consultant undertook the following:

- Pre-testing of data collection tools.
- Employment of experienced enumerators in data collection and land acquisition surveys.
- Training all enumerators and Community Leaders about the aim and objectives of the assignment, tools to be used, question order and sequencing during interviews, question probing, questionnaire instructions, ethics and qualities of a good interviewer.
- Daily editing of Socio–Economic Survey Tools for quality control.
- Analysis of Data using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel.

### **2.3.5 Data Analysis, Quality Control and Reporting**

Quantitative PAP census data was analyzed using Microsoft Excel worksheets and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The quantitative data was presented in

the form of descriptions, frequencies, tables and percentages as detailed in Chapter 4 of this report. Qualitative data from community dialogues and key institutional stakeholders was manually analyzed around the major themes/objectives of the A/RAP. Permanent structures were assessed according to the provisions of the Laws on Property and land rights. For property ground data, the analysis was done using the AutoCAD/GIS software. Other property data collected were organized into and analyzed with Microsoft Excel Worksheets using several variables such as replacement values, cost of inputs/materials, and location of property, size and classification of trees among other considerations.

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

### **2.3.6 GIS Mapping Methodology**

#### **(a) Field Reconnaissance**

Note: *Geographic Information Systems (GIS) formed part of the whole RAP development.* During the field reconnaissance, the project location areas were mapped using a handheld GPS and preliminary data collection was done by use of the project design data which included inter-alia;

- Proposed road centerline and reserves
- Proposed drainage channels and their reserves
- Cadastre (land parcels boundaries).

#### **(b) Preparation for Fieldwork**

The identification of the Project Affected Properties was identified from the cadastre dataset provided by the client. The cadastre shows the land parcel boundaries and was overlaid with the proposed roads reserves and drainage channels reserves to depict the affected land parcels using ArcGIS Version 10.5. The resulting extract from this overlay provided an estimated land parcel that was to be expropriated including respective ground assets like buildings.

The above findings were used by the valuer to collate the same on the ground with actual measurements to come up with exact land that would need to be expropriated.

These provided a framework for preparation of fieldwork maps showing the project locations with affected structures and land parcels at a scale of 1: 5000 and 1: 10,000 to that was used as guides for data collection by the RAP team. These maps were prepared based on the designs of the proposed projects from the design team and the data collected during the reconnaissance.

Fieldwork Data was collected using GPS Essentials application on a mobile phone for the geometry of features and KoBo collect for attribute data relating the geometry captured by trained enumerators assisting in collecting of georeferenced data as per the data needs identified above.

All attribute data were tied to the land parcels for the PAPs. The data collection form on Kobo collect collected the attributes:

## UPI(Parcel No.)

- Water Lines Affected
- Land Use
- Electricity Lines Affected
- Trees Affected
- Farm Produce Affected
- Buildings Affected
- Community Water Points Affected
- Petrol Station Affected

*Consultant, 2020*

The mapping coordinate system that was used for all geospatial data is ITRF-2005 with the following parameters:

|                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Projected Coordinate System:</b> | ITRF_2005           |
| <b>Projection:</b>                  | Transverse Mercator |
| <b>False Easting:</b>               | 500000.00000000     |
| <b>False Northing:</b>              | 5000000.00000000    |
| <b>Central Meridian:</b>            | 30.00000000         |
| <b>Scale Factor:</b>                | 0.99990000          |
| <b>Latitude_Of_Origin:</b>          | 0.00000000          |
| <b>Linear Unit:</b>                 | Meter               |

### (c) Carrying out Fieldwork

Data collection carried out based on the data needs as identified above using KoBo collect and GPS Essentials.

### (d) Data Editing and Update

Data collected in the field was then edited, cleaned and updated in the GIS database.

### (e) PAs Database Design

The design for the tables of a GIS based database for the Project Affected Person's was done to yield the following information. The database was tied down to the land parcels as the primary spatial entity with several attributes as shown below. Other datasets served to give locational orientation and enrich visualization of the database in a GIS environment.

| <b>Entity</b>   | <b>Attributes</b>   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road Centerline</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geometry</li> <li>- Road Number</li> <li>- Road Name</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buildings</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geometry</li> <li>- Building Type</li> <li>- Value</li> <li>- Building Use</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Parcels</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Object ID</li> <li>- Parcel ID</li> <li>- Village</li> <li>- Province</li> <li>- District</li> <li>- Sector</li> <li>- Cell</li> <li>- Cell code</li> <li>- UPI</li> <li>- Shape Area</li> <li>- Land Owner Names</li> <li>- Owners Email Address</li> <li>- Owners Phone Number</li> <li>- Actual Area</li> <li>- Affected Area</li> <li>- Remaining Area</li> <li>- Expropriation type (Full or Partial)</li> <li>- Land Use</li> <li>- No. of Buildings</li> <li>- Electricity Network</li> <li>- Piped Water</li> <li>- Tree cover cost</li> <li>- Agricultural Value cost</li> <li>- Value of land without Assets</li> <li>- Total value of assets on the land</li> </ul> |

**(f) Creating Overlays and Maps for Various themes**

Spatial analysis and overlays were done to yield insights to support various thematic analyses.

**(g) Updating the PAPs Database with Valuation Data.**

The following valuation information was updated in the Project Affected Persons database received from the project valuer.

| <b>Entity</b> | <b>Attributes</b>   |
|---------------|---|
| Land Parcel   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sector</li><li>- Cell</li><li>- Cell code</li><li>- UPI</li><li>- Land Owner Names</li><li>- Owners Email Address</li><li>- Owners Phone Number</li><li>- Actual Area</li><li>- Affected Area</li><li>- Remaining Area</li><li>- Expropriation type (Full or Partial)</li><li>- No. of Buildings</li><li>- Electricity Network cost</li><li>- Piped Water cost</li><li>- Tree cover cost</li><li>- Agricultural Value cost</li><li>- Value of land without Assets</li><li>- Total value of assets on the land</li></ul> |

### **2.3.7 Valuation of Land and Assets**

After reviewing the mapped-out land parcel boundaries indicating the areas earmarked for expropriation, the valuer collated the same on the ground with actual measurement to come up with exact land that would need to be expropriated.

All the developments on land portion(s) marked for expropriation such as buildings, boundary walls, trees and crops (year-round such as cash crops) were valued at full replacement costs. PAPs entitled to be compensated, the actual value of land expropriated according to Rwanda expropriation law and/or WB ESS5 (full replacement costs for all fixed asserts thereon (on section earmarked for expropriation) including trees and crops) whichever is higher.

Valuation exercise observed the following procedure;

- Reconnaissance tours (Sites Visit) appreciate the final scope with the client
- Mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries (was done in collaboration with client and local leaders/authorities);
- Demarcation Surveying;
- Identification, registration and photography;
- Taking measurements and sketches;
- Taking off quantities;
- Data processing using property software;

- Submission of draft report then soliciting signatures after comments from the client;
- Compiling final valuation report.

### **2.3.8 Valuation Methodology**

The study adopted the full replacement cost as the valuation methodology to be applied under RUDP II Phase 3 for Musanze secondary city as recommended by the RPF and World Bank ESS5. Replacement cost” is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Replacement cost will be used when valuing all assets and associated transactions, displacement, economic impacts. The Rwandan expropriation law will only serve as a starting point for the valuation of assets but to achieve full replacement costs. Other considerations evaluated were as shown below:

- The cost to acquire new land titles
- The cost to acquire new construction permits
- Relocation/moving expenses
- Necessary assistance for vulnerable groups
- Estimation of immediate losses
- Cost of labor
- Any other transactions that the PAP might incur as a result of the involuntary resettlement.

#### **(a) Verification**

Based on the demarcations conducted by the client’s surveyor and subsequent GIS mapping of the same, the valuer verified and confirmed land ownership of the properties to be valued.

#### **(b) Field Data Collection**

Measurements of land and houses was taken and crops/trees to be affected enumerate and recorded. Crops/ trees were valued according to their categories, size and age. This is to ensure that the beneficiary is given the current market value of his property based on expropriation law in official gazette No.35 of 31/8/2015 mainly article 28 and/or full replacement cost as given by WB ESS5 (whichever is more advantageous to the PAPs).

#### **(c) Determination of Unit Rate and References**

Referring to the current price list released in official gazette and expropriation law in official gazette No.35 of 31/8/2015 mainly article 28 in addition to all other articles in this law. All this information was compiled, compared with price list compiled by Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV) and gazette on 8th November 2018 to access if there was any change in land price to come up with fair market rate of land, trees and houses. The value of the property depended highly on size, nature and market survey. The exercise used prices generated by IRPV and ground market information survey to come with the current market unit price

After determination of unit prices from IRPV, the following methodologies was used;

### **2.3.9 Land and Asset Valuation**

The purpose of the land, asset survey and asset inventory/valuation exercise was to provide a framework through which Project Affected persons (PAPs) could be adequately identified, subsequently fairly assessed and appropriately compensated or resettled before commencement of project works. Eligibility for compensation and the compensation value of affected assets in this project 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 Environmental and Social Standard, WB ESS5, as outlined in RPF. 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 ESS5 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'. Form 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 ESS5. 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 ESS5 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 service infrastructure and utilities, market forces of demand and supply, present and future potential (speculative values) among others. The project roads are in different areas of the city. There are project roads in planned settlements, unplanned settlements, informal settlements and key arterials through commercial centres. As a result, land values in the project area are different depending on the area the road serves. The rate is there applicable per section or zone of service. From the foregoing, areas considered to have equal locational advantage will therefore 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 Musanze 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 2-3: Land Values**

| S/N | NAME OF ROAD   | LOCATION                         | LAND RATE/Sqm |
|-----|--|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1   | MUZ3-9   | Muhe_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze    | 15,000        |
| 2   | MUZ3-8   | Muhe_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze    | 15,000        |
| 3   | MUZ3-6   | Burera_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze  | 15,000        |
|     |  | Susa_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze    | 15,000        |
| 4   | MUZ3-2<br>(Nyamagumba – Regina Pacis Sec. School – Susa – Karisimbi Rd | Burera_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze  | 15,000        |
|     |  | Bushozi_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze | 15,000        |
|     |  | Susa_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze    | 15,000        |
| 5   | MUZ3-1 (Iposita – Excel School – Eveche - Yawunde Asphalt Rd)          | Muhe_Ruhengeri_Muhoza_Musanze    | 15,000        |

Source: Consultant 2020

**(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.

**(d) Property Ownership Data Collection Methods**

Information on ownership of affected property was collected through the identification and verification of ownership (buildings and other properties), ownership verification from tenants, neighbours and local leaders. Crops and trees were counted by the property valuers together with the owners or lessors, in the presence of local leaders after ascertaining the extent of the affected crops/trees. All property information collected was recorded on a 'Compensation Assessment Record Sheet' specifically designed for the purpose and later transferred to a valuation roll to be submitted as part of a valuation report.

Ground property data was captured using various survey equipment, including Global Positioning System (GPS) and electronic equipment for precise measurement. The ground property information captured comprises of coordinates of ground property positions. This formed the basis for thematic strip maps and cadastral plans. The main software to be used was the AutoCAD/GIS system. The RAP team marked the affected properties using the already undertaken pegging and beaconing of the affected route at intervals of 50m on straight areas, 30m on curved sections and 10m in high density development along the project road sections. The marking was key in ensuring that the RoW or area of land acquired was clearly mapped and visible to avoid future encroachment or disputes over boundaries.

**(e) Compensation Packages**

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

- Land: Valuation was based on replacement cost by adding market value, necessary transactions and labour cost.
- Crops and Trees: Valuation methodology utilized income capitalization approach 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.

- Structures: Valuation was based on full replacement cost which shall factor in the sizes of structures, materials used and their prices, transportation costs of delivery of these materials and manpower.
- Community asset/resource: These was provided in kind. The alternative community asset was at least of the same standard as or better standard than the affected asset.
- Loss of Business income: Compensation was paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (the time between losing the business and full re-establishment of livelihood). This was estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.
- Relocation of Utilities. The utility relocation is catered for in the project activities cost'. Consultation of affected utility service providers and subsequent preparation of affected utilities relocation plan done by Musanze district administration.
- Inflation Tendencies: In consideration of possible inflation in the period between the valuation of the assets and the compensation, inflation allowances were added, when computing compensation costs.

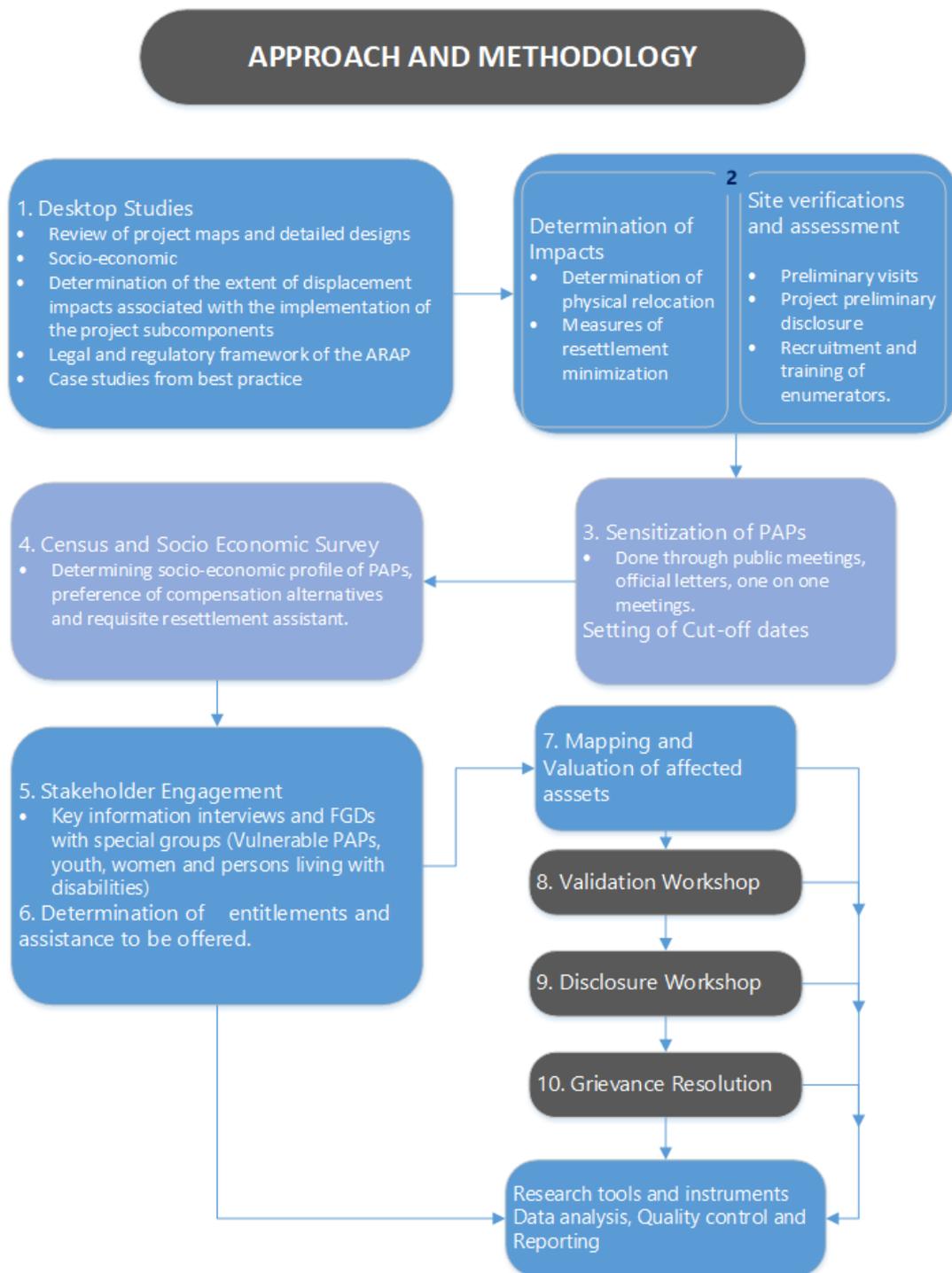
The Land and Asset Valuation Report is presented as Volume II of this Report.

## **2.4 Cut-Off Dates**

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Cut-off Date was based on the dates of the census program within the city. Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for Musanze city was set for 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020, which marked the end of census survey for Musanze 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 6 of this report.

**Figure 2-1: Summary of the RAP Methodology**



Source: Consultant 2020

## 2.5 Challenges Encountered During the Assignment.

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The study experienced a number of challenges this included:

- The RAP study took place amidst a global pandemic caused by the outbreak and spread of the Novel corona virus (Sars-cov-2) causing a shutdown of the global economy and restrictions on social gatherings and enforcement of social distancing as well as the restriction on movements of people including total lockdowns in some parts of the world. As such, the world health organization (WHO) published guidelines to help prevent the spread of the deadly virus including restrictions on social gatherings, maintenance of minimum social distance, wearing of personal protective equipment such as face masks, testing, tracing of contacts among other measures. In response to the pandemic and in line with the WHO, the Government of Rwanda through the ministry of health issued health guidelines which included among others one and a half meter minimum social distancing (1.5), protocols governing social gathering including limiting the number of social meeting participants, use of hand sanitizers and hand hygiene practises among other measures. This was quickly followed with cessation of movements to emerging covid19 hotspots according to the country's epidemiologists as well as restriction of international travel into and out of country unless the traveller(s) is tested and issued with a negative covid19 certificate. For travellers travelling into the country, one is required to have a certified negative covid19 certificate from the country origin not more than 5 days old. Upon arrival, traveller(s) are isolated in selected quarantine hotels tested and given results within 24hours. Only travellers who return negative results are allowed into the country with those who return positive results sent to treatment centres in the country. This coupled with other restrictions and fear arising from the pandemic affected the study in two broad ways; conducting public participation and movement of consultancy team especially expatriates undertaking the study.

Due to the restriction on social gatherings, the study was limited in the number of public meetings it could hold, number of participants per meeting and social distancing rules for on one on one interviews. To overcome these challenges, the consultant employed creative means towards ensuring adequate public participation in compliance to WB ESS10. This was done through administration of online questionnaire through the application of Kobocollect toolbox to minimize physical interactions and use of hardcopy questionnaires. Public meetings carried out were mostly held in open air fields or large social halls to ensure there is adequate room for social distancing. Use of Public Address System (PAS) was also adopted. Any Individual using any of these equipment was required to apply a hand sanitizer frequently. All meeting participants were required to have face coverings and cover their mouth and nose throughout the meeting.

- It was not easy to get actual project affected household income or PAPs income due to the fact that this was a question directed at the household head or business owner(s) requiring the latter to state that average household income. Consequently, the accuracy of this information was entirely dependent on honest disclosure of the PAPs. Most respondents were sceptical when requested to indicate the average income of the household. The respondents thought the information would be shared with third parties 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 very conservative figures based on the consultant's assessment since income sources declared were not reflective of the PAPs economic status considering other aspects like housing and assets seen or owned in affected household. To accurately assess household income to determine social economic profile of identified probable vulnerable PAPs according to shared socioeconomic data, a follow up focus group discussion(s) was conducted for selected households to better understand the socioeconomic status of the house in order to determine any other requisite assistance that can be offered to these households over and above compensation for affected assets at full replacement costs.

### **3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

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#### **3.1 Overview**

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This section outlines proposed project components under RUDP (II) phase 3 for Musanze. Thereafter, the section gives an exposition of measures taken to reduce resettlement impacts comprising of but not limited to; engineering design solutions, rerouting of project corridors and socio-economic and cultural considerations. Ultimately, this section details land required for project implementation particularly focusing on compulsory land acquisition and associated resettlement impacts.

The chapter does not expound on mitigation of identified socioeconomic and expropriation impacts. Analysis and mitigation of these impacts are presented in detail in chapter 5 and chapter 7 respectively in this report.

#### **3.2 RUDP II Phase 3 Subprojects**

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Musanze district administration is planning to implement the following infrastructure investments in Musanze secondary city as part of RUDP II Phase 3 with financing from the World Bank;

- i. Eight (8) roads with a cumulative total length of 6.5km or thereabouts.
- ii. One (1) stand-alone drain MUZ3-3 (Rwebeya Drain). Rwebeya drain is divided into two sections. Lower and lower section with a total cumulative length of about 2.95km or thereabouts.

Figure figure 3.1 shows proposed project locations within Musanze secondary city.

##### **3.2.1 Proposed Standalone drain.**

RUDP II phase 3 in Musanze secondary city entails extension MUZ3-3 (Rwebeya Drain) by a further 2.95km towards the marshland. In terms of project delineation for implementation purposes the new extension is divided into two sections upper Rwebeya section (2.08km long) and lower Rwebeya section (0.8km long).

The drain carriage is 16m wide (8 m from the centreline to either shoulder of the drain). The drain will be an open channel drainage. Figure 3.1 shows the drain location within Musanze secondary city.

##### **3.2.2 Proposed Project Roads**

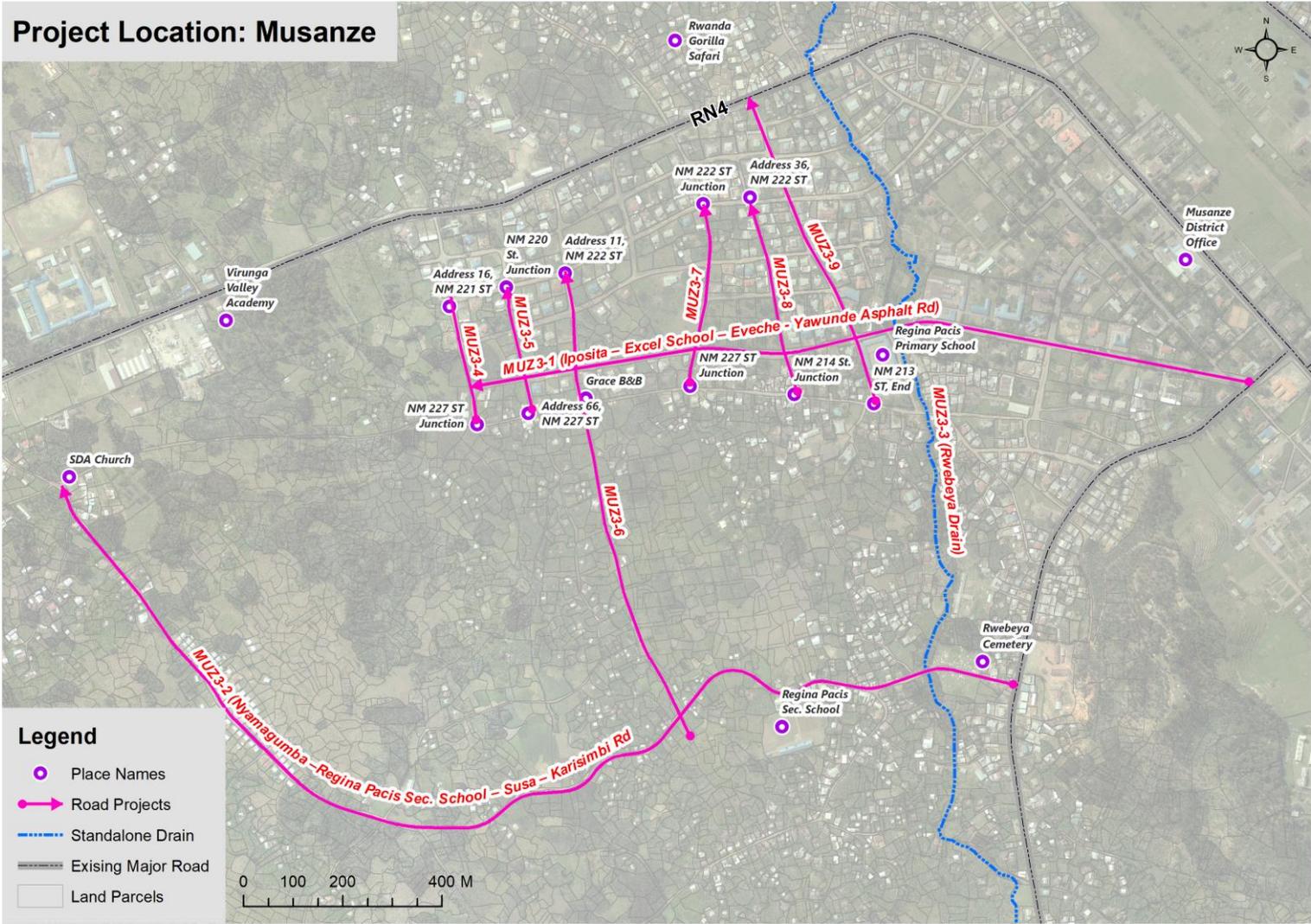
Selected project roads to be upgraded within this project scope (RUDP II phase 3) are 8 in total. Details of proposed project roads are shown on table 3-1. Other than MUZ3-1 and MUZ3-4 which are local urban collector roads (with a RoW of 11.2m) in terms of

function the other six (6) roads are all access roads (RoW 10m) providing primary access. Table 3.1 shows the project road details (length and RoW).

**Table 3-1: Proposed Roads Details**

| <b>Road Name</b>  | <b>Length (Km)</b> | <b>Width (M)</b> |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| MUZ3-1 (Iposita – Excel School – Eveche - Yawunde Asphalt Rd)       | 1.60               | 11.2             |
| MUZ3-2 (Nyamagumba –Regina Pacis Sec. School – Susa – Karisimbi Rd) | 2.38               | 10               |
| MUZ3-4  | 0.29               | 11.2             |
| MUZ3-5  | 0.26               | 10               |
| MUZ3-6  | 0.98               | 10               |
| MUZ3-7  | 0.37               | 10               |
| MUZ3-8  | 0.40               | 10               |
| MUZ3-9  | 0.67               | 10               |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>6.95</b>        |                  |

Figure 3-1: Proposed Road Extensions



Source: Consultant, 2020

### 3.3 Project Resettlement Planning

---

Linear infrastructure projects such as proposed roads and drain in high density settlements as shown in the project location maps (Figures 3.1), require diligent planning to reduce resettlement impacts. Towards this end, the following principles adapted from WB ESS5 objectives were followed in the resettlement planning of proposed project to reduce and or mitigate resettlement impacts;

- Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring low impacts project design alternatives.
- Avoid forced eviction.
- Mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts occasioned by land acquisition or restrictions on land use by providing timely (prior to project implementation) compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost including restoration of any economic loss.

From the foregoing, a preliminary assessment of project corridors (in this case the 8 roads and 1 stand-alone drain to be extended) was conducted to assess;

1. Available RoW free from any infringement vis-à-vis the required project corridor.
2. Abutting development along the project corridor inter alia primary land use(s) of affected land parcels, service infrastructure such utility lines or telecommunication service line ducts among others.
3. Development characteristics of properties/ land parcels in relation to earmarked land to be taken over by the RoW
4. Topographical limitations or opportunities of selected project corridors.
5. Desired design capacity.
  - a. In the case of roads an assessment to determine the primary function of the road e.g., an urban collector road will require a wider corridor compared to an access road.
  - b. Drains capacity/size will be determined by the catchment area of storm water that will be channelled through the drain(s)

The rationale of undertaking this assessment is to ensure envisaged resettlement impacts are reduced to the lowest practicable extent and in situations where involuntary resettlement is inevitable, mitigation of resettlements impacts can be implemented with ease (resettlement budget secured prior to project implementation) to ensure PAPs sustain or improve their pre-project living standards and income generating capacity.

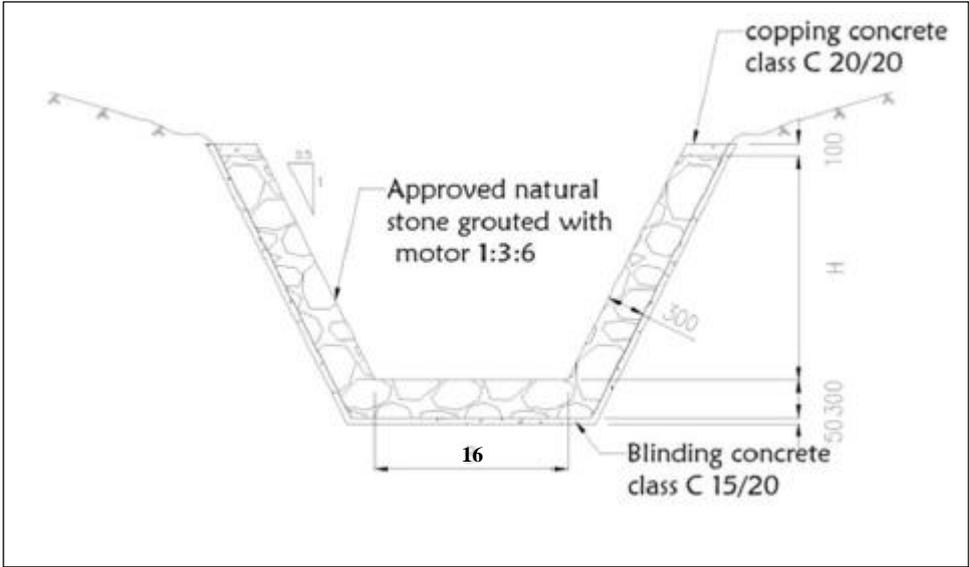
**3.3.1 Design Considerations and Adopted Project Designs**

**(a) Proposed Extension of MUZ3-3 (Rwebeya Drain)**

Rwabeya Standalone drain has a section which is in good condition and made of concrete. The extension proposed in this project phase is the uncompleted section of the drain comprising of a natural earth drain with undefined slope and deep undulating ravines and gorges especially in sections where the drain is winding/ changing course downstream.

The following design elements were considered during the design of the completed section of Rwabeya drain; Topography of the catchment area, its slope and terrain, available hydraulic head in the system, ground water depth and its seasonal fluctuation affecting construction, infiltration, uplift, extreme rainfall events occurred in the past years and ruling high flood levels at outfall point. From the foregoing, open trapezoidal masonry channel (16m wide) was proposed. Since proposed drain project is a continuation of existing open concrete drain, design of the extended section will be similar to existing drain mainly comprising of reinforced cement concrete (RCC) and stone masonry as core building materials. The extension will maintain the same design; open trapezoidal masonry channel 16m wide 8 m from the centreline to either shoulder of the drain. Figure 3-2 shows the typical cross-section of adopted drain design.

**Figure 3-2: Typical Cross Section of open Trapezoidal Masonry Channel**



Source: RUDP II Phase 3 - Musanze - FS Report of Volume 1

**(b) Proposed Project Roads**

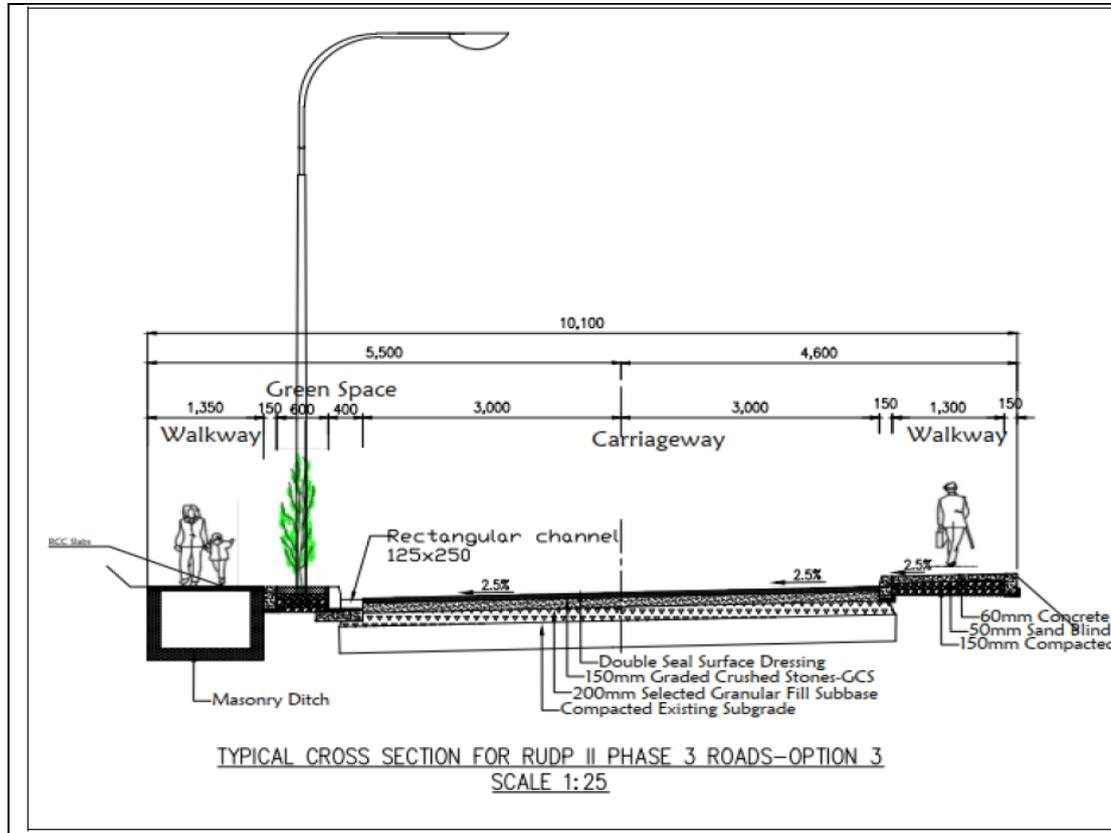
Based on aforementioned resettlement planning considerations, an extensive road planning assessment ([as explained in detail in section 3.4 of this report](#)) was undertaken to aid in conceptualization and design of the most appropriate road cross-section that

will satisfactorily meet road upgrading objectives as well as reduce resettlement impacts that will be triggered by proposed upgrading. Taking into consideration proposed roads classification (mostly access road), current traffic volume on these roads and traffic demand forecast, two-way roadway streets with walkway on both sides and greening on one side, complete with drain, street lighting and provisions for utility services with a right-of-way width ranging from 10m – 11.2m were deemed fit to meet the project development objectives.

The proposed right of way for proposed project roads ranges from 11.2m as the maximum width to 10m as the minimum width depending aforementioned road planning parameters/factors (refer to table 3.1 showing adopted RoW for each road). From a resettlement planning perspective, adopted cross section should be confined within the limits of the existing right-of-way to the most practicable extent possible, in situations where available RoW is narrow than required road corridor as per adopted road cross-section land expropriation to acquire required road corridor is inevitable. Figure 3.3 shows typical cross-section for 10m corridor.

All the (8) roads will be upgraded to asphalt standards consisting of 6m carriage way, while auxiliary facilities provision such as walkways, greenery, drains among others will be design specific depending on road cross-section width applied.

**Figure 3-3: Typical Cross Section for 10m Corridors**



Source: RUDP II Phase 3 - Musanze - FS Report of Volume 1

### **3.4 Resettlement Impact of Adopted Project Designs**

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This section is an exposition of the resettlement impacts of proposed roads and standalone drain construction. It elucidates in detail project corridors development characteristics (land and development thereon) in relation to earmarked RoW for proposed roads and drain. Emerging situations resulting in land acquisition or lack thereof are then outlined. The section then narrows down to project components(s) necessitating involuntary resettlement which is the main focus of this section.

#### **3.4.1 Determination of Resettlement Impacts**

To determine if proposed project components (roads and drain) will result in any resettlement impacts, the outline of the proposed RoWs is superimposed on top of available project corridors to be upgraded. In areas where the RoW spills over to adjacent land parcels beyond plot boundaries as delineated in the official records held by the Government of Rwanda, the extent of infringement is earmarked to be acquired. The process of overlying to determine affected properties is described in detail in Chapter two on RAP methodology.

Linear infrastructure projects such as proposed roads and drain in high density settlements normally result in diverse resettlement impacts. Figure 3.4 over leaf describes in detail anticipated ownership situations of affected properties. In the proposed project, RoW of proposed roads ranges between 10 – 11.2m while the carriageway of proposed standalone drain is 16m as explained in subsection 3.3.1 of this chapter.

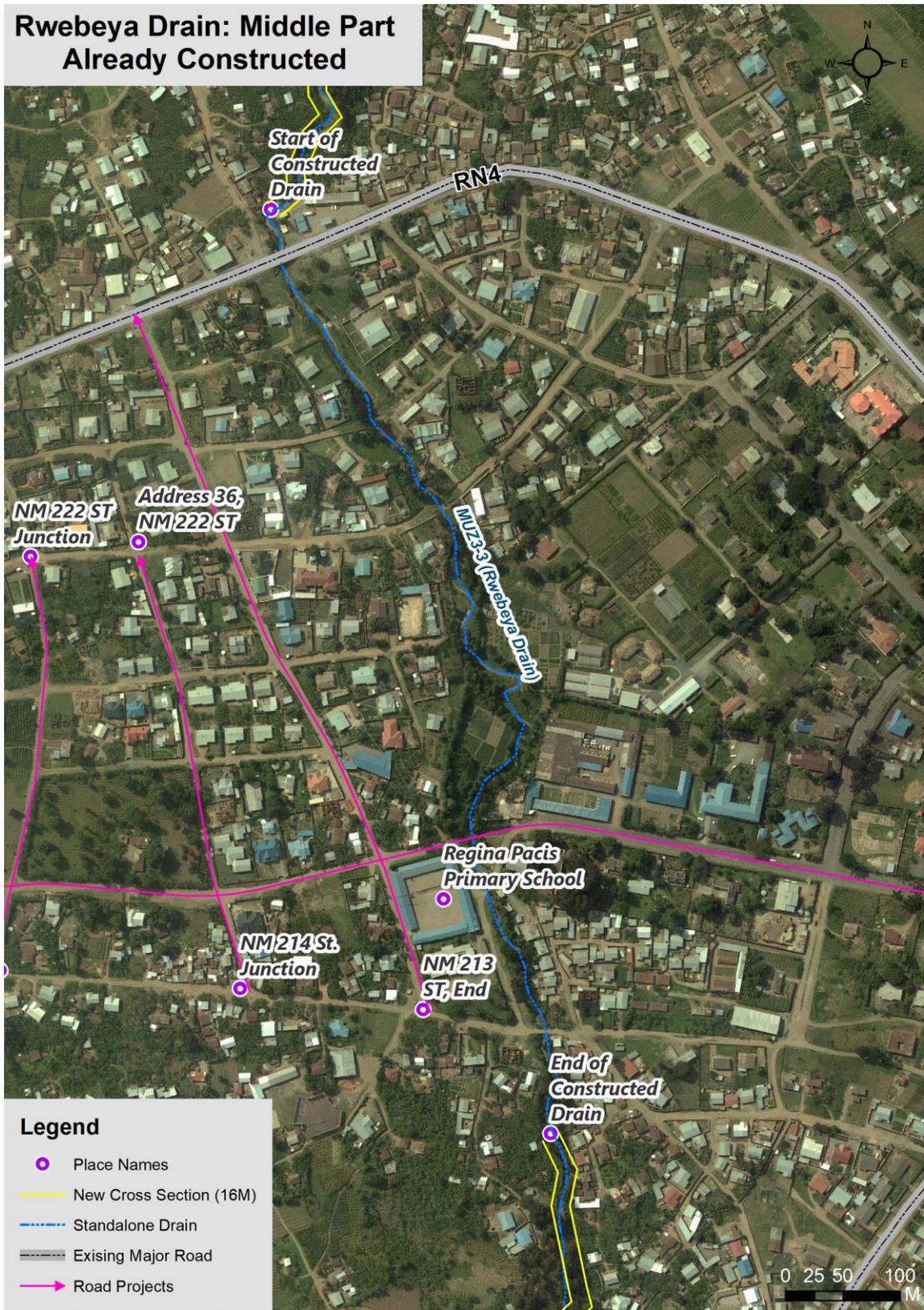
From the foregoing, to determine emerging ownership situations on the ground for proposed project (8 roads and one standalone drain extension), a ground truthing exercise was carried out by the RAP team as part of census survey to determine number of affected properties and project affected persons.

##### **(i) Resettlement Impacts for proposed Standalone Drain Extension (Rwabeya drain)**

As reported in subsection 3.3.1, proposed standalone drain project in Musanze secondary city is a continuation of Rwabeya drain which is a big drain channel cutting through the core CBD of the city. Within the city boundaries a section of the drain (middle part) is already upgraded to an open trapezoidal channel (8m wide) comprising of RCC and stone masonry. Refer to figure 3-4 showing already constructed section of the drain.

Proposed extension is located on the upstream and downstream of upgraded drain stretch and is divided into two sections upper Rwebeya section 2.08km long (as shown in figure 3-5) and lower Rwebeya section 0.8km long (as shown in figure 3-6).

Figure 3-4: Upgraded Section of Rwabeya Standalone Drain



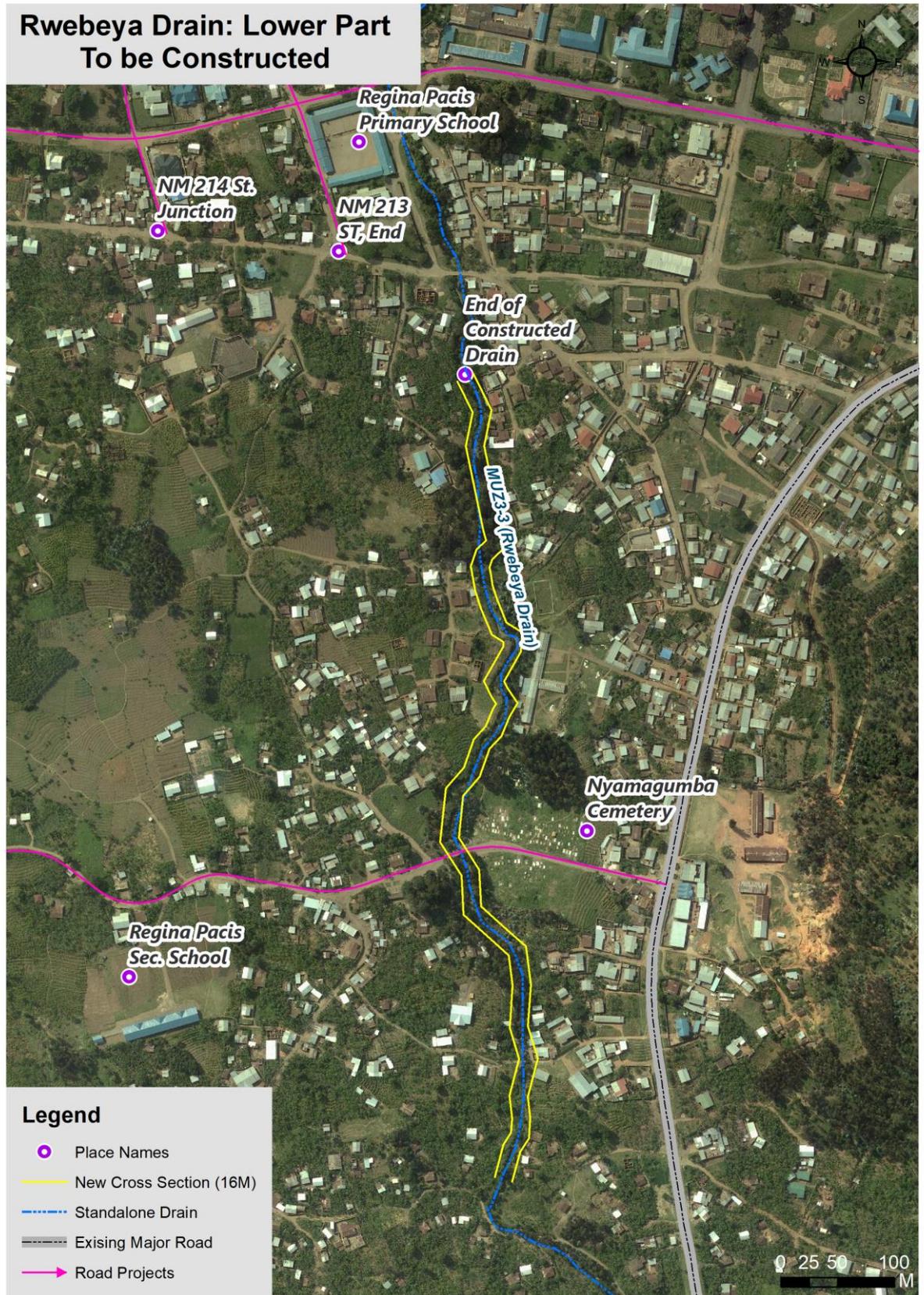
Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-5: Upper Section of Rwabeya Standalone Drain



Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-6: Lower Section of Rwabeya Standalone Drain



The proposed natural drain section that is proposed to be upgraded (under RUDP II phase 3), has a relatively wider floodplain (16m wide natural carriageway) comprising undefined slope and deep undulating ravines and gorges especially in sections where the drain is winding/ changing course downstream. From the foregoing, based on in-depth analysis of design factors (Topography of the catchment area, its slope and terrain, available hydraulic head in the system, ground water depth and its seasonal fluctuation affecting construction, infiltration, uplift, extreme rainfall events occurred in the past years and ruling high flood levels at outfall point), proposed extension of Rwabeya drain will maintain the same design; open trapezoidal masonry channel but the carriageway will be widened to 16m (8 m from the centreline to either shoulder of the drain) following existing natural drain morphology.

From the foregoing, a transect walkthrough survey carried out during the census of the RAP exercise following overlay of adopted drain design established that the drain as proposed has no direct PAPs within earmarked drain corridor. As shown in figures 3.5 and 3. 6, earmarked carriageway mainly comprises of big gorges and ravines, there are no directly affected properties. Based on this assessment and informed by ESS5 core objective of avoiding involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring low impacts project design alternatives. Musanze district plans to upgrade the natural drain in situ since existing natural course way (up to the highest recorded water mark) has no man-made features meaning intervention section falls within existing natural floodplain thus adopted design will not occasion any resettlement impacts. The assessment further established the following.

- ✓ Available Wayleave: In terms of available wayleave; the drain has limited corridor to sufficiently accommodate the proposed 16m wide drain. As such, the ownership situation 1 to 6 (refer to figure 3.7) are exhibited along the drain.
- ✓ Abutting affected properties have (3) categories of dominant land uses: Agricultural, residential and commercial.

From this assessment, the census exercise established that ownership situations exhibited by proposed Rwabeya drain extension corresponds to ownership situation 1 to 6 (refer to figure 3.7). Towards this end, it is hereby determined that proposed drain will occasion involuntary resettlement.

For purposes of ensuring fairness and prompt solving of any grievances arising during the project implementation phase, the grievance committee(s) established to ensure smooth implementation of this RAP would have an extended mandate that also covers extension of Rwabeya drain. Since the drain has indirect PAPs (owners of land fronting the drain and also have community assets like makeshift bridges in some sections of the drain), the socio-economic exercise enumerated the PAPs as project affected persons in this project. Similarly, community leader(s) and PAPs representatives have been co-opted in the grievance redress committees(s) to address any impacts that may arise in the course of upgrading of the drain project.

## **(ii) Resettlement Impacts for Proposed Roads**

To determine emerging resettlement impacts on the ground for proposed project roads (8 roads), detailed designs (showing the road centrelines and road reserve boundaries) were overlaid on prepared cadastral map. This was followed by a ground truthing exercise during the census survey to determine the number of affected properties. The following was established during this exercise;

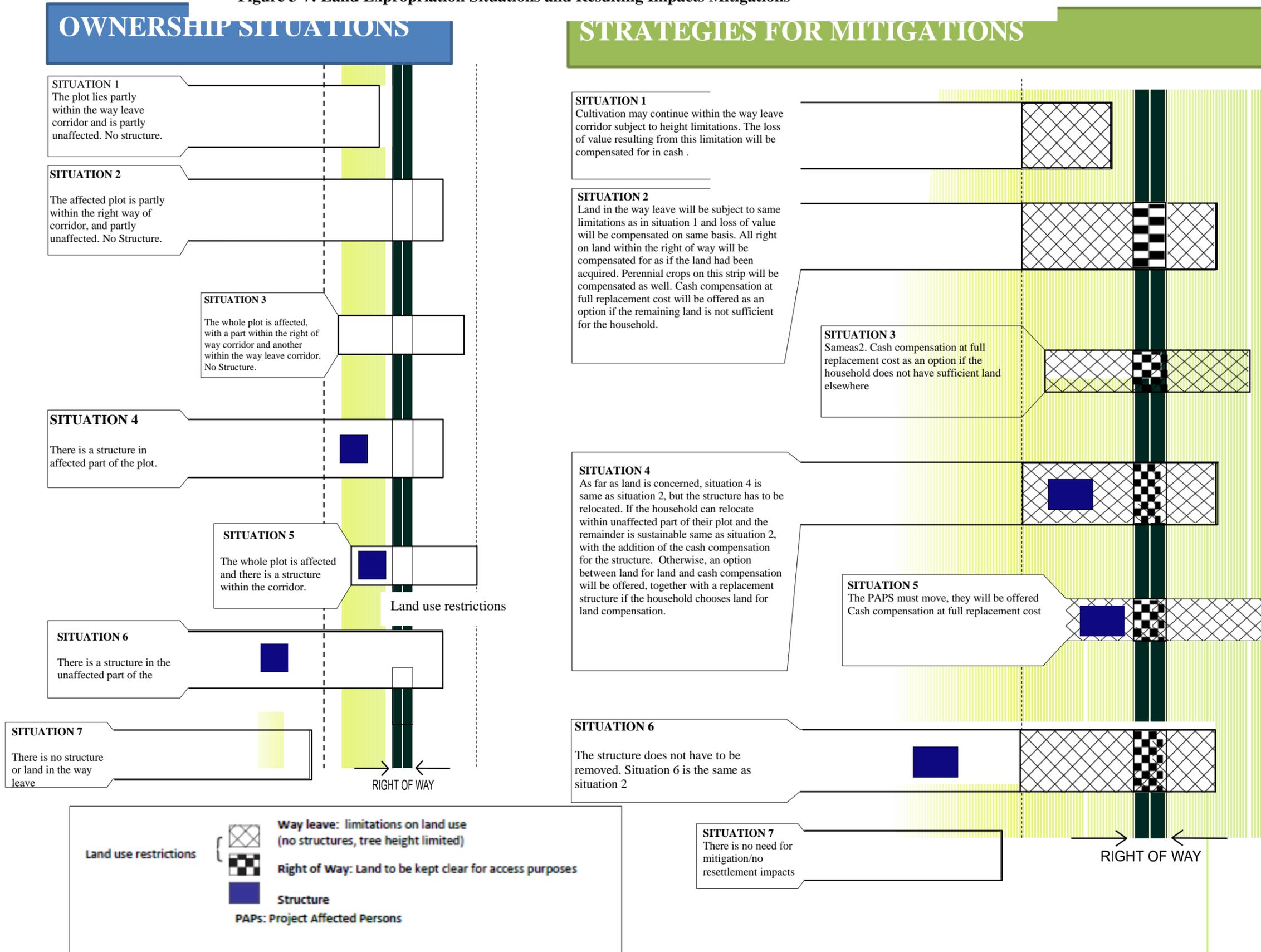
- ✓ Corridor development limitations/opportunities: In Musanze secondary city, proposed streets prioritized to be upgraded as part of (RUDP II phase 3 scope), do not have significant topographical challenges necessitating special engineering design solutions. This opportunity was key in reducing resettlement impacts during affected properties demarcation phase.
  - Key utility service lines (that have lengthy and bureaucratic relocation procedures with a huge capital outlay for relocation) such as medium voltage electricity transmission mains and big capacity water pipes serving thousands of the city residents were identified in the road wayleaves and deliberate shift of the road centerline was done to avoid relocation of these key utilities.
  - To reduce resettlement impact, the centreline of the roads was also shifted so that multi dwelling properties are not or are least affected compared to single dwelling properties which have comparatively low occupancy. This was only possible in situations where there were no limiting engineering design limitations such as embankments with a gradient of more than 60°
  - To reduce number of PAPs, the centreline was also shifted from the most densely built up side to a relatively less densely built-up area.
  - To avoid making the project contentious or susceptible to rejection, the centreline was rerouted to avoid affecting sensitive sociocultural site - Rwebeya public cemetery (MUZ 3-2 route is through the cemetery). In the cemetery section, adopted RoW was limited to available road corridor to avoid relocation of any grave.
- ✓ Development characteristics of properties/ land parcels in relation to earmarked land to be taken over by the ROW is not uniform. There is neither a clear building line nor a uniform/distinct road reserve. Available road reserve is delineated by topographical features e.g., embankments in some sections while amorphous land parcel boundaries or housing structures determine available road corridors in some sections. A detailed analysis of road corridor development character Vis-à-vis adopted right of way and resulting ownership situations is presented in detail in figure 3-7 page 3-12.
- ✓ Available RoW: In terms of available RoW; (5) streets have limited corridor to sufficiently accommodate required standard 2-way access road with auxiliary service infrastructure on the shoulder(s) while (3) streets had enough corridor to

sufficiently accommodate required standard road. In a nutshell ownership situation 1 to 6 (refer to figure 3.7) are exhibited by 5 roads (MUZ 3-1, 2, 6, 8 and 9 while MUZ 3-4, 5 and 7 corresponds to ownership situation number 7 as shown in figure 3.7

- ✓ Abutting affected properties have (3) categories of dominant land uses: Agricultural, residential and commercial.

It's worth noting that sections of some road reserves had informal traders carrying open air trading (no permanent or semi-permanent business structures). This shall be expounded in detail in chapter 5 of this report

**Figure 3-7: Land Expropriation Situations and Resulting Impacts Mitigations**



*Adapted from IFC handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan- IFC (2002) and modified for RUDP (II) Phase 3*

**3.5 Involuntary Resettlement Impacts for Proposed Project**

This section is an exposition of involuntary resettlement impacts of road and drain subcomponent of RUDP II phase 3 for Musanze secondary city. It outlines the land requirements and the impacts of land expropriation. As reported elsewhere in this report, this chapter primarily deal multiplier socioeconomic impacts arising from aforesaid land acquisition such as induced resettlement of business PAPs informally carrying out trade activities along the project corridors. Analysis of this category of PAPs is presented in detail in chapter 5 of this report.

**3.5.1 Involuntary Resettlement Impacts**

According to the detailed resettlement impact analysis of proposed project subcomponents (presented in section 3.4 of this report), MUZ 3-4, 5 and 7 roads have no direct resettlement impacts while Rwabeya drain extension and MUZ 3-1, 2, 6, 8 and 9 road will occasion involuntary resettlement impacts due to imminent land acquisition. Involuntary resettlement impact results from compulsory acquisition of land for development in this case extension of (1) drain and the upgrading of (5) streets roads to asphalt standards alongside service infrastructure like walkways, street lighting among other utilities.

**(a) Expropriation Impacts Analysis for RUDP II Phase 3 in Musanze**

Table 3-3 presents a summary of affected properties; number of affected properties, extent of land acquisition (partial or full), land use of affected properties, aggregate portion size of land acquired vis-à-vis residual land for each road and value of affected properties (value of land including above ground assets).

To facilitate cross referencing, expropriation, land use & land acquisition key terms are assigned Codes (in table 3-2 below) for purposes understanding meaning of codes used in table of table 3-3.

Table 3-2 Key.

| <b>Key Term</b>           |  | <b>(Code)</b> |
|---------------------------|--|---------------|
| <b>Expropriation (Ex)</b> | Partial  | <b>Ex.P</b>   |
|                           | Full   | <b>Ex.F</b>   |
| <b>Land Use (LU)</b>      | Residential                                      | <b>R</b>      |
|                           | Commercial                                       | <b>C</b>      |
|                           | Agricultural                                     | <b>A</b>      |
|                           | Ch   | <b>Church</b> |
| <b>Land (L)</b>           | Total Land Size affected                         | <b>TLA</b>    |
|                           | Acquired Land                                    | <b>AL</b>     |
|                           | Residual Land after Expropriation                | <b>RA</b>     |
|                           | Acquired Land Area (%) in relation to total land | <b>PAL</b>    |

**Table 3-3: Summary of Land requirement for Implementation of RUDP II Phase 3**

| Road Code      | Length (Km) | Expropriation (Ex) |            |          | Land Use LU |          |            |          | AL [m <sup>2</sup> ] | TLA[m <sup>2</sup> ] | PAL (%)    | Affected Properties Value |                     |                       | Disturbance Allowance (5%) | Total                 |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|----------|-------------|----------|------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                |             | Total number       | Ex . P     | Ex.F .   | R           | C        | A          | C h      |                      |                      |            | Land                      | Crops               | Structures            |                            | Ex Costs              |
|                |             |                    |            |          |             |          |            |          |                      |                      |            |                           |                     |                       |                            |                       |
| <b>MUZ 3-1</b> | 1.6         | 2                  | 2          | 0        | <b>2</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b> | <b>27.5</b>          | <b>1,761.00</b>      | 2%         | <b>300,000.00</b>         | <b>30,500.00</b>    | <b>1,367,115.08</b>   | <b>84,880.75</b>           | <b>1,782,495.83</b>   |
| <b>MUZ 3-2</b> | 2.38        | 71                 | 69         | 2        | <b>50</b>   | <b>5</b> | <b>16</b>  | <b>0</b> | <b>4965.12</b>       | <b>47,203.00</b>     | 11%        | 73,708,800.00             | 1,860,361.00        | 215,310,932.38        | 14,544,004.67              | <b>305424098.1</b>    |
| <b>MUZ 3-6</b> | 0.98        | 11                 | 11         | 0        | <b>8</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b>   | <b>0</b> | <b>482.19</b>        | <b>4,099.00</b>      | 12%        | 7,232,850.00              | 142,515.00          | 14,910,268.77         | 1,114,281.69               | <b>23399915.46</b>    |
| <b>MUZ 3-8</b> | 0.4         | 2                  | 2          | 0        | <b>2</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b> | <b>46.88</b>         | <b>833</b>           | 6%         | 703,200.00                | 0                   | 5,708,805.22          | 320,600.26                 | <b>6,732,605.48</b>   |
| <b>MUZ 3-9</b> | 0.67        | 1                  | 1          | 0        | <b>1</b>    | <b>0</b> | <b>0</b>   | <b>0</b> | <b>50.66</b>         | <b>1,388.00</b>      | 4%         | 759,825.00                | 0                   | 3,707,893.00          | 223,385.90                 | <b>4,691,103.90</b>   |
| Rwebeya Drain  | 2.16        | 162                | 160        | 2        | <b>15</b>   | <b>0</b> | <b>14</b>  | <b>6</b> | <b>16,426.55</b>     | <b>88,018.00</b>     | 18.66%     | 41,066,375.00             | 7,168,800.00        | 18,823,095.67         | 3,352,913.53               | 70,411,184.20         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>8.19</b> | <b>249</b>         | <b>245</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>78</b>   | <b>5</b> | <b>165</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>21,998.90</b>     | <b>143,302</b>       | <b>15%</b> | <b>123,771,050.00</b>     | <b>9,202,176.00</b> | <b>259,828,110.10</b> | <b>19,640,066.8</b>        | <b>412,441,403.00</b> |

Source: Consultant, 2020

**(i) Affected properties**

For street corridors with limited RoW (with exception of MUZ3-2), pockets of small stretches necessitated land acquisition mostly at the road junctions due to need of setting provisions for road truncations. MUZ3-2 serves a high-density settlement adopted road corridor affected a significant number of abutting properties. In a nutshell, below is a breakdown of affected properties per road

|                   |     |                     |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. MUZ 3-1:       | 2   | Properties Affected |
| 2. MUZ 3-2:       | 71  | Properties Affected |
| 3. MUZ 3-6:       | 11  | Properties Affected |
| 4. MUZ 3-8:       | 2   | Properties Affected |
| 5. MUZ 3-9:       | 1   | Properties Affected |
| 6. Rwebeya Drain: | 162 | Properties Affected |

Refer to figure 3-8 for showing spatial distribution of affected properties

**(ii) Land use of Affected Properties**

The breakdown of affected properties in terms of land use is as indicated below;

1. MUZ 3-1: (2) Residential
2. MUZ 3-2: (50) Residential, (16) Agricultural and (5) commercial
3. MUZ 3-6: (8) Residential and (3)
4. MUZ 3-8: (2) Residential
5. MUZ 3-9: (1) Residential
6. Rwebeya Drain: (15) Residential, (146) Agricultural and (1) Religious institution (church)

Analysis of affected properties to determine if there are economic losses registered especially for land parcels under commercial and agricultural purpose is presented in detail chapter 7 of this report

Refer to figure 3-9 showing land use spatial distribution of affected properties

**(iii) Land Requirement/ Acquisition**

Acquisition of land whether partial or full will result in diverse resettlement impacts as explained in detailed in figure 3-7. Ownership situations and corresponding strategy to mitigate induced impacts is presented in summary in the figure. Situations 1 – 6 are applicable in Musanze secondary city since proposed expropriation has caused diverse impacts.

In general, RUDP II phase 3 impacts are low since the total aggregate land acquired to pave way for proposed upgrading of the (8) street roads and one drain is only 15% (21,998.9m<sup>2</sup>) of the original land size (143,302.00 m<sup>2</sup>). From the foregoing Musanze district has committed to amend title certificates for affected proprieties to reflect residual land size at no extra cost to affected land owners. Six property owners do not

have formal ownership document (title certificates). In compliance with bank policy, these PAPs are recognized as legitimate land owners since they have registered claims of the respective land parcels and were at the time of census using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. In this project these categories of PAPs had similar entitlement with those who had formal land ownership documents.

Refer to table 3-3 showing a breakdown of land acquisition and related connotations

#### **(iv) Expropriation Impacts Extent**

With regards to the expropriation impact extent, a total of 4 properties will be expropriated in full (the owners have to relocate and look for land elsewhere) while 245 being partially affected (residual land still viable to support existing land use post expropriation phase). The four fully expropriated properties are located along MUZ3-2 (2) **Street** and Rwebeya drain (2) as shown in figure 3-8. The two properties earmarked for full expropriation along MUZ3-2 road are located; one (1) in Burera village under subsistence agricultural use (owned by a male household head) and the other in Susa village under residential purpose (owned by a woman-total of 3 family members). The other two properties earmarked for full expropriation along Rwebeya drain are located; one in Bushozi village under subsistence agricultural use (owned by a male household head) and the other in Ruvumu village under subsistence agricultural purpose (owned by a woman). Detailed assessment of this PAPs is discussed further in chapter 7.

Refer to figure 3-10 showing spatial distribution of expropriation extent (partial and full)

#### **(v) Land and Above Ground Asset Assessment**

The affected land parcels were identified based on the route outline of the proposed RoWs (10 – 11.2m) superimposed on top of existing available public corridor. 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 truthing exercise was then carried out to determine the land portion to be hived off (taken up as part of RoW) and development thereon (above ground assets). Some of the affected properties have no above ground assets. In such scenarios, land acquired is the only asset valued.

Refer to figure 3-11 showing spatial distribution of properties with only land affected.

Some properties have above ground assets on portion(s) earmarked to be expropriated. Above ground assets are broadly classified as crops and structures.

Refer to figure 3-12 & 3-13 showing spatial distribution of properties with above ground assets (crops/structures)

To determine the total expropriation cost of each property affected, value of land acquired is calculated separately. Above ground assets are also valued separately and then summed up with the value of acquired land to get the total expropriation value for

each property expropriated. The aggregate total of each property is then summed with other properties acquired in a given corridor to determine the total expropriation value per given road. The total expropriation cost for RUDP II phase 3 is calculated from the summation of total expropriation for the (5) roads and (1) drain that induced involuntary resettlement.

Valuation methodology applied in determination of expropriation cost is explained in detail in chapter 2 of this report.

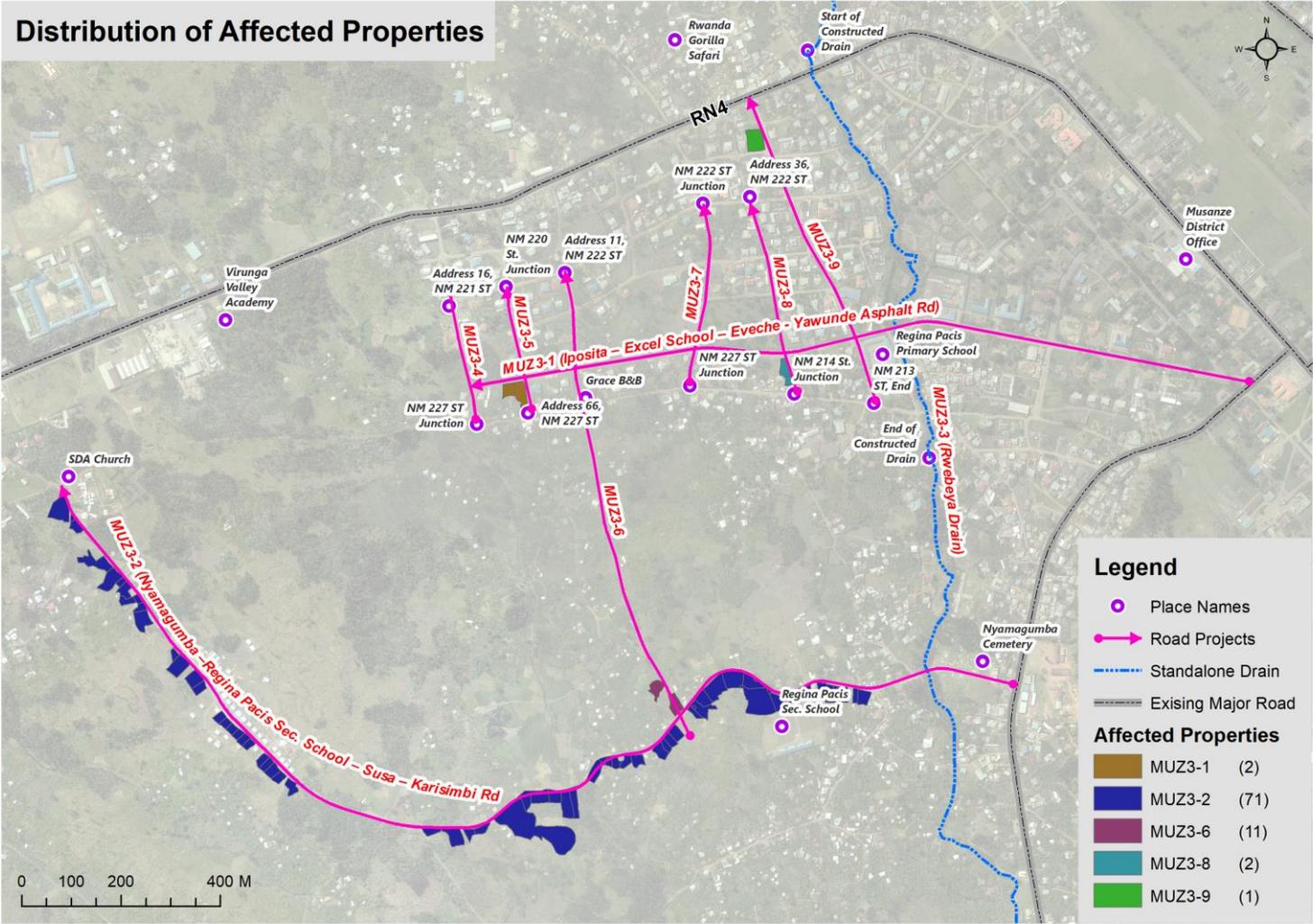
Figure 3-14 shows spatial distribution range for expropriation costs per road in Musanze secondary city.

### **(b) Spatial Expropriation Impacts Analysis**

Spatial analysis of resulting expropriation impacts is presented in form of maps in this subsection. It's worth noting that 6 properties affected had no formal ownership documents (title certificates). Consequently, these properties were missing in the cadastral used to prepare these spatial analysis maps. As explained elsewhere in the report, the owners with no formal documents were entitled to compensation at full replacement cost for lost assets (land and above ground properties) as their counter parts with formal ownership documents. However, "squatters" were only entitled to compensation for above ground properties (NB; no squatters registered in the RoW).

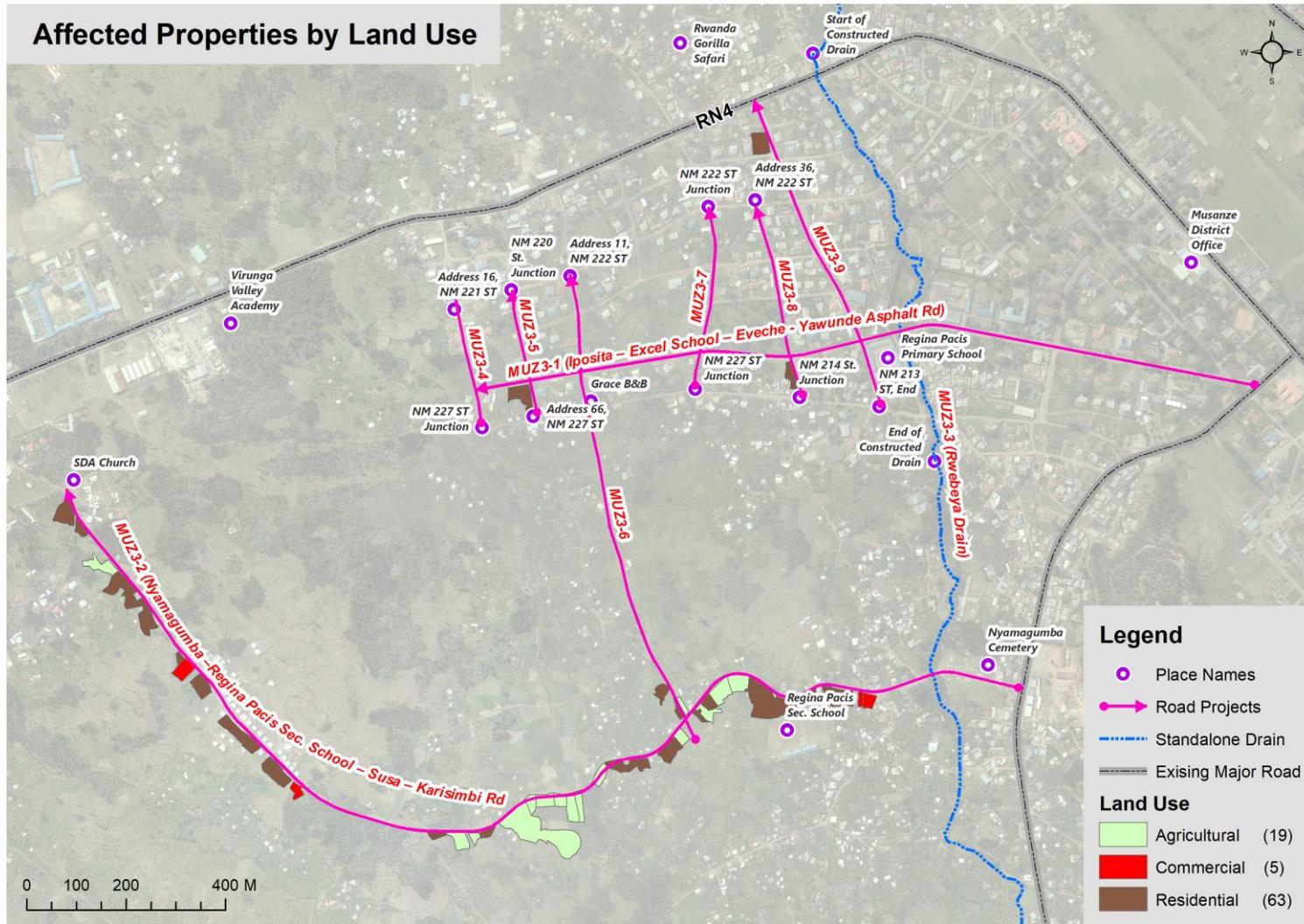


Figure 3-8: Spatial Distribution of Affected Properties



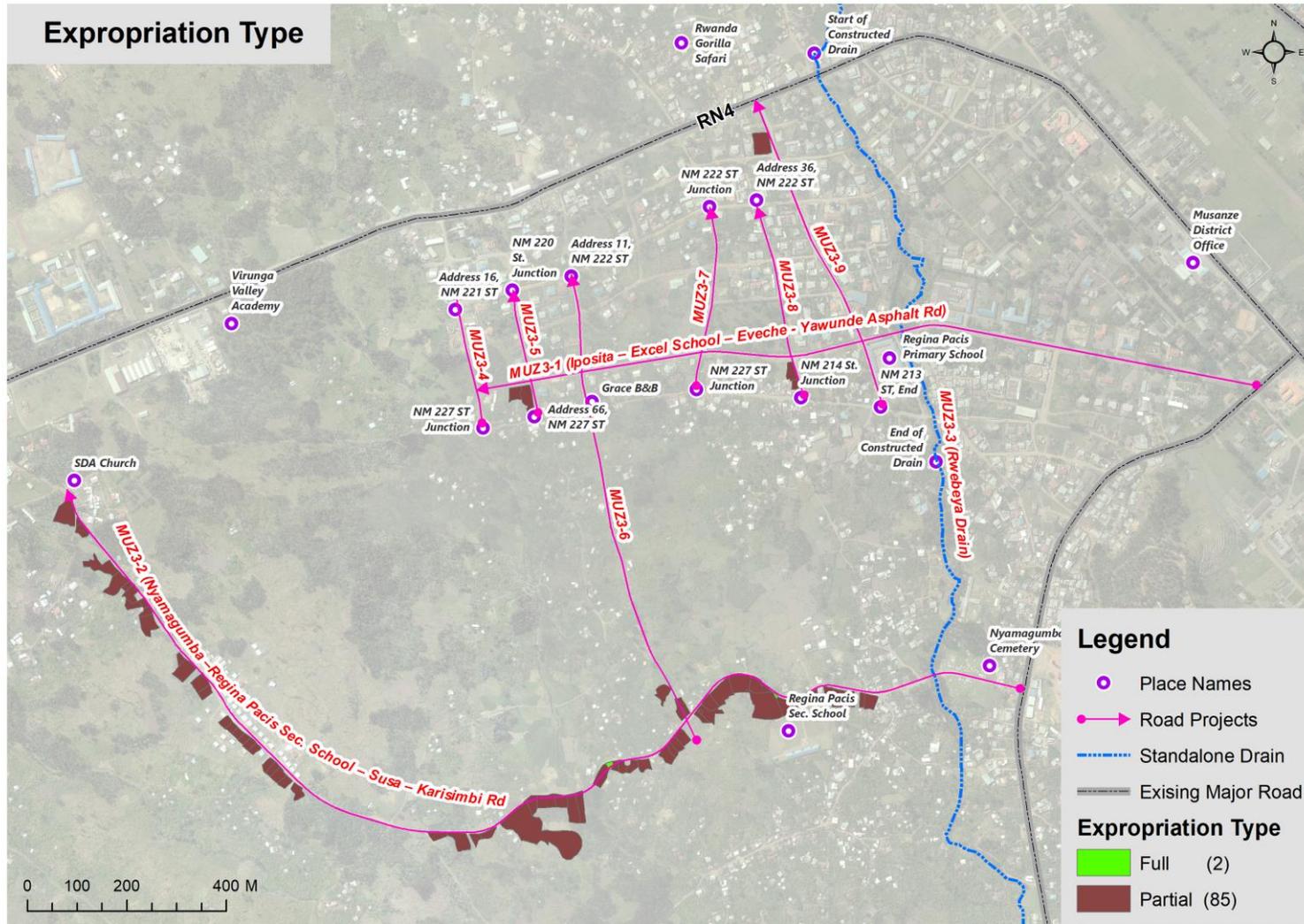
Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-9: Land use spatial distribution of affected properties



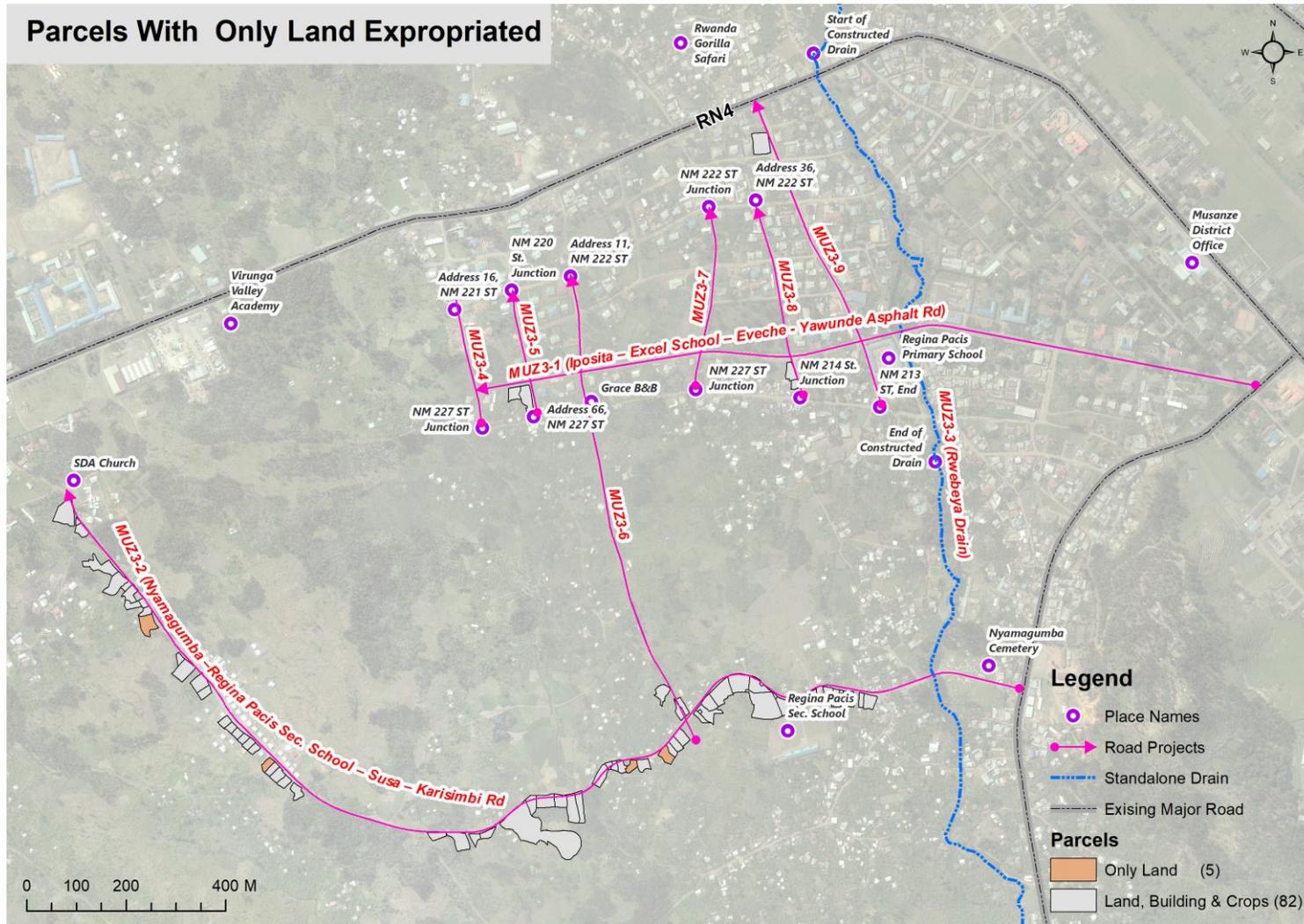
Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-10: Spatial distribution of expropriation extent (partial and full)



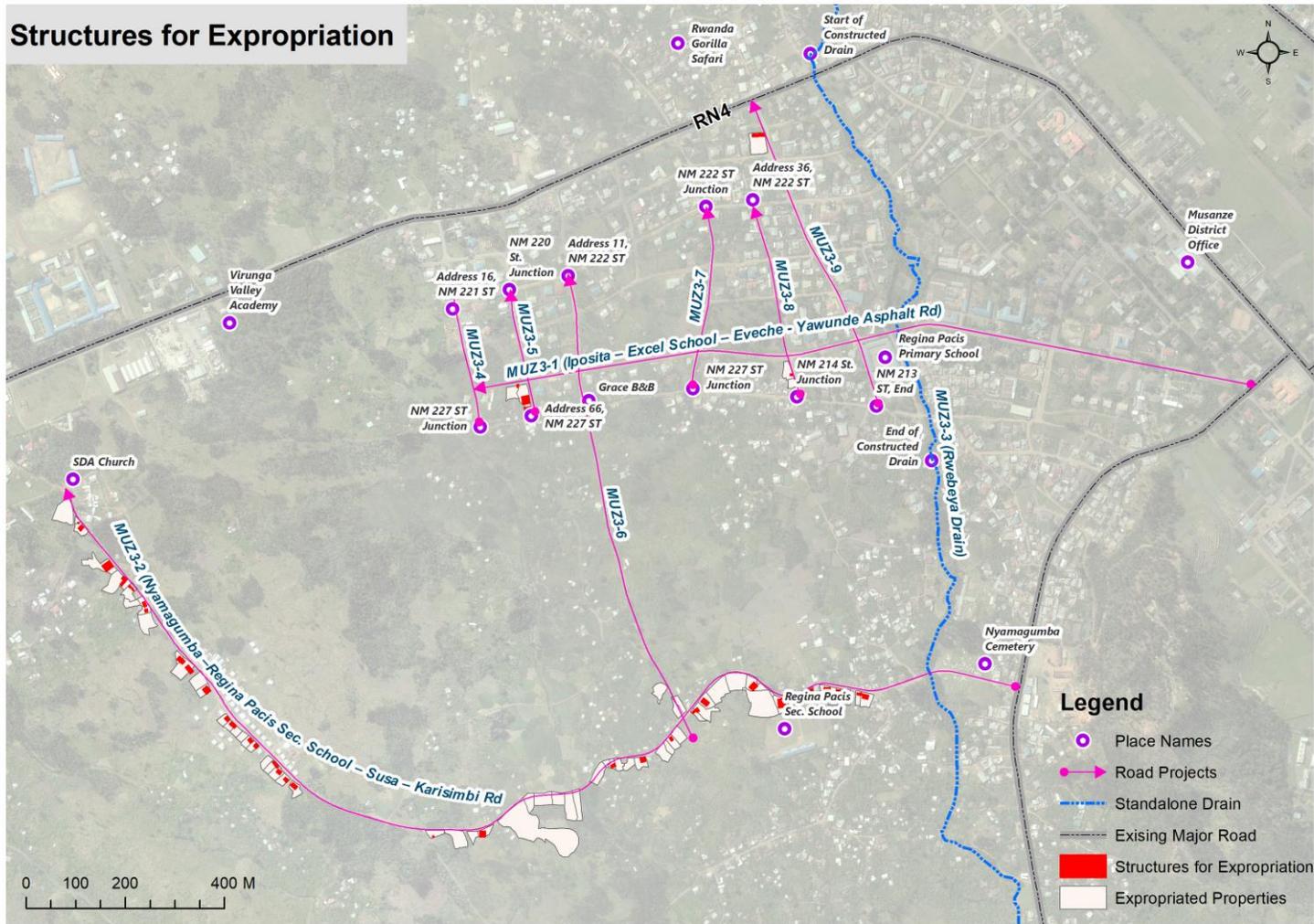
Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-11: Spatial distribution of properties with only land affected



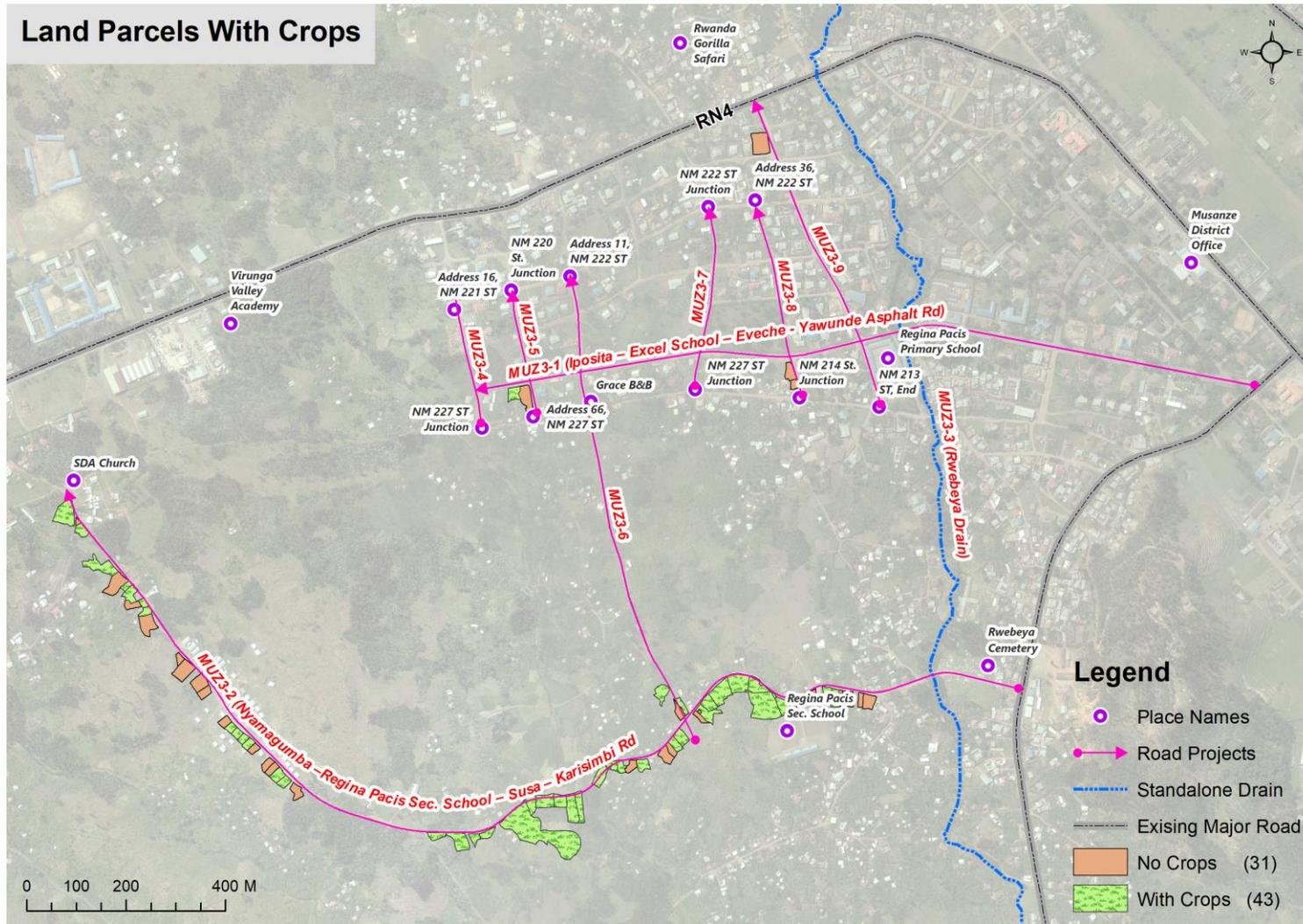
Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-12: Spatial distribution of properties with above ground properties (structures)



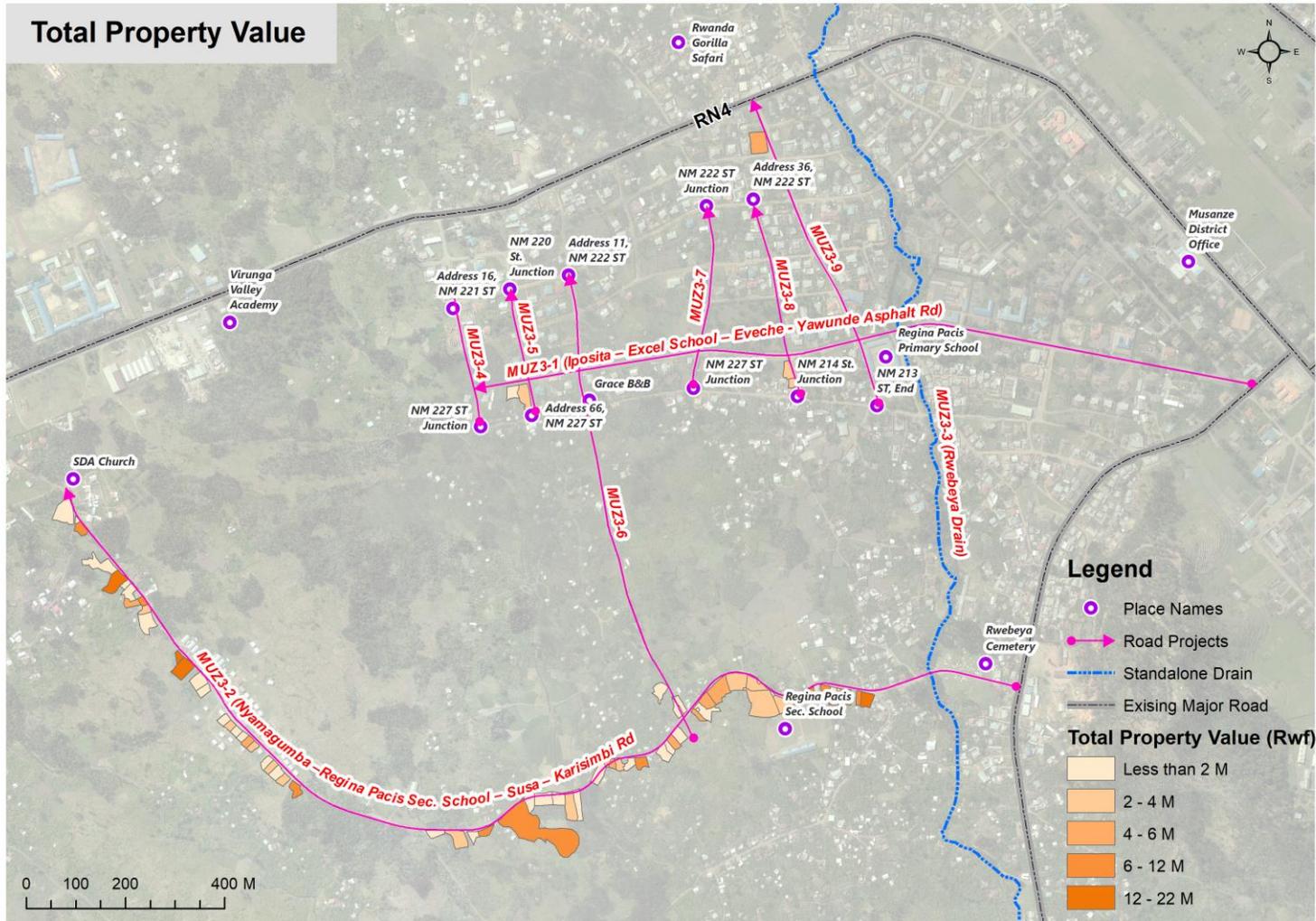
Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-13: Spatial distribution of affected Properties with Crops (Land with Crops)



Source: Consultant, 2020

Figure 3-14: Spatial Distribution Range for Expropriation Costs per Road.



Source: Consultant, 2020

## **4 POLICY LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

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The consultant reviewed the local and international legal and policy frameworks that guide and have a bearing for this RAP, including identifying the gaps between local and international frameworks and how such gaps can be bridged. This chapter, therefore provides the legislative, regulatory, and policy context in which the proposed project should comply. It describes the national and international legislation and policies that have a bearing on national developments that are likely to cause displacement of property and livelihood activities. In addition, it discusses the existing land and property laws governing tenure, compensation, valuation of assets and losses related to displacement and resettlement, laws and regulations governing the agencies responsible for compensation and resettlement implementation, and the gaps between national legislations and the provisions of the World Bank Safeguard Policies on Involuntary Resettlement and Compensation.

The RAP 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.

## 4.2 Rwanda Policy Framework

**Table 4-1: Policy Framework.**

| <b>Policy Instrument</b>                                 | <b>Functions and Provisions</b>   |
|--|---|
| Rwanda vision 2020                                       | <p>The vision has six (6) main pillars. 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’s transformation agenda. There are number of strategies through which vision 2020 has been under implementation; the economic development and poverty reduction strategies (EDPRS); sector strategic plans (SSP); District development plans (DDP); Annual Action Plan (AAP); Performance contracts ‘<i>imihigos</i>’ and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). With vision 2020 coming to an end (has been implemented for over 20 years since 2000), EDPRS have been replaced by The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). Hitherto, RUDP approved in 2016 and (is being implemented in phases) set to end in June 2021 was classified as one of the infrastructure projects under the now defunct EDPRS. In the subsequent phases, RUDP II is now a key project under NST1.</p>  |
| National Strategy for Transformation (NST 1) 2017 – 2024 | <p>The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) is a 7 Years Government Programme (7YGP). The programme comes at a unique moment in the country’s development blueprint which will see the crossover from Vision 2020 towards Vision 2050.</p> <p>Vision 2050 aims to take Rwanda to high living standards and high quality livelihoods by the middle of the 21st century. NST1 programme is the implementation instrument for the remainder of Vision 2020 and for the first four years of Vision 2050.</p> <p>NST1 will provide the foundation and main conduit towards Vision 2050. The vision aspirations focuses on five broad priorities: High Quality and Standards of Life; Developing Modern Infrastructure and Livelihoods; Transformation for Prosperity and International cooperation and positioning. The government of Rwanda has prioritised service infrastructure development through RUDP. The project implemented in phases (currently RUDP II phase 3) has increased the cumulative length of high quality asphalt roads alongside modern trunk infrastructure including; NMT facilities, street lights, landscaped road corridors among others. In addition the project incorporates paved footpaths and standalone drains. These modern infrastructure components implemented in the six secondary cities and the city of Kigali have tremendously</p> |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | <p>improved mobility within residential and commercial sub precincts, opened up peri-urban areas to urban development and by so doing improving the quality of life of the city residents and business community at large.</p>  |
| National Land Policy, 2004       | <p>The Policy is premised in the National Development Strategy of Rwanda (Vision 2020). Its main objective is to put in place and operationalize an efficient system of land administration and land management that secures land ownership, promotes investment in land for socio-economic development and poverty reduction. The policy provides for land tenure systems, guiding principles of land management, an effective &amp; efficient land registry, and land transactions.</p> <p>According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, without discrimination against women or any other vulnerable persons. All land must be registered for security. The National Land Policy specifies that marshlands are a special category of public land and their use, for those earmarked for it, must be done in the form of concession. All marshlands are governed by a special legislation which must be vigorously enforced. Marshlands meant for agriculture should not be cultivated except after adequate planning and environmental impact assessment.</p> |
| National Gender Policy, 2010     | <p>The Vision of the National Gender Policy is to set the Rwandan society free from all forms of gender-based discrimination and see both men and women participate fully and enjoy equally from the development processes. The main mission of this policy is to contribute to the elimination of gender inequalities in all sectors of national life, in order to achieve the nation's goal for sustainable development. Resettlement activities for the urban infrastructure development project for the six cities and CoK will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of property and both genders are expected to be treated equally thus this policy will be relevant.</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>   |

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
|                                    | 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. |
| 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 4-2: Legislative Framework.**

| Legislative Instrument   | Functions and Provisions   |
|--|--|
| The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003 amended in 2015 | <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda as promulgated in 2003 amended in 2015 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 protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The state shall protect the environment. The law determines the</li> </ul> |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | modalities for protecting, safeguarding and promoting the environment.   |
| 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>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> <li>9. The electricity provider shall be responsible for the safety in areas of electricity cable networks. No open wiring and underground placement of cables shall be allowed.</li> </ol> |

10. Sewers must be protected in a way safe for passer-byes and
11. Particularly children during storm water flushes. Safe
12. bridging passage ways shall be provided following the
13. Course of footpaths.
14. Civil engineers and urban planners responsible for the elaboration of the Specific Land Development Plan may propose to the District to waive the standard width recommendations for access roads and accompanying uses following a road where there is insufficient space or the 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<br>Solid Waste Disposal Point                 | 250m                    | 2000                 | Neighbourhood Centre |
| Motorcycle taxi access point<br>Minibus stop<br>Access to vehicular road | 500m                    | 5000                 | Neighbourhood Centre |
| Public toilet<br>City bus stop   | 1km                     | 5000                 | Neighbourhood Centre |

Every site proposed for human settlement must at least be serviced with the following facilities:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>Article 5: Human settlement areas servicing principles</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 neighbourhood 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 cyclist’s 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, 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<br/>N°48/2018 of<br/>13/08/2018 on<br/>Environment</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 centres 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>Law N°<br/>32/2015 of<br/>11/06/2015<br/>Relating<br/>to<br/>Expropriation<br/>in<br/>the Public<br/>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 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 of 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</p> |

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
|                                | 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. |
| Ministerial orders on COVID-19 | Outlines measures to contain the spread of COVID-19. Includes restrictions and guidelines on social gatherings, travel as well as other public health measures including physical distancing, wearing face mask and hand hygiene.  |

### 4.3 The World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)

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The World Bank Environment and Social Standard (WB-ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in situations where project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use are inevitable. ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both.

Experience and research indicate that physical and economic displacement, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social and environmental risks: production systems may be dismantled; people face impoverishment if their productive resources or other income sources are lost; people may be relocated to environments where their productive skills are less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks may be weakened; kin groups may be dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help may be diminished or lost. For these reasons, involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, it will be minimized and appropriate measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons (and on host communities receiving displaced persons) will be carefully planned and implemented. This is the aim and objective of this RAP.

The overall objectives of the ESS5 are as follows:

- a) To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives. To avoid forced eviction.
- b) To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by:

- providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and
  - Assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- c) To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
  - d) To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
  - e) To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

There are a number of requirements under the WB-ESS, specifically ESS5 and ESS10 for which this RAP should apply and comply with. The Table 4.3 below continues to show how the policies have been applied:



### 4.3.1 Application of the World Bank ESF

**Table 4-3: The ESSs Requirements**

| Requirements(s)  | Application  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>ESS1</b></p> <p>This standard applies to all projects financed by the Bank. The standard requires the Borrower to assess, manage and monitor the environmental and social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle so as to meet the requirements of the ESSs in a manner and within a timeframe acceptable to the Bank.</p> <p>According to the ESS1, the Borrower should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conduct an environmental and social assessment of the proposed project, including stakeholder engagement;</li> <li>b. Undertake stakeholder engagement and disclose appropriate information in accordance with ESS10;</li> <li>c. Develop an ESCP, and implement all measures and actions set out in the legal agreement including the ESCP; and</li> </ol> <p>Conduct monitoring and reporting on the environmental and social performance of the project against the ESSs.</p> | <p>Accordingly, and as required by the ESS1, the RAP has been prepared in accordance with ESS5 and ESS10 in a bid to assess, manage and monitor social risks and impacts of the project throughout the project life cycle.</p> |
| <p><b>(a) Eligibility definition</b></p> <p>According to the ESS5 definition and categorization of PAPs and eligibility criteria, three main groups of potentially displaced people are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for project purposes in any of the following situations: Displaced persons may be classified as persons (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use;(ii)who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or(iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or (c)</p>   | <p>The RAP adopts this definition, and all PAPs are legible for compensation, whether they have legal rights or not.</p>   |

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| <p>Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.</p>  |  |
| <p><b>(b) Project design</b><br/>The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.</p> | <p>Based on preliminary design, this RAP has also made recommendations to minimise some of the potential impacts associated with land acquisition (see chapter 7).</p>   |
| <p><b>(c) Compensation and benefits for affected persons</b><br/>When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods...</p>                                 | <p>The valuation has been done at full replacement cost. A 5% disturbance allowance is added to cater for any disturbances including transaction economic losses.</p>  |
| <p><b>(d) Disclosure of compensation standards and awards</b><br/>Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.</p>  | <p>The consultant has adopted RUDP II SEP and carried out detailed stakeholder engagements where the compensation standards/procedures have been communicated. The PAPs and community leaders have fully participated in the land and property valuation process, listing all affected properties and the PAP retaining a copy of the assessment form. During stakeholder engagements, PAPs and other community members were allowed enough time to understand and ask questions (see chapter 6)</p> |

| Requirements(s)  | Application  |
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| <p><b>(e) Compensation alternatives including in-kind resettlement options</b></p> <p>Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the Borrower will offer the displaced persons an option for replacement land in accordance with paragraph 35(a), unless it can be demonstrated to the Bank’s satisfaction that equivalent replacement land is unavailable.</p> | <p>The RAP team has explained to the PAPs the compensation alternatives available to them during consultations. The RAP team has assessed and disclosed compensation options to PAPs to include: Cash compensation for lost property, in-kind compensation for primary residence and land for land; and other enhancement measures for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Both options for cash and in-kind compensation were made available and explained to the PAPs. All PAPs preferred cash compensation at full replacement cost and their choice(s) were respected. over and above receiving due compensation at full replacement , financial literacy training will offered by the district free of charge as an added resettlement assistance package to any PAP(s) who wish to be enrolled and benefit from this program to enhance PAPs ability (especially those with low financial literacy) to manage their resettlement awards.</p> |
| <p><b>(f) Opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from project</b></p> <p>As the nature and objectives of the project may allow, the Borrower will also provide opportunities to displaced communities and persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.</p>   | <p>The RAP has proposed appropriate mitigation measures for established economic losses for PAPs who stand to lose trading spaces due to proposed project implementation. Benefits that will be extended for displaced business PAPs is allocation of trading spaces in nearby formal markets including waiver of rent fro the first 6 months for PAPs willing to be relocated. Those who wish to continue operating from the road reserves will be at liberty to continue with their trade with the</p>   |

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|  | benefit of now operating from an upgraded road (Asphalt standard)   |
| <p><b>(g) Compensation payments made before displacement and land takeover.</b><br/>The Borrower will take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation in accordance with the ESS5 has been made available and, where applicable, displaced people have been resettled and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons in addition to compensation.</p>   | <p>No land should be taken over and property affected before compensation payments are effected. The law provides the affected land/asset owners with 120 days to prepare for relocation after receiving the compensation. Land owners whose properties are earmarked for expropriation will have 120 days to prepare and relocate post compensation date. Similarly, tenants will have the same grace period (120days) during which they will not be required to pay any rent as the former owner(s) will no longer have the right to collect it after compensation. Land acquisition is anticipated to be completed within 4 months from the start of RAP implementation and construction is anticipated to commence immediately.</p> |
| <p><b>(h) Community engagement</b><br/>The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS 10. Decision-making processes related to resettlement and livelihood restoration will include options and alternatives from which affected persons may choose. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities, and relocation process.</p> | <p>The Consultant has adopted RUDP II SEP, continuously disclosed to and engaged stakeholders throughout the RAP planning. The stakeholder engagements will continue through implementation and monitoring; including livelihood restoration. The stakeholder views, concerns and recommendations have been documented, analysed and synthesized in Chapter Six and the full minutes of consultations are appended.</p>   |

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| <p><b>(i) Consideration of women perspectives and interest</b><br/> The consultation process should ensure that women’s perspectives are obtained and their interests factored into all aspects of resettlement planning and implementation. Addressing livelihood impacts may require intra-household analysis in cases where women’s and men’s livelihoods are affected differently. Women’s and men’s preferences in terms of compensation mechanisms, such as replacement land or alternative access to natural resources rather than in cash, should be explored.</p>   | <p>The RAP team has consulted with both men and women. Dedicated smaller engagements through FGDS with women, youths and various groups were organized and the perspective of women obtained and have been integrated into this RAP. The records show attendance of the meetings by gender.</p>   |
| <p><b>(j) Grievance mechanism</b><br/> The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.</p>       | <p>A grievance management system has been adopted from the RUDP II RPF (approved by world Bank) in this RAP which is in consonance and in harmony with the Rwanda Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 of 2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration and the World Bank ESF requirements. In addition, GRCs have been set up at low tier level and include representatives from PAPs, other existing community structures, and women representatives. The lists of GRCs formed are also appended. GRCs will be trained before commencement of the RAP Implementation.</p> |
| <p><b>Requirements(s)</b></p>  | <p><b>Application</b></p>   |
| <p><b>(k) Planning and implementation</b><br/> Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid reasons, may not be</p> | <p>A census has been conducted to determine those who are eligible for compensation. An entitlement matrix has been developed and “cut of date” was individually and general declared in English and local language (Kinyarwanda) to avoid speculation. A final general end of assignment/ assessment general “cut-off date” was also declared on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020 when the cadastral and asset surveys were completed.</p>  |

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| <p>present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users.</p>  |  |
| <p><b>(l) Establish and declare “cut of date”</b><br/> In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) none-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.</p>   | <p>A cut-off date is taken as the date when the individual PAP has been assessed and the general one where the whole valuation exercise was completed. The “cut of date” was individually and general declared in English and local language (Kinyarwanda) to avoid speculation. It is also indicated on the assessment forms used.</p>  |
| <p><b>(m) Additional or enhancement measures for livelihood restoration and assistance</b><br/> To address the issues identified in the environmental and social assessment, the Borrower will prepare a plan proportionate to the risks and impacts associated with the project:</p> <p><i>For projects causing physical displacement, the plan will set out the additional measures relevant to relocation of affected persons; (c) For projects involving economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income generation, the plan will set out the additional measures relating to livelihood improvement or restoration.</i></p> | <p>This RAP includes a plan which gives additional measures to support the displaced people especially the vulnerable groups. For the economically displaced, a livelihood restoration plan has been proposed. For vulnerable PAPs assessed as requiring physical displacement, assistance measures have been highlighted in chapter Seven, and some more measures and some measures in chapter 5.</p> |

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| <p><b>(n) Physical displacement</b></p> <p>In the case of physical displacement, the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected. The plan will be designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and, as warranted, to identify development opportunities. It will include a resettlement budget and implementation schedule, and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities). Particular attention will be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable. The Borrower will document all transactions to acquire land rights, provision of compensation and other assistance associated with relocation activities.</p> | <p>Different options for compensation alternatives were provided to PAPs as explained in chapter 7 of this report.</p>  |
| <p><b>Requirements(s)</b></p>  | <p><b>Application</b></p>   |
| <p><b>(o) Choice of resettlement options for physically displaced</b></p> <p>If people living in the project area are required to move to another location, the Borrower will:(a) offer displaced persons choices among feasible resettlement options, including adequate replacement housing or cash compensation; and (b) provide relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.</p>  | <p>The options for resettlement have been presented to the PAPs; to include a choice between cash or in-kind compensation. Their choices will be respected as much as possible.</p>                       |
| <p><b>(p) Living standards and choices for resettlement sites</b></p> <p>New resettlement sites will offer living conditions at least equivalent to those previously enjoyed, or consistent with prevailing minimum codes or standards, whichever set of standards is higher. If new resettlement sites are to be prepared, host communities will be consulted regarding planning options, and resettlement plans will ensure continued access, at least at existing levels or standards, for host communities to facilities and services. The displaced persons' preferences with respect to relocating in pre-existing communities and groups will be respected wherever possible. Existing social and cultural institutions of the displaced persons and any host communities will be respected.</p>      | <p>Resettlement/Relocation of PAPs to alternative sites will not happen in proposed RUDP II phase in Musanze secondary city These relocation requirement(s) are therefore not applicable in this RAP.</p> |

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| <p><b>(q) Comparative advantage and security of tenure</b><br/> In the case of physically displaced persons under paragraph 10 (a) or (b), the Borrower will offer the choice of replacement property of equal or higher value, with security of tenure, equivalent or better characteristics, and advantages of location, or cash compensation at replacement cost. Compensation in kind should be considered in lieu of cash.</p>   | <p>Not applicable in this project</p>  |
| <p><b>(r) Choice of compensation in lieu of impacted structures</b><br/> In the case of physically displaced persons under paragraph 10 (c), the Borrower will provide arrangements to allow them to obtain adequate housing with security of tenure. Where these displaced persons own structures, the Borrower will compensate them for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings and other improvements to the land, at replacement cost. 22 Based on consultation with such displaced persons, the Borrower will provide relocation assistance in lieu of compensation for land sufficient for them to restore their standards of living at an adequate alternative site.</p> | <p>The options for resettlement have been presented to the PAPs; to include a choice between cash or in-kind compensation/land for land compensation. Both options for cash and in-kind compensation were made available and explained to the PAPs. All PAPs preferred cash compensation at full replacement cost and their choice(s) were respected. Only two (2) property owners will be fully expropriated in Musanze secondary city. Both PAPs wish to be compensated at full replacement costs. There is no resettlement of affected PAPs to alternative areas as a mitigation measure for RUDP II phase 3 in Musanze secondary city. These relocation requirement(s) are therefore not applicable in this RAP.</p> |
| <p><b>(s) Speculations management</b><br/> The Borrower is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cut-off date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public.</p>  | <p>Working with the local authorities and GRCs members the RAP team has publicized the “cut-off” date concept and will not compensate encroachers after the “cut-off” date. In addition, the RAP proposed measures to be taken in case such claims come up.</p>  |

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| <p><b>Economic displacement</b></p> <p>33. In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower’s plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.</p>  | <p>The RAP has proposed a livelihood restoration plan. Both men and women and other vulnerable social groups have been consulted on the livelihood restoration options and gendered considerations and perspectives have been taken into consideration.</p>                          |
| <p>The plan will incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed.</p>   | <p>The RAP has made proposal for monitoring and evaluation including indicators for process and assignment end assessments</p>   |
| <p>Economically displaced persons who face loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated for such loss at replacement cost:(a) In cases where land acquisition or restrictions on land use affect commercial enterprises, affected business owners will be compensated for the cost of identifying a viable alternative location; for lost net income during the period of transition; for the cost of the transfer and reinstallation of the plant, machinery, or other equipment; and for re-establishing commercial activities . Affected employees will receive assistance for temporary loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities;</p> | <p>The entitlement matrix developed takes care of such business owners and their employees including for allowances to identify and move to new locations.</p>   |
| <p>35. Economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living:</p> <p><i>(a) For persons whose livelihoods are land-based, replacement land that has a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors at least equivalent to that being lost will be offered where feasible;</i></p>   | <p>This RAP proposes a number of livelihood restoration strategies for the economically displaced PAPs. Land based restoration options and alternative livelihood options have been proposed to the PAPs in respect to their current and future anticipations and possibilities.</p> |

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| <p><i>(b) For persons whose livelihoods are natural resource-based and where project-related restrictions on access envisaged in paragraph 4 apply, measures will be implemented to either allow continued access to affected resources or to provide access to alternative resources with equivalent livelihood-earning potential and accessibility. Where common property resources are affected, benefits and compensation associated with restrictions on natural resource usage may be collective in nature; and</i></p> <p><i>(c) If it is demonstrated that replacement land or resources are unavailable, the Borrower will offer economically displaced persons' options for alternative income earning opportunities, such as credit facilities, skills training, business start-up assistance, employment opportunities, or cash assistance additional to compensation for assets. Cash assistance alone, however, frequently fails to provide affected persons with the productive means or skills to restore livelihoods.</i></p> |   |
| <p>36. Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.</p>   | <p>Transitional support in terms of six months' rent waiver has been included in the entitlement matrix for such PAPs</p> |

#### 4.4 Gaps between Local Laws and Bank’s ESF and the Mechanisms to Bridge Such Gaps

**Table 4-4: Comparative Analysis between W.B Standards and NLR.**

| Category of PAPs/types of lost assets.                             | Rwandan law  | WB ESSs   | Gap filling measure  |
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| Land Owners (loss of land)   | <p>According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination Against women. All land should be registered for security. The Title is tradable, but not if it fragments plots below 1 hectare.</p> <p>Compensation for non-transferable property based upon market value.</p> <p>Land owners, under Rwandese Law, received cash compensation based upon market value.</p> | <p>Identification of PAPs is done through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, PAPs with title as well as PAPs who do not have a formal title but have customary and traditional right recognized under Rwandan law or who have a recognized claim to the land at time the census begins – are entitled to compensation for land that they lose (besides other assistance) Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation is to be based on replacement cost</p> | <p>Land owners will be compensated as per the principles of ESS5.</p>  |
| Land Squatters (i.e. those who have no recognizable legal right of | <p>Rwandan legislations entitle only those who are “landholders” with legal possession of property land tenants, under Rwandan law, are entitled to compensation based upon the number of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. The Organic Land</p>   | <p>The bank recognizes that a person(s) who has illegally occupied a land and made development thereon such as building houses and/or others structures is liable to be compensated</p>   | <p>Consider all forms of Tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between land owner and tenants as well</p> |

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| <p>claim to the land that they are occupying.</p>   | <p>Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Efforts are being made under the Law (Article 7) to formalize land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. For instance, rural populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized land institutions like the District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees (Ministerial Order N° 001/2006 of 26/09/2006 determining the structure of Land Registers, the responsibilities and the Functioning of the District Land Bureau). (Ministerial Order N° 001/2006 of 26/09/2006 determining the structure of Land Registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of the District Land Bureau).</p> | <p>for the development he/she made but not for the land. Similarly, such a PAP(s) will not be compensated for assets/structures that were existing prior to their settlement on the land. Based on aforementioned entitlements, this category of PAP(s) are also entitled extra assistance similar to formal (own affected property) such as assistance in relocation, as the case may be, and assistance for restoration of livelihoods.</p> | <p>as those not legally recognized as long as they assist – will be compensated as per the principles of ESS5.</p>   |
| <p>Land Users/<br/>Land Sharecroppers / Tenants (These include family members, and/or tenants or any other persons using the land to gRoW crops).</p> | <p>Land users, in some cases, have some form of secured tenure extended to them under new Laws. In other cases, land users are not entitled to Compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets. Land users are entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets.</p>   | <p>No specific provisions to land compensation. Entitled to compensation for crops, entitled to relocation assistance as the case may be and income must be restored to at least pre-project levels.</p>  | <p>Will be compensated for their movable properties and activities present on the expropriated land or property.</p> |

| Category of PAPs/types of lost assets. | Rwandan law   | WB ESS5  | Gap filling measure   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Owners of non-Permanent buildings      | Owners of “non-permanent” buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under government (state or local) housing programs. | Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour. Recommends resettlement assistance   | Families should be Consulted on and offered options to choose from between in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full Replacement cost including labour. |
| Owners of permanent buildings          | Owners of “permanent” buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value.  | Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.   | Owners of permanent buildings will be compensated as per principles of ESS5.  |
| Perennial and annual Crops             | Perennial crops are compensated with cash based upon rate calculated as an average net agricultural income.   | Market value for lost crops. Income restoration assistance (such as land preparation, credit facilities, training etc). Land for land compensation allows people to re-establish annual crops immediately.   | Follow the ESS5 guidelines and principles.  |
| Seasonal crops                         | There are no explicit provisions on livelihood restoration but there are legal provisions that provides for compensation for seasonal crops.  | Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better offer support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living (for ex. Land preparation, jobs, credits facilities); | Follow the principles of ESS5   |

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| Timing of compensation payments                   | Resettlement must take place only when PAPs have been fully and fairly compensated, and Compensation has to be completed within 120 days after the valuation report is submitted and decision taken by the expropriator.  | Implement all relevant resettlement plans before project completion and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access. For projects involving restrictions of access, impose the restrictions in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions.  | Follow the ESS5 guidelines and principles.                            |
| Consultation and Disclosure                       | The Expropriation Law governs the specifics of land acquisition. The law provides for public dissemination on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. In addition to dissemination, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice on the person or entity subject to expropriation. Normally, a consultative meeting is held within 30 days after receipt of the application for expropriation. Based on these consultations, the relevant Land Commission or Committee (from the Cell level to the National level) takes a decision to approve the project within a period of 15 days. | Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms. | Follow the ESS5 Guidelines and principles.                            |
| Relocation assistance and resettlement assistance | The person to be expropriated is defined to mean any person or legal entity who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest, in which case they shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation. In addition, 5% of the total compensation value is added as part of the compensation package as disturbance allowance.  | Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Moving allowances   | Resettlement facilitation and support to follow WB ESS5 requirements. |

| Category of PAPs/types of lost assets.     | Rwandan law   | WB ESS5  | Gap filling measure   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Vulnerable groups                          | The Rwandan expropriation law has no special provisions for vulnerable groups.  | ESS5 paragraph 26 demands that during the preparation of the resettlement action plan Particular attention be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable and paragraph 27 demands that provide relocation assistance be suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.   | Resettlement facilitation and support to follow WB ESS5 requirements.   |
| Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution | The Expropriation Law Article 233&34 stipulate the process and procedures for contesting the valuation by individuals dissatisfied with the value of their Compensation. The Law stipulates that the dissatisfied person has a period of 30 days after the project approval decision has been taken to Appeal (Article 19). | ESS5 paragraph 19: The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, Relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. | Requirements of ESS5 will be followed for the establishment of a GRC.<br><br>In case of escalation of disagreement on compensation cost the Rwandan expropriation, law will be applied to settle the grievance. |

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| Displacement     | The notification period under national legislation requires that property must be handed over 120 days after financial compensation has been paid  | Requires that displacement must not occur until all necessary measures for resettlement are in place.   | Rwandan law and WB operational policies require that project affected persons must be compensated and facilitated to resettle before displacement |
| The cut-off date | <p>Article 2 of the Rwandan expropriation law demands the expropriating entity to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon. Such a communication shall be made through an announcement posted on the office of the Cell of the place designated for the implementation of the project. The communication shall also be made through at least one radio station with a wide audience in Rwanda and at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership for the relevant parties to be informed thereof. If necessary, use shall be made of any other means of communication.</p> <p>Article 17 of the expropriation law states that after the publication of the decision on expropriation in the public interest and the list of holders of rights registered on land titles and property incorporated on land, the land owner shall not develop any other long-term activities on the land. Otherwise, such activities shall not be compensable during Expropriation.</p> | ESS 5 In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal. | Requirements of ESS5 will be followed.  |

In a number of cases, as shown in Table 3-3 above, the World Bank requirements are more comprehensive and explicitly favourable to PAPs than the provisions of the Rwandan Law.

Based on the gaps identified above, LODA prepared Policy Safeguard documents in compliance with the World Bank ESF to guide in RUDP II projects. These policy documents are RUDP II Resettlement Policy Framework, 2020 (RPF), RUDP II-Stakeholder Engagement, 2020 (SEP) and RUDP II Environmental and Social Management Framework, 2020 (ESMF). The documents are discussed in detail in table 4-5 below.

**Table 4-5: RUDP II ESF Documents and Previous RAPs**

| <b>RUDP II ESF Document</b>                                     | <b>Provisions/Application</b>  |   |
|---|--|---|
| RUDP II Resettlement Policy Framework, 2020 (RPF). <sup>2</sup> | The RPF acts as a gap filling measure between the World Bank’s ESS and Rwanda Laws. It therefore provides guidelines on the preparation of A/RAPs which include: a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP/ARAP, the mandatory socio-economic survey to determine the scope and nature of resettlement impacts, including some demographic data, description of the area, livelihoods, the local participation process, and establishing baseline information on livelihoods and income for all the project affected households, landholding, etc. The RPF also provides guidelines on the establishment of asset inventory, valuation methods and compensation rates and standards, eligibility and entitlements related to any additional impacts, site description, programs to improve or restore livelihoods and standards of living. It also contains a sample of an entitlement matrix that could be used while preparing the A/RAPs. Moreover, the RPF has an inbuilt grievance procedure that will be used to address grievances that will arise during the A/RAP process. The GRC will be established at cell level with representatives from local authorities and project affected people. Gender equity will be attained by ensuring a representation of men and women in the GRCs. The RFP also requires that the A/RAP consultants to provide detailed Cost estimates and implementation Schedule. | All the safeguard standards in this policy have been adopted in this RAP. |
| RUDP II-Stakeholder Engagement, 2020 (SEP) <sup>3</sup>         | It’s an operational tool that defines the protocols for effectively engaging local and   | The SEP has been adopted  |

<sup>2</sup> [https://loda.gov.rw/fileadmin/documents/RUDPII/Final\\_RPF\\_Docs\\_22\\_May\\_2020.pdf](https://loda.gov.rw/fileadmin/documents/RUDPII/Final_RPF_Docs_22_May_2020.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/612931598032749593/pdf/Stakeholder-Engagement->

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
|   | <p>affected communities in the overall project development, dissemination of activities, outputs and results, coordination and holding of consultations and developing of clear channels of communication of the project to all relevant stakeholders and target audience.</p> <p>The tool guided all stakeholder engagements during the whole RAP exercise. The SEP will also guide further consultations throughout RAP implementation and project development.</p>   | <p>and all stakeholders Engaged in the implementation of this project.</p>   |
| RUDP II Environmental and Social Management Framework, 2020 (ESMF) <sup>4</sup> | <p>This ESMF defines the mandatory procedures for assessment and management of environmental and social impacts of all activities planned under RUDP II in order to meet the requirements of the national legislation and Environmental and Social Framework of the World Bank and relevant Environmental and Social Standards to all project investments. This RAP is therefore prepared within the precincts of RUDP II ESMF provisions that requires that all projects comply with the relevant laws of Rwanda and the World Bank Environment and Social Standards (ESS)</p> | <p>The Safeguard document has been adopted and utilized in the preparation of this RAP report where applicable</p> |
| RUDP II phase 1 and 2 RAPs  | <p>Previously prepared RAPs give vulnerable case study lessons on similar projects conducted earlier.</p>   | <p>The RAP reviewed RUDP II RAPs prepared in phase 1 and 2 to draw valuable lessons.</p>                           |

[Plan-SEP-Rwanda-Urban-Development-Project-II-P165017.pdf](#)

<sup>4</sup> [https://kigalicity.gov.rw/fileadmin/RUDP/RUDP II ESMF May 2020 for Public Disclosure.pdf](https://kigalicity.gov.rw/fileadmin/RUDP/RUDP_II_ESMF_May_2020_for_Public_Disclosure.pdf)

## 5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

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### 5.1 Overview

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This Chapter describes the existing social and economic profile of project affected persons and households. Determination of this profile(s) is undertaken through socio-economic survey. From the foregoing, Socio-Economic Survey for Musanze secondary city was conducted from 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020. 15<sup>th</sup> November was reserved for call backs (refer to definition section for meaning of call backs). The survey was conducted with a view of determining the existing socio-economic conditions of PAPs and how the project (RUDP II phase 3) might impact project affected persons and the community in general. Specifically, the following thematic socio-economic indicators of PAPs were assessed: gender, age distribution, educational status, employment status, type of businesses, and income of PAPs/PAHs. These indicators served as baseline information for determining PAPs/PAHs profiles which is useful in preparation of a tailor-made entitlement matrix and also in determining additional resettlement assistance particularly relation to vulnerable PAPs and livelihood restoration programs for occasioned economic losses of business PAPs

### 5.2 Project Affected Households, Businesses and Institutions

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#### 5.2.1 Summary of Census Findings

A total of one hundred and seventy-nine (179) households and businesses were interviewed during the social-economic survey exercise. A breakdown of interviewed PAHs and businesses in terms of numbers (per Village) is summarized below:

**Table 5-1: Interviewed Households and Business Premises per Village.**

| Village        | Number of Project affected Households. | Number of project affected Businesses | Total |
|----------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Bukane         | 9                                      | 0                                     | 9     |
| Burera         | 37                                     | 12                                    | 49    |
| Bushozi        | 11                                     | 10                                    | 21    |
| Byimana        | 2                                      | 4                                     | 6     |
| Kabaya         | 6                                      | 0                                     | 6     |
| Kageyo         | 3                                      | 0                                     | 3     |
| Muhe           | 22                                     | 0                                     | 22    |
| Nyiraruhengeri | 8                                      | 0                                     | 8     |
| Susa           | 40                                     | 15                                    | 55    |

|              |            |           |            |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>138</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>179</b> |
|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|

**Table 5-2: Interviewed Households and Business Premises**

| <b>Project Road</b>  | <b>Number of Project affected Households.</b> | <b>Number of project affected Businesses</b> |
|--|---|--|
| MUZ3-1 (Iposita – Excel School – Eveche - Yawunde Asphalt Rd)        | 8   | 0  |
| MUZ3-2 (Nyamagumba – Regina Pacis Sec. School – Susa – Karisimbi Rd) | 56  | 36   |
| MUZ3-3 (Rwebeya Drain)   | 51  | 1  |
| MUZ3-4   | 23  | 0  |
| MUZ3-5   | 0   | 0  |
| MUZ3-6   | 0   | 0  |
| MUZ3-7   | 0   | 0  |
| MUZ3-8   | 0   | 0  |
| MUZ3-9   | 0   | 4  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>138</b>                                    | <b>41</b>                                    |

Four Roads (MUZ3-5, MUZ3-6, MUZ3-7 and MUZ3-8) had wide corridors thereby had no displacement impacts.

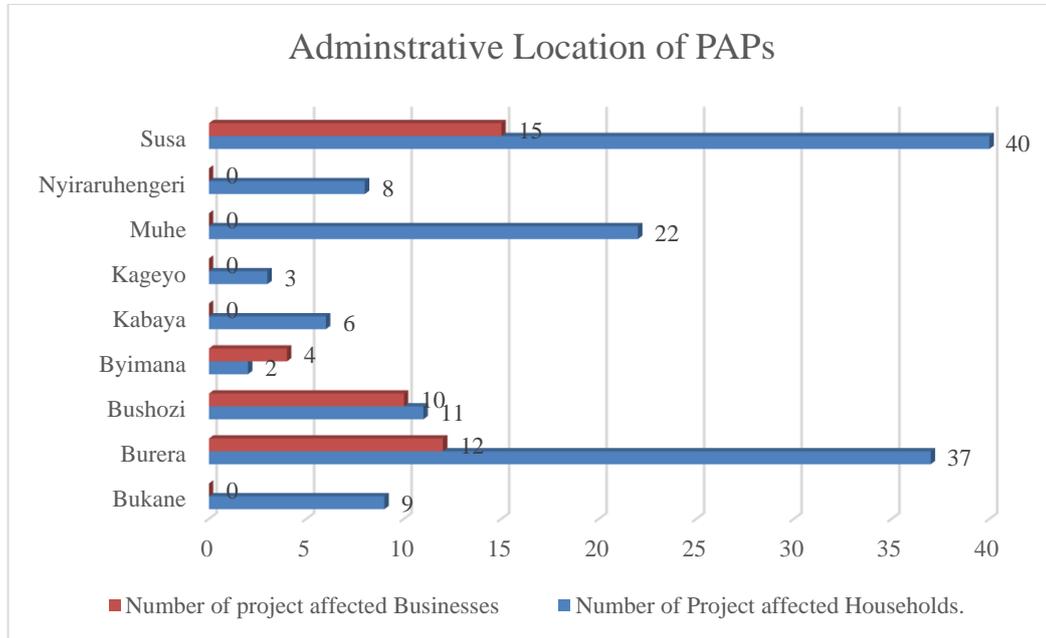
### **5.2.2 Administrative Location of the PAPs**

From the field data collected during the Census, majority of project affected Households (31% and 27% respectively) were from Susa and Burera Villages respectively with majority (56 and 51) located along MUZ3-2 (Nyamagumba –Regina Pacis Sec. School – Susa – Karisimbi Rd and MUZ3-3 (Rwebeya Drain) respectively. Similarly, Susa and Burera Villages constituted majority of affected Businesses with (88%) of the businesses located along MUZ3-2 (Nyamagumba –Regina Pacis Sec. School – Susa – Karisimbi Rd.

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 sensitization and validation workshops because they are better suited to select easily accessible venue to all the PAPs. Similarly, establishment of locales for business PAPs both geographically and administratively was critical in assessing locational advantages (that will make businesses concentrate on a given corridor) and responsible administrative entity that will implement recommended mitigation measure(s). Any livelihood restoration program prepared will have to ensure recommended relocation

site(s) for business have equal or better locational advantages for affected business PAPs and the relevant administrative entity is tasked with implementation the action points for the restoration plan, Figure 5-1 shows administrative location of PAPs.

**Figure 5-1: Location of the PAPS.**

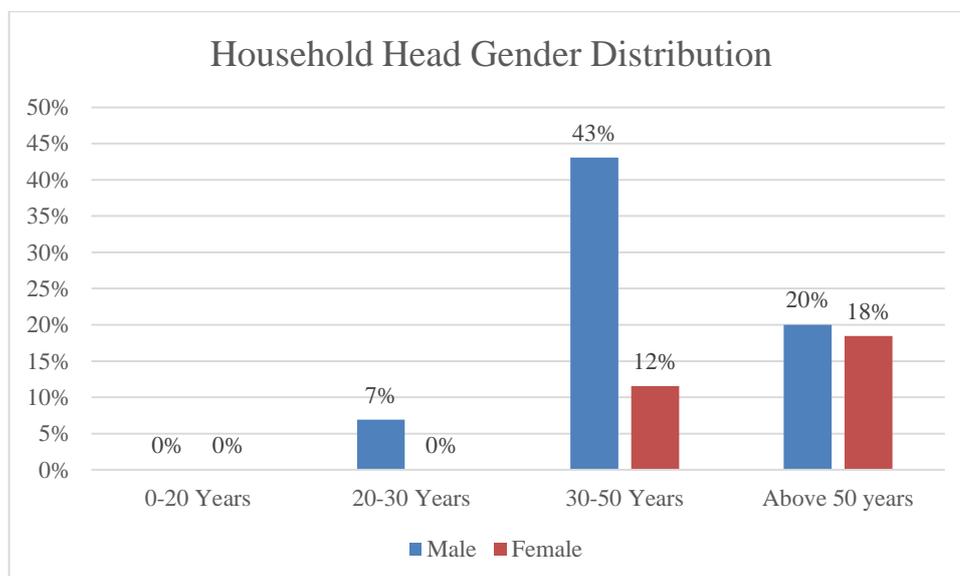


Source: Field Surveys, 2020

### 5.2.3 Household size and composition

The project traverses three Sectors (Cyuve, Muhoza and Musanze), three Cells (Cyabagarura, Ruhengeri and Rwebeya) and Nine Villages within the Musanze Secondary City. The average household size in Musanze was 4.2 persons per household. A total of 138 households (with 580 total affected people) were interviewed with 68 of the respondents being household heads (70% and 30%) male and female respectively. The rest of the respondents were family members who were interviewed due to absentia of the heads during the survey exercise. More than fifty percent of the household heads were between 30-50 years and 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, 43% (43% Male and 12% Female) of the population was within the peak age (30-50 years) for engagement in gainful employment. Figure 5-2 shows the gender and spread of PAPs in the affected Villages.

**Figure 5-2: Household Heads Gender Distribution Per Age Group.**

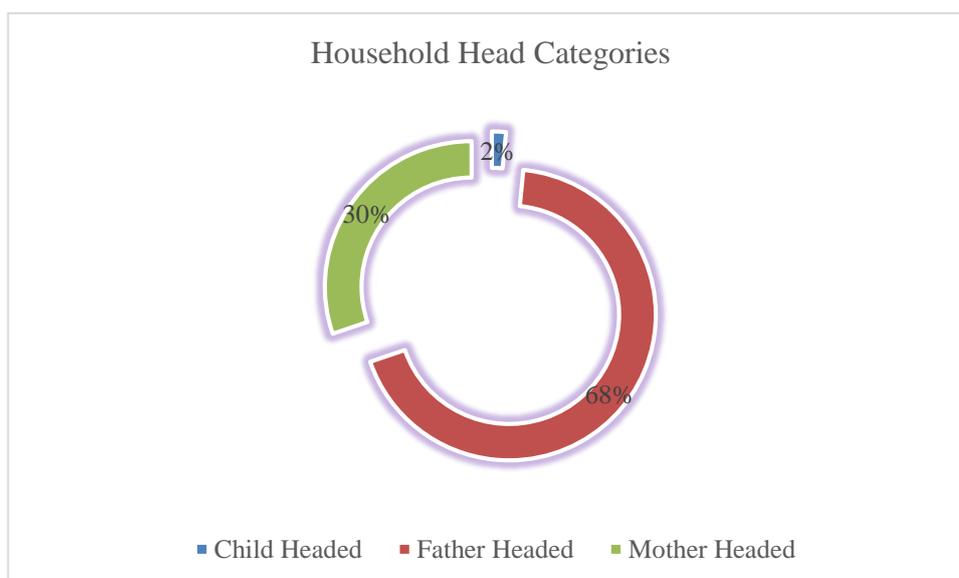


*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

From the socio-economic survey, it was established that 54% 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 (37%) and (9%) female and child headed households respectively (Noteworthy is the fact that female and child headed household are some of the parameters of considering vulnerability - these parameters identified as indicators of vulnerability are not stand-alone qualifications for PAPs to be categorized as vulnerable but rather a combination of these parameters in such a way that affected PAP or household is considered relatively more disproportionately affected by induced resettlement). 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. Also, the child headed categories were probed further and it was found out that they were above the legal age of taking care of the families.

**Figure 5-3: Household Heads Categories.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

### **5.3 PAP Household Characteristics**

Results suggest that the average age of the project affected household members is 23 years. This is indicative of households with youthful household members. In terms of relationships, census data shows that majority of the household members are biological children (65%), while others were spouses (14%) and other relatives (2%) living together indicating relatively higher levels of dependence within the PAP households. In terms of education, 60 % of household members obtained Secondary education. This implies that majority of household members can be considered to be literate. In terms of access to source of income, 37 % of PAP households had members participate in businesses and small-scale farming. Average household size is 5. Most of the PAP household members were always present at home (90%). The high presence at home could be attributed to the covid19 pandemic which has seen a significant number of persons working from home.

### **5.4 Religion**

Majority of the PAPs households' heads belong to two dominant religions; Roman Catholic 54% and Protestants accounting for 34%. The minority Christian based faith that PAPs believe in is the Adventists (12%).

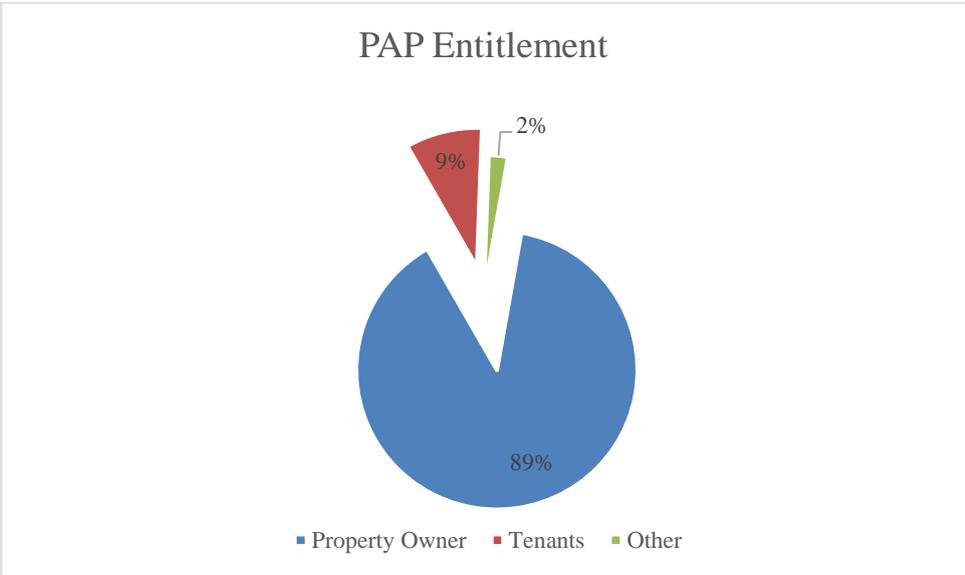
**Action Point 1:** Religion has an implication for implementing compensation and resettlement activities, with Friday and Sunday being less favourable for compensation and resettlement activities. Similarly, church-based development committees and other organisations will be focal entities to consult when coming up with livelihood restoration programs and also replacement of affected social amenities like ubudehe amenities and utilities.

## 5.5 Land Tenure and Project Impacts on Land Use

### 5.5.1 Land Tenure

Property owners comprised the majority of the PAPs (89%), about 9 in every affected land owner had formal land ownership documents (land certificates). Tenants formed (9%) of the respondents as shown in the table below.

**Figure 5-4: PAP Entitlement**



*Source: Field Survey, 2020*

**Action Point 2:** The RAP team in compliance to the entitlement matrix as stipulated in ESS5 policy and as affirmed in RUDP (II) RPF recognizes the affected persons as ‘one using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. From the foregoing, PAPs who own affected land but without formal ownership documents have same rights as those with formal ownership documents.

**Action Point 3:** The RAP team liaised with Musanze district administration (project proponent) to send reminders to PAPs to acquire valid personal identification documents ahead of compensation verification, and avoid possible delays in compensation.

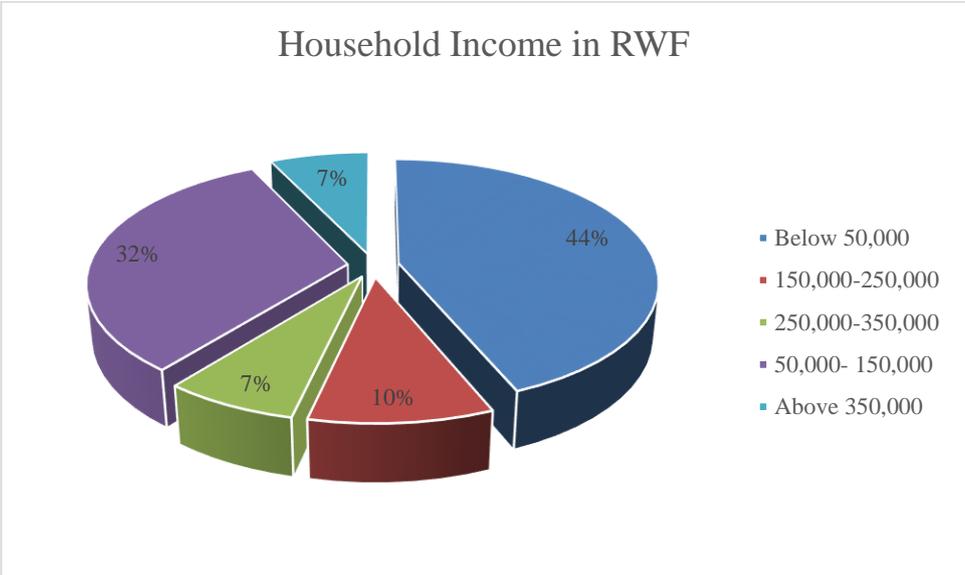
*Details of PAPs losing land with corresponding land acquired from each PAP is provided in the Land and Asset Valuation Report. The report is presented as Volume II of this Report.*

## 5.6 Economic Activities of Project Affected Households

### 5.6.1 Household Income of Project Affected Households

Social economic survey carried for RUDP II Phase 3 for Musanze Secondary City revealed that a majority (44%) of PAHs earned below 50,000RW per month. Very few households earned a monthly income 350,000RW and above. Household income is a very good indicator of PAHs economic profile, especially ability to cope with resettlement impacts due to involuntary resettlement.

**Figure 5-5: Household Income.**



Source: Field Survey, 2020

Most of the household income is spent on household expenditure items; food, school fees, telephone airtime, toiletry, health, scholastic material, hard energy (fuel and Electricity) and water.

**Action Point 4:** Households spend most of the household income on consumption items but not investment in productive assets. Through, sensitization, during the entitlement disclosure stage project proponent (Musanze District Administration) should discourage diversion of compensation payment towards consumption-based expenditure, and PAPs be encouraged to invest compensation awards in replacement of lost assets.

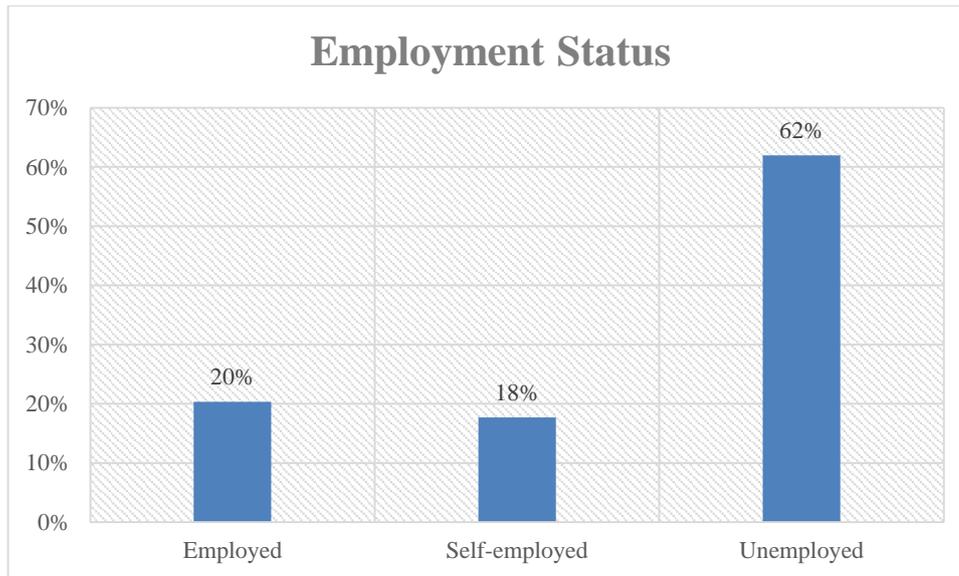
### 5.6.2 Sources of Income for Project Affected Households

Findings of Socioeconomic studies for Musanze Secondary City PAHs established that PAPs had multiple sources of income. Salary and wages from employment and casual jobs, proceeds from urban farming and small-scale business ventures were the main sources of income in a majority of the households. In general, Musanze City is an Agro-City with majority of its residents involved in urban Agriculture as their main means of livelihoods.

**(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, 18% of the PAPs were self-employed while 20% had formal jobs earning a monthly salary or wages according to agreed contractual terms. Majority of the PAPs consulted (62%) were however unemployed.

**Figure 5-6: Employment Status.**



Source: Field Survey, 2020

It is worth noting that RUDP II Phase 3 in Musanze Secondary City 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 the 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**

Musanze City is an Agro-City with majority of its residents involved in urban Agriculture to augment main source of earning a livelihood. Farming activities are

mostly semi-subsistence mainly food crops such Irish potatoes, maize, beans, wide range of vegetables and food trees such avocados among others.

Very small strips of land are set to be hived off and expropriated (mostly less than 10% of total holding) mostly affecting fence only or fence and first and second row crops. The overall impact on the food crops and trees is 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 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**

During the census, it was established that five (5) out of the forty 41 affected Businesses were formal (Operating in Permanent Structures) while the remaining ones (36) of the affected business PAPs are informal traders mostly selling fresh farm produce for households while the other category of these traders are airtime vendors and those dealing in confectionery and General Grocery. Those selling farm produce mostly sell seasonal farm produce like fruits, sugarcane and vegetables 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. In the 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 RAP, aforesaid category of PAPs is 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) 17 in total and (2) 14 in total and thus no remedial enterprise-based livelihood restoration program is planned under this project for these categories of PAPs. However, given the low incomes these categories 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 start up enterprises.

There is also a 3<sup>rd</sup> category of business PAPs who were located along MUS3-2 and had Permanent structures and some form of makeshift structures (such as temporally wooden structures for displaying their wares some of the structures had iron sheet sheds) 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 5 (All men). All the five business PAPs are fully affected and will be therefore be displaced. It was apparent that their business ventures are the primary means of earning a livelihood. Upgrading of the project road 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 formal Structures. 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.

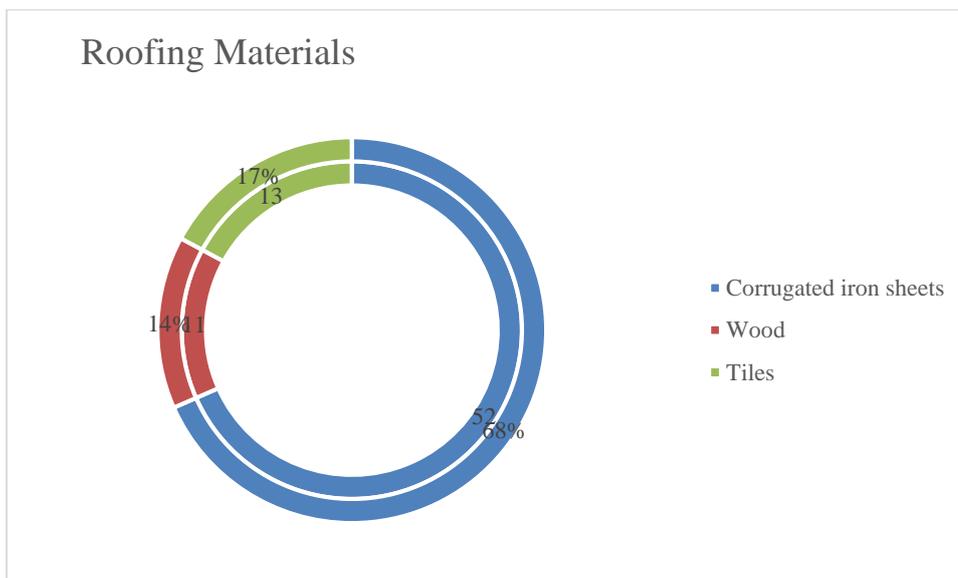
Towards this end, this project has made provision for livelihood restoration program that seeks to secure and restore their livelihoods and make sure that their businesses are continuing. The same considerations will be made to other informal business PAPs in the other categories who wish to secure formal trading.

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

## 5.7 Housing and Related Facilities

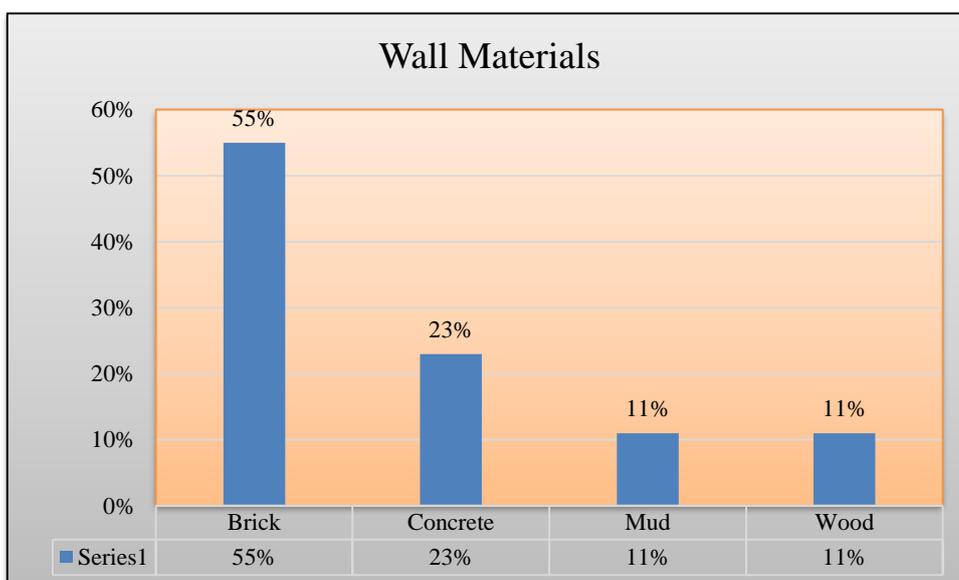
In Figure 4-15, Majority of the affected residential properties (68%) were constructed using corrugated iron sheet roofing, 55% brick walls and 71% had cemented floors as shown below.

**Figure 5-8: Type of Roofing Materials.**



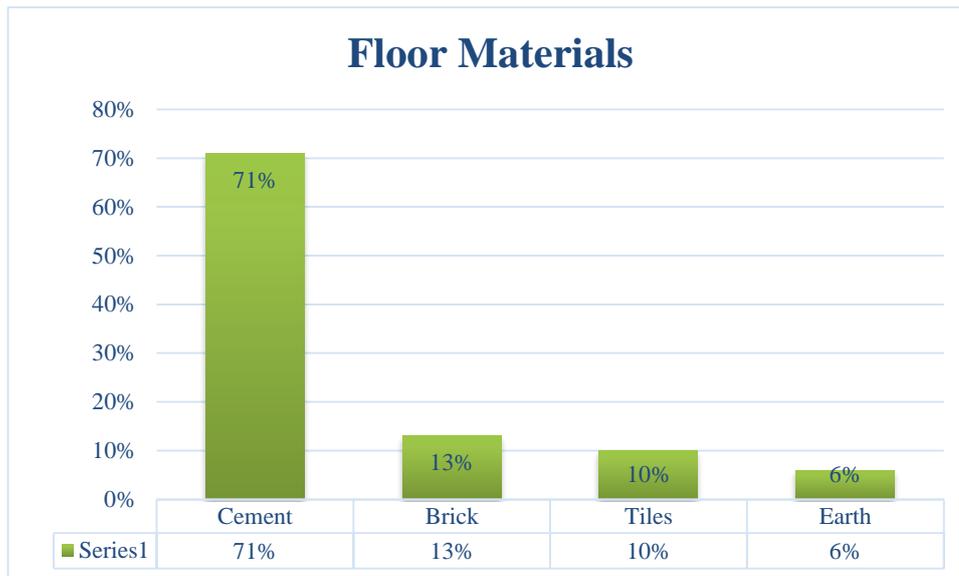
Source: Field Survey, 2020

**Figure 5-9: Type of Materials used for Walls.**



Source: Field Survey, 2020

**Figure 5-10: Type of Materials used for Floors.**



Source: Field Survey, 2020.

Planned expropriation along project roads 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 in this project, none of the properties has been used as collateral to access a loan or credit facility.

Some housing blocks affected are made of earthen bricks plastered mainly using mortar comprising of cement and sand. Vibrations of heavy construction machinery are likely to cause some damage(s) like cracks comprising the structural stability for the housing blocks. Since this is envisaged but cannot be quantified because it is not possible to do a proactive assessment (the occurrence is probable but not certain), this project has set aside a contingency budget (20% of the total expropriation costs) to cater for such unforeseen eventualities. A project implementation GRC which includes local leaders will work closely to identify such occurrences or related grievances (damage of adjoining properties due to construction works) and forward them to the project management team for immediate resolution including repair of damage or compensation at full replacement cost in cases where the structural stability of affected structures is severely compromised.

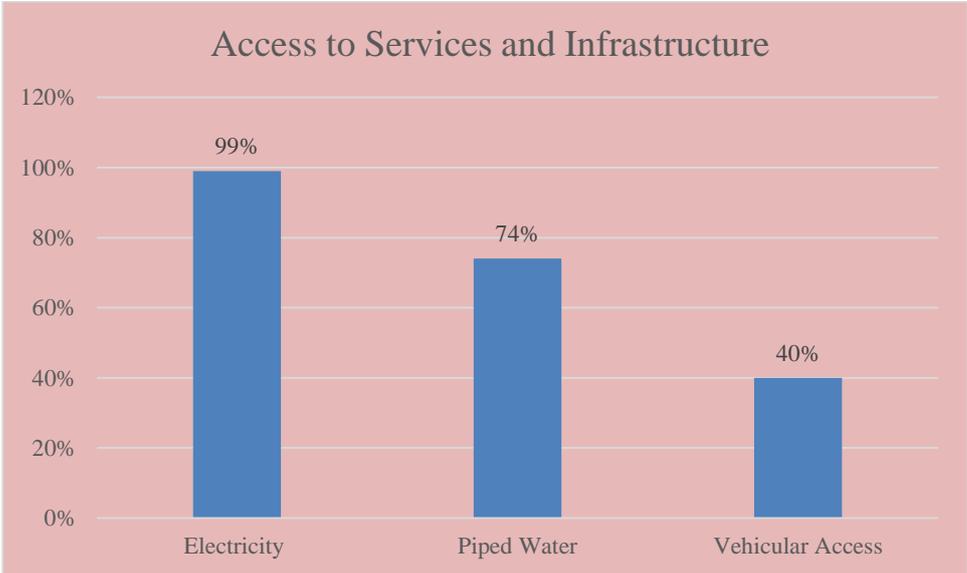
## 5.8 Housing Utilities and Trunk Infrastructure

In terms of utilities serving affected housing structures, 99% of the affected units were connected to electricity while 74% had access to piped water.

The project is also bound to occasion relocation of utilities along the project corridors. During demarcation of the RoW, deliberate efforts were taken to avoid relocation of medium voltage electricity distribution mains. Similarly, the road centreline was also shifted so as not to affect major urban water distribution pipelines. Nevertheless, there were some sections where there was no room to shift the centreline to avoid relocation of the vital utility lines. In such circumstances, relocation of these utility service lines is inevitable. Consequently, this project has set aside a budget for relocation of affected utility service infrastructure. *(Relocation plan for affected utility infrastructure is discussed in detail in chapter 7 of this report).*

On the positive side, it was established that about 40% of affected properties had all-weather access road in close proximity. This indicates that road service infrastructure provision is lagging compared to utilities servicing. From the foregoing, upgrading of project roads as envisaged under this project is paramount to improving living conditions of the residents of the project area in Musanze Secondary City.

**Figure 5-11: Access to Services and Infrastructure.**



Source: Field Survey 2020.

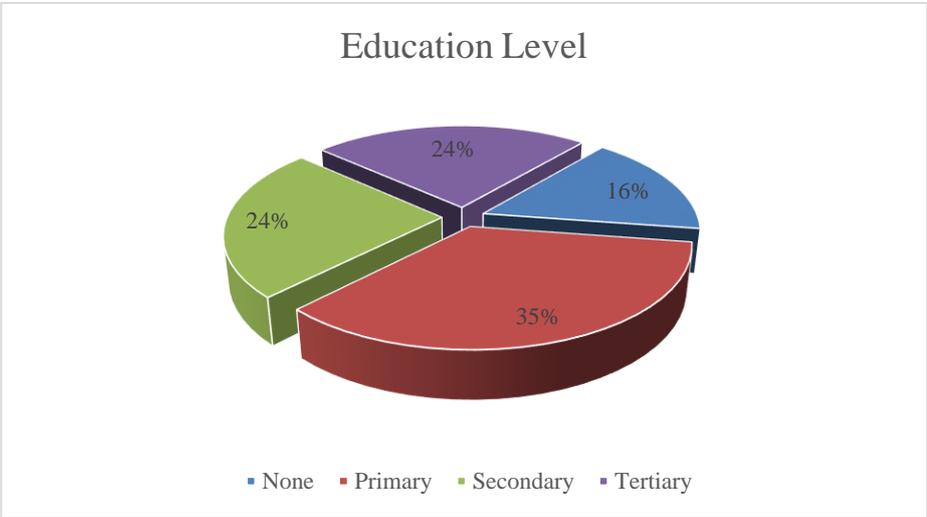
## 5.9 Education

From the analysis on Figure 5-13, the male gender had the highest education levels as compared to the female. Majority of the people in the project area (35%) had attained at least basic primary education while 24% and 24% had attained secondary and tertiary level respectively. Sixteen (16%) of the respondents had not attained any level of 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 city administration would help in seeking certification for qualified workers.

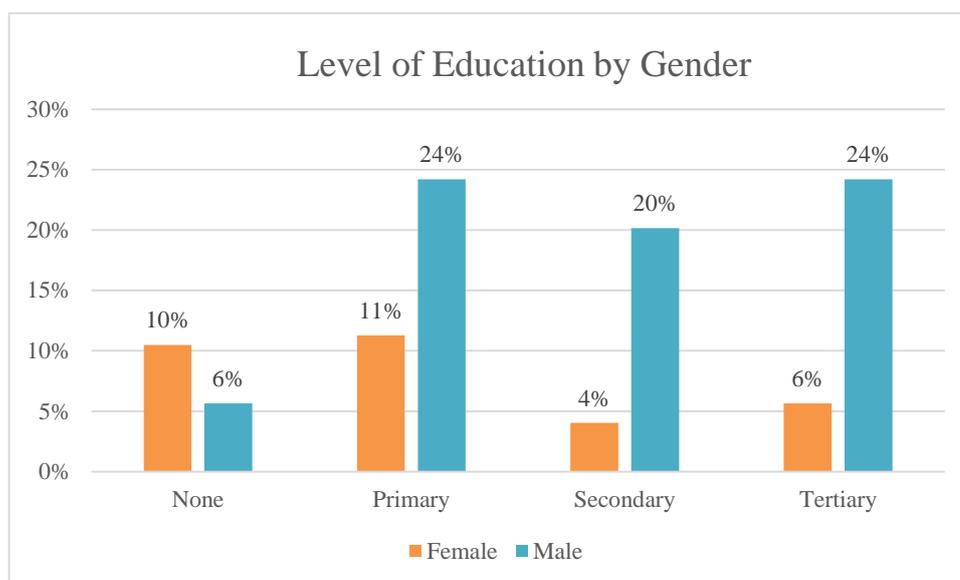
Financial literacy trainings to help the beneficiary PAPs who secure employment save money and link up to local co-operatives and local NGOs fostering entrepreneurship to finance start-up businesses once the project is completed would also be undertaken by the city official(s) in charge of social welfare" In addition, during disclosure of the RAP, 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) to Kinyarwanda.

**Figure 5-12: Education Level.**



Source: Field Survey, 2020.

**Figure 5-13: Level of Education by Gender.**



Source: Field Survey, 2020

## 5.10 Water and Sanitation

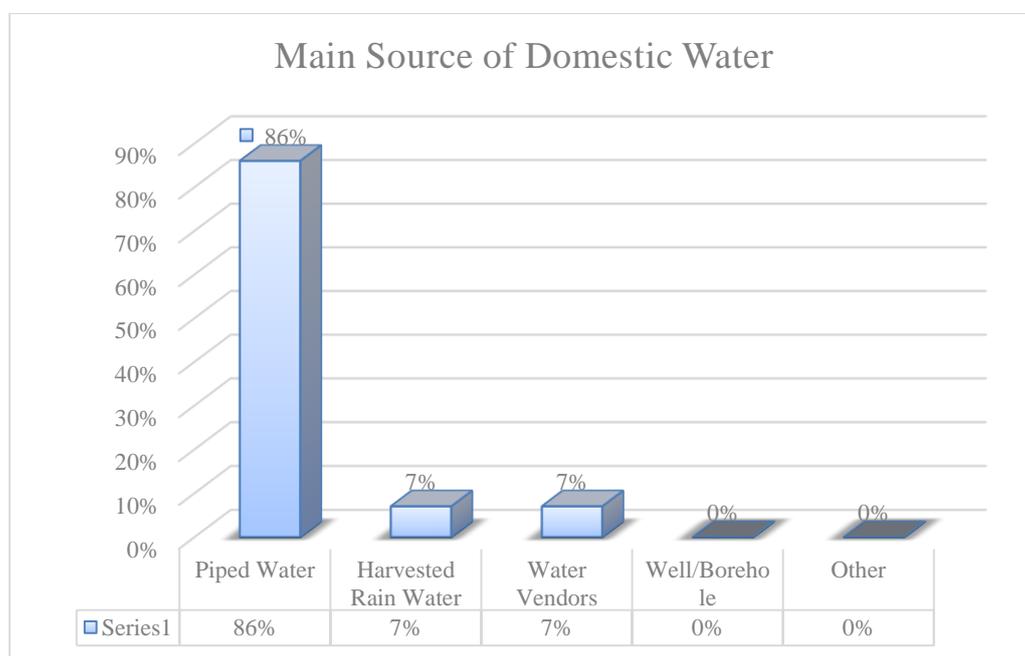
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Universal access to safe drinking water is a fundamental need and human right. Securing access for all would go a long way in reducing illness and death, especially among children. The water sources used by all the households of the PAPs within the 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 main source of water for domestic use by a majority (86%) was piped water. However, a good number of the households (14%) still lacked access to piped water from within their plot thus depended on water vendors. 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.

In Musanze city there was one ‘ubudehe’ infrastructure affected in particular community water kiosk that is a free source of piped water to community members who don’t have piped water connection to their homes. Since affected PAPs (14%) relies on ubudehe water kiosk and private water vendors, it is of utmost importance that such an amenity providing water in the community is not demolished without an alternative infrastructure being built to ensure uninterrupted community water supply. From the foregoing, Musanze district administration will build a new community water facility in close proximity to affected social amenity before demolition of condemned amenity (within the RoW) is pulled down.

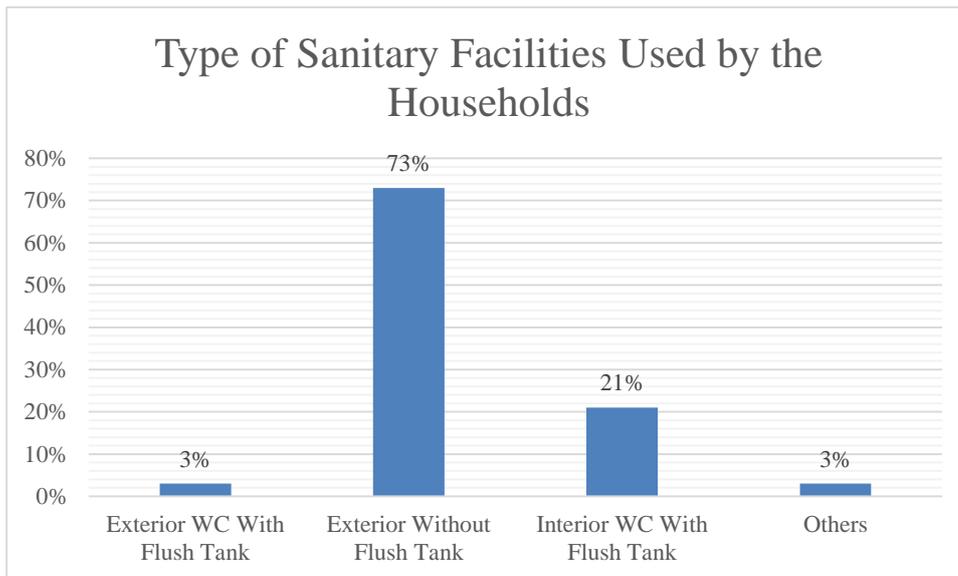
**Figure 5-14: Main Source of Water for Domestic Use.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2020.*

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 5-7: Type of Sanitary Facilities Used by Households.**



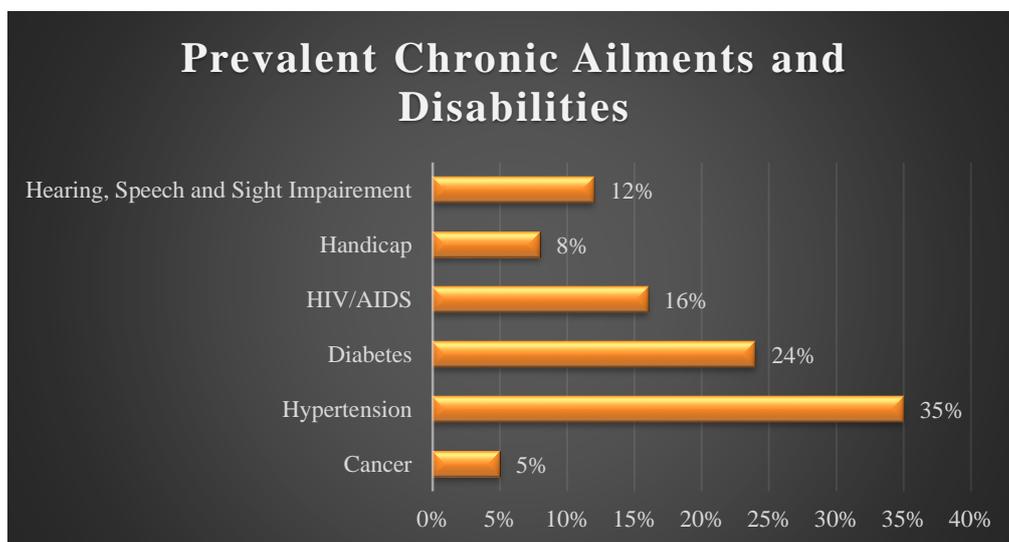
*Field Survey, 2020.*

## 5.11 Health

The most prevalent diseases in the project area according to PAPs were Hypertension and Diabetes. PAPs also suffered from other ailments considered chronic. Figure 4-16 over leaf summarizes the health condition of PAPs.

Disability is also considered a key indicator of general health of an individual. However, from findings of the social-economic surveys, 90% of the PAPs were healthy not suffering from any ailment or disability. The remaining 10% were suffering from various illness as shown in table 5-16.

**Figure 5-16: Prevalent Chronic Ailments and Disabilities.**



*Source: Field Survey, 2020.*

In this study, health condition of PAPs was one of the parameters used to determine vulnerability of for consideration of 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.

## **5.12 Vulnerability Assessment**

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ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. More so, these impacts may fall disproportionately on the vulnerable PAP households. Where the environmental and social assessment of the project identifies specific individuals or groups as disadvantaged or vulnerable, the developer will identify such groups; and propose and implement differentiated measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on the disadvantaged or vulnerable, and that they are not disadvantaged in the sharing of any development benefits and opportunities resulting from the project.

This RAP has identified, consulted such the perceived vulnerable PAPs and has suggested special assistance measures to prevent disproportional impacts among such groups.

Vulnerable PAPs are those likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/or assistance to do so.

### **5.12.1 Vulnerable Identification Process**

The identification of vulnerable groups and assistance measures aimed at:

- i. Identify, categorize and prioritize Vulnerable PAP households;
- ii. Ensure that vulnerable PAP households and members' voices are heard and integrated into RAP planning and implementation through stakeholder engagements;
- iii. Prepare and put in place special assistance measures for vulnerable PAP households;
- iv. Identify potential vulnerability risks, impacts, drivers and recommend appropriate mitigation measures

- v. Identify in advance issues that might influence project design especially in relation to the various vulnerable or disadvantaged persons, groups and PAP households in the project;
- vi. Assess and prevent potential risks and negative impacts that might affect them disproportionately, as well as barriers to accessing project benefits.

### **5.12.2 Strategies for identification, consulting and incorporating views of the vulnerable**

A comprehensive strategy for the consultation of vulnerable social groups was developed during and adopted during fieldwork. The idea was to identify and map out all vulnerable groups (Women, Men, Children, Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs), Youth, PWDs, elderly etc.); consult over drivers that lead to the different vulnerabilities among the different social groups; and establish how these factors might prevent them from making decisions that positively impact on their lives as well as enable them to meaningfully participate in all project activities. Attention was also paid to how to use productive assets such as land and other community resources; and the implications for resettlement planning and identification of mitigation measures including special assistance that can be extended to such vulnerable groups. Because the vulnerability assessment emphasizes the importance of hearing voices of the affected persons during project disclosure and all communication at all project life, some of the strategies employed include:

- i. Community dialogues at community levels using standard talking points, Q&A sessions were conducted and the participants comprised of; community members, PAPs, Village leaders, religious leaders, opinion leaders, cultural leaders, women, men, boys and girls
- ii. Further consultations were held with surveyed PAPs to help identify further the most vulnerable groups who are more susceptible and therefore might require extra help during relocation or need assistance in utilization of compensation to them.
- iii. A comprehensive verification exercise along the project corridors was done to ensure that all Vulnerable PAHs were taken care off
- iv. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with specific groups of PAPs including; Widows and Widowers, Female-headed HHs (Single mothers, Divorced persons), Child-mother headed HHs, Elderly-headed PAHs, Orphan-headed PAHs, PWD PAHs and ill Health/Infirm PAHs were held to help map out the most vulnerable PAHs. FGDs comprised of 10 to 14 participants.
- v. Dedicated follow up of some groups (critically ill persons, elderly persons who couldn't walk and girls) needed to be followed up on.
- vi. Secondary data collection method involved reviews and integration of relevant documents into the PAP census.

The vulnerability assessment aimed at identifying the different categories of vulnerability risks, drivers and how these might translate into disproportionate impacts

for stakeholders and PAPs that might compromise or make a stakeholder unable to meaningfully participate in planned stakeholder engagements as well as other project activities<sup>5</sup>. The project has a total of two Vulnerable PAPs. The vulnerable categories identified include, among others:

- a) Vulnerability based on age (elderly, youth, children, OVCs)
- b) Vulnerability based on gender
- c) Vulnerability based on disability (Physical disability, hearing impairment and visual impairment)
- d) Vulnerability associated with livelihoods
- e) Vulnerability based on ill health (chronic illness, infirmity, frailness/immobility)<sup>6</sup>

### **5.12.3 Vulnerability Assistance Measures**

The vulnerability assessment critically assessed the various vulnerable PAPs and established differentiated measures of assistance to address different vulnerable situations. Thus, the vulnerability assessment identified and proposed different kinds of assistance for the different vulnerability groups and categorized them into four phases including;

- 1) Assistance needed during disclosure phase
- 2) Assistance needed during compensation payment phase
- 3) Assistance needed during physical resettlement phase
- 4) Assistance needed in post physical resettlement phase

The types of support needed by PAPs, varied depending on the nature and severity of vulnerability of the different PAPs and it includes: - continuous sensitization and psychosocial support, assistance to acquire letters of administration, Assistance to open up bank accounts, mobility assistance such as the purchase of wheel chairs. The list of Vulnerable PAPs and the specific vulnerability mitigation measures as shown in the table 5-3 below.

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<sup>5</sup> Risk refers to potential fluctuations in the circumstances of a household which affect its income and/or welfare. In particular, risk refers to states of the world that an individual or household faces, coupled with the likelihood that each of these states will occur. Valerie Kozel, Pierre Fallavier, and Reena Badiani May 2008, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis in World Bank Analytic Work FY2000-FY2007

<sup>6</sup> Some of the illnesses include among others; mental disorder, cancer, HIV/AIDS, epilepsy, hepatitis B, dementia as explained in detail in the vulnerability analysis section)

**Table 5-3: Special/Supplementary Assistance for the Vulnerable PAPs**

| No. | Road Name   | Gender | Affected Property  | Vulnerability Category   | Special/Supplementary Resettlement Assistance   | Actor                           |
|-----|---|--------|--|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1   | MUZ3-1  | Female | Land Only<br><br>(partially affected/no relocation necessary)      | Mother Headed household plus pre-existing Conditions (Diabetes and Hypertension) Physically Challenged<br>Elderly 73 Years<br>Low Income<br>She stays with 9 Children out of which two are hers. The rest (7) are orphans and relatives) | Adult Household member(s) who is capable of taking up unskilled or semi-skilled job opportunities during RUDP II phase 3 construction period be given first priority during recruitment<br>Children scholarships to study in schools<br>Insurance cover<br>Enrol and help in payment of premiums in government accredited/sponsored public medical cover scheme. If already enrolled help paying/ waive payment of cover premiers<br><br>Assistance in Legal Services (Processing Letters of Administration and help in Title Replacement)<br>Equal access to grievance redress committees. | Musanze District Administration |
| 2   | MUZ3-2<br>(Nyamagumba –Regina Pacis Sec. School – Susa – Karisimbi Rd | Female | Land and Crops<br><br>(partially affected/no relocation necessary) | Elderly<br>Loss of function in one limb (leg) because of an accident she had in 2009.<br>Hypertension Diabetes   | Adult Household member(s) who is capable of taking up unskilled or semi-skilled job opportunities during RUDP II phase 3 construction period be given first priority during recruitment<br><br>Enrol and help in payment of premiums in government accredited/sponsored public medical cover scheme. If already enrolled help paying/ waive payment of cover premiers<br><br>Regular check and review of welfare by district social safeguard officer.  | Musanze District Administration |

**Figure 5-8: Photolog of meetings held to identify Vulnerable PAPs**

**Figure 5-17: Photo log showing Affected Properties**



**Affected Household Structure – House on RoW**



**Affected Business Structure**



**Affected Business – with makeshift structures**



**One of the Roads and properties**



**Affected Crops**



**Many Household Structures Affected - High Expropriation Costs**

## **6 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PROJECT DISCLOSURE**

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### **6.1 Overview**

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This chapter is an exposition of the public consultation and stakeholder engagement during the preparation of the project A/RAP in line with the ESS10 of the WB ESF and RUDP II SEP. The section starts with a brief description of the public consultation and stakeholder engagement then continues with the identification of stakeholders later on giving an outline of the public consultations and stakeholder engagements carried out in the project. The chapter thereafter expounds on the outcome of the stakeholder engagement culminating with an outline of the future stakeholder engagement plan(s).

### **6.2 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. According to World Bank (2016) Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle and where it is properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks.

Extensive consultations were conducted with all stakeholders of RUDP (II) phase 3 projects (both primary and secondary stakeholders). The project lead supervision and advisory agency – LODA in conjunction with the project proponent – the Musanze district administration in charge of Musanze secondary city where RUDP (II) phase 3 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 Musanze district administration informed decentralized local government units (sector, cell, village leaders) and local NGOs including community-based organizations (CBOs) about RUDP (II) phase 3. 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 Musanze officers involved in implementation of the A/RAP was also conducted by LODA under RUDP phase II.

The specific objectives of this early consultation process were to:

- To brief the stakeholders on forthcoming A/RAP Study to be undertaken in the Musanze secondary city;
- 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.

### 6.2.1 Objectives of the Public Consultation

The specific objectives of the consultation process were to:

- Make the RAP 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.

### 6.3 Stakeholder Identification

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A stakeholder refers to individuals or groups who are affected or likely to be affected by the project (project-affected parties) and may have an interest in the project (other interested parties) (World Bank, 2016). Projects resulting in physical or economic resettlement call for special consultation process(s) 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 resettlement) are classified in two broad categories primary and Secondary;

- Primary stakeholders are those directly affected, either positively or negatively, by the project; decisions, or actions, whereas:
- Secondary stakeholders are those that are indirectly affected by the project, or decision, or actions (Republic of Rwanda, 2020).

From this broad classification, the stakeholders can further be classified into 3 categories as outlined in the RPF which includes; Government agencies, Project Affected People and Interested Parties.

- Government agencies: Have a role in the project implementation (also known as ‘implementing agencies’): they consist mainly of government agencies (ministries, Musanze District administration and local administrative entities)

- **Project Affected People:** This group includes people who will lose land or access to land or resources and/or livelihoods due to project activities, vulnerable groups and users of the project area who will lose their livelihoods to due project activities such as road side vendors, farmers, people who collect water near wetlands, etc. under this category, you will also find a sub-category of vulnerable people who are likely to be disproportionately affected by project activities such as poor households, poor women headed households, elderly people and people leaving with disabilities as well as children headed households.
- **Interested parties:** may have an interest in the Project. They include individuals or groups whose interests may be indirectly affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way: in this group are found civil society organization, opinion leaders in the project area, the private sector etc.

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. The following sub-categories of primary stakeholders are identified in proposed RUDP (II) phase 3;

- Project Affected Persons (PAPs) affected as individuals & Project affected Households (PAHs) - affected family(s), Affected businesses (formal and Informal)
- Project affected institutions (PAIs) - affected institutions both private and public
- Utility and telecommunication service providers; and
- Project proponent – Musanze district administration
- Vulnerable or disadvantaged groups

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, the overall coordinating ministry- Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) and Project financier (WB). Other primary stakeholders include; Line government agencies and ministries; Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Infrastructure, Local Administrative Development Entities Agency, Rwanda Housing Authority

Secondary stakeholders in this project (Under RUDP II phase 3) include: Residents of Project City, NGOs working in the project area, Rwanda Energy group and all parties with an interest in the project (local communities, road users, media etc.) and Non – government Organization (NGOs)

**Table 6-1: Summary of Stakeholder Analysis**

| <b>Primary Stakeholders</b>     | <b>Secondary Stakeholders</b>                        |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Project Affected People (PAPs)  | RTDA   |
| Musanze district administration | REG  |
| MINECOFIN                       | Civil society organizations, religious organizations |
| LODA                            | NGOs   |
| MINALOC                         | The private sector federation                        |
| MINIFRA                         | Local communities                                    |
| RHA                             | WASAC  |
| WB                              |  |

Source: Adapted from RUDP II SEP, 2020

## **6.4 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

### **6.4.1 Public Sensitization Meetings**

Public sensitization on the project was held on 10<sup>th</sup>, November 2020 in Muhoza sector, Ruhengeri Cell, Susa village.

The public sensitization agenda and ensuing discussion are presented below;

- Sensitisation of primary stakeholders on RUDP II phase 3 projects. The stakeholders were brief at length on;
  - a) Project components and specific location of the projects within the city that would be implemented
    - i. Prioritized Roads alongside supportive trunk infrastructure.
    - ii. Prioritized Stand-alone drain(s).
- 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 Musanze city project components under RUDP II phase 3.
- Setting and agreeing on the cut- off dates for compensation as per World ESF; Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meeting on 10<sup>th</sup> of November, 2020 (Refer to sensitisation minutes annex 11 of this report). The cut-off date for Musanze city was set for 13<sup>th</sup> November 2020, which marked the end of census survey for Musanze city

- Discussions and agreement on the schedule and modalities for the household survey (census, enumeration and valuation exercises). These included an advisory brief of the PAPs' roles in the exercise including the documentation required during the census and the valuation activities;

A summarised Collection and collation of comments on resettlement and the outcomes are presented in Table 5-3 in this chapter.

## **6.4.2 Door to Door Interviews and Key Informant Interviews**

Consultations were conducted by use of questionnaires administered through the use of Kobocollect toolbox. Kobocollect is a free open-source tool for mobile data collection that allows a social survey analyst to collect data in the field using mobile devices such as mobile phone or tablet, as well as with paper or computers. A team of 24 enumerators with relevant expertise undertook socioeconomic survey and census in the Musanze secondary city along the selected roads for implementation on 11<sup>th</sup> through 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2020. Consequently, 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 which marked the end of the census and social economic survey for Musanze was set as the cut-off date.

The exercise targeted enumeration of the project affected persons and identification of project affected institutions in Musanze. Valuation of private land earmarked as part of corridor to be acquired and assets thereon was also conducted during this period. For socio-economic survey, the target was to enumerate 100% of the PAPs. During the two-day enumeration exercise, about 95% of PAPs were enumerated. The remaining 5% 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 5% PAPs that were not identified during the social economic survey period was completed on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2020.

## **6.4.3 Key Informant Interviews**

### **a) Project Affected Institutions**

During the survey exercise, it was established that no public institution was affected by the planned project.

### **b) 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;

- ◆ MTN;
- ◆ AIRTEL;
- ◆ REG (Rwanda energy group);
- ◆ 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.

#### 6.4.4 Validation

The validation exercise mainly entails formal review of presented/ captured data during the RAP primary data collection exercise(s) (valuation and socio-economic exercise). PAPs information collected during the filed exercise includes but not limited to PAPs views/opinions/consideration (through held public consultation forums - sensitization meetings, FDGs, Door to door interviews, Raw valuation data collected). This data is therefore presented to affected PAPs for scrutiny and subsequent authentication, / validation or revision as deemed appropriate. Validation exercise is therefore best done through a validation workshop where PAPs are invited to verify their data as captured by the consultant and if they so wish update the data sets such as providing additional information or missing information that was not captured during the survey period.

However, as explained in [Chapter 2 section 2.5](#) of this report, this study was carried out amidst the global pandemic occasioned by the unprecedented Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) forcing governments across the globe to impose restrictions on movement and social gathering at a scale never witnessed before in the history of mankind. Accordingly, the Government of Rwanda through cabinet resolutions with the latest dated November 27<sup>th</sup> 2020 held in Urugwiro Village released a set of guidelines and restrictions to be observed by every citizen within the republic of Rwanda in a view to control the deadly disease. These restrictions measures included inter alia;

- a) Prohibition of movement from 9pm to 4am and hours adjusted to 8pm to 4 am starting 22<sup>nd</sup> December to 4<sup>th</sup> January
- b) Prohibition of all social gatherings including wedding ceremonies and celebrations in public or private
- c) Meetings and conferences not to exceed 30% venue capacity and
- d) Public and private offices to operate at 30% capacity.

In the face of these restrictions, and in view of the prevailing health situation as at the time, it was the consultants considered view that holding public consultation through public forums would not only be hard but also risky especially for the elderly (majority above 50) PAPs who are more susceptible to the Covid-19. Similarly, a significant number have comorbidities thus should not be attending large public gatherings.

As such the exercise was done door-to-door from 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> December at household level(door-to-door) following strict guidelines and others through Phone interviews to minimize the interactions. All PAPs were officially contacted through phone calls to inform them about the Planned Validation and the methodology planned to be employed. The validation exercise was the conducted later door-to-door surveys for those who could not be reached via the phone or where physical assessment was key for example the potential vulnerable PAPs and other PAPs validated through phone interviews. Door-to-door Surveys were done to verify the data analysis output and to formulate and discuss problems and priorities, and identify interventions with the village chiefs, other local representatives and PAPs. Also, the exercise was aimed to ensure and assess the validity of the data collected during the census and socio-economic exercises

as well as operationalize its strategic relevance to the project Key Stakeholders. The FGD was carried out also with the identified possible vulnerable PAPs and used as a platform for validating the identified Vulnerable PAPs and proposing additional supplementary assistance based on their conditions. This allowed them to provide feedback on whether the information given was correct or not (especially bank accounts) and to assess whether the project had addressed all impacts imposed to them. This helped create a sense of ownership (at household level) of interventions resulting from the RAP process to the PAPs. The whole purpose of RAP is to improve or leave the PAPs at a better or at minimum the same level they were in the pre-project phase by providing effective mitigation measures. It goes without saying that this effectiveness needs to be checked. Monitoring the process and the outputs can lead to adjustments and improvements. Therefore, the monitoring indicators and involved parties have been proposed in chapter 10 of this report.

#### **6.4.5 Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement in the Musanze**

The following activities summarizes the public consultation and stakeholder engagement in Musanze;

- One sensitization meeting held in Muhoza sector, Ruhengeri Cell, Susa village on 10<sup>th</sup> November 2020.
- One on One meetings were then held with the PAPs through a census and social-economic survey carried out in Musanze from 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2020 where a total of 41 business owners and 138 households were interviewed.
- 3 key informant interviews were conducted with PAIs and another 1 conducted with the key service providers.
- Household Level Validation workshop from 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> December.
  - PAPs One on One sessions with the consultant team at household level for data verification/validation
  - Focused Group Discussions for livelihood restoration programs
  - One on One sessions with the identified probable Vulnerable PAPs to access level of vulnerability and required assistance over and above compensation for lost assets at full replacement cost.

Table 5-2 presents the summary of stakeholder consultations in Musanze. The minutes of the consultation forums, duly signed, are attached as annex 2.

**Table 6-2: Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement**

| Consultation Forum             | Venue                                       | Date   | PAPs present   |       |       | Other Participants | Position   | Method of Engagement                             |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|-------|-------|--------------------|--|--|
|                                |   |  | Females  | Males | Total |                    |  |  |
| Sensitization workshop meeting | Muhoza sector, Ruhengeri Cell, Susa village | 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2020.                                  | 15   | 19    | 65    | Local leader       | Deputy Cell executive coordinator (SEDO) in Ruhengeri Cell (1)   | Community dialogue                               |
|                                |   |  |  |       |       | Consultant         | Assistant RAP experts (1)<br>Sociologist (1)<br>Photographer (1) |  |
| One on one meeting and         | PAP's homestead/ Business place             | 11 <sup>th</sup> November through 13 <sup>th</sup> November 2020 | Each PAP (a total of 41 business owners interviewed-24 Female & 17 Male- and 138 households of which 96 were Male and 42 Female) |       |       | N/A                | N/A  | Administration of questionnaires                 |
| Key informants' interview      | Offices' physical location                  |  | Each PAI/Utility Provider  |       |       | N/A                | N/A  | Interviews (Using Key informant interview guide) |

|                     |  |  |  |  |  |               |   |                    |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Validation Workshop |  |  |  |  |  | Local Leaders | Village leaders (2)   | Community dialogue |
|                     |  |  |  |  |  | Consultant    | Sociologist (1)<br>RAP experts (1)<br>Assistant RAP experts (6)<br>Data expert (1)<br>Land Valuer (1)<br>Photographer (1) |                    |

## 6.5 Outcomes of the Stakeholder Engagement Program

From the stakeholders’ participation, the Key issues raised and responses provided are presented in Table 6-3 below.

**Table 6-3: Issue Response Matrix.**

| <b>PAPs’ Issues and Concerns</b>  | <b>Resolutions</b>   |
|---|--|
| <p>PAPs were concerned about land titles as requested by the project consultant that they should have a photocopy of the land title during process of valuation as they had not received titles yet from the District.</p>  | <p>The RAP consultant the absence of land documents now does not prevent the valuation from being done by telling them that it will be done but in the best case they should speed up the process of getting it done to meet the requirements of the project and told them that they will not be paid without proving land ownership because it is the real property.</p> <p><i>For those who don’t have the titles, the local administration available e.g., SEDO will help in establishing the owners of the properties.</i></p> |
| <p><b>Question-</b> We had a water supply project, the miners have dug into our property and they have gone to the toll booths so the restoration has required us to pay our own money to get rid of it, they are gone and they have not paid for our property, we have lost. So, will you do the same?</p> | <p>It was clarified that the developers of the water supply project were not the ones who brought the road work. She reminded them that the project that is going to improve the road is a partnership between the Rwandan government and the World Bank, telling them that neither the government nor the World Bank are working hard to make such a mistake to confuse them. It is not the first phase of the project and all the other phases have been successful and this one will also be successful.</p>                    |
| <p><b>Question-</b>How will we be sure that our people especially the youth will get jobs?</p>  | <p>The PAPs were informed that there was a government and World Bank policy on such matters but the Contractor would be guided by the labour laws and the skills available in the vicinity that he would require. Unskilled people will also be considered in the project. Those willing to be considered were encouraged to acquire necessary skills to be competitive in such employment when the time comes.</p>  |
| <p>Some of the PAPs expressed their gratitude to the Government and the President and the World Bank for coming up with such a project and asked the consulting team to thank them on their behalf.</p>   | <p>It was affirmed to them that the consulting team will write the Community’s interests in the RAP report and the Government and the World Bank will be able to see.</p>  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Some of the PAPs also thanked the project consulting team for informing them about the project first before construction phase thereby giving them confidence that the project is good. | PAPs were thanked for their support and interests in the project.   |
| PAPs were concerned about project damages during construction due to vibrations of heavy machineries to properties which were not compensated during the RAP exercise.                  | A contingency budget has been set aside by the district to deal with such cases when they arise.  |
| PAPs were concerned about what will happen to those whose land and properties will be taken in such a way that the residual is not viable therefore requiring physical relocation.      | PAPs were explained that in such cases, the whole land and properties will be valued at full replacement cost and the owner can therefore relocate to other places. |

*Source: Consultant, 2020*

### **6.5.1 Perception of PAPS - Proposed RUDP II phase 3.**

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.

## **6.6 Future Stakeholder Engagement**

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### **6.6.1 Introduction**

The disclosure process of the RAP shall be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive, culturally appropriate and ensures participation of all stakeholders including vulnerable groups.

### **6.6.2 Future Stakeholder Engagement and Disclosure by Musanze Administration**

The A/RAP documents shall be disclosed at two levels i.e., public level and household level. For purposes of this A/RAP, public level disclosure means that a summary of the document translated into local language (Kinyarwanda) shall be placed in Musanze offices where any member of the public can review the documents provided. Household level disclosure on the other hand means only the individual PAP or household head and his spouse(s) can review the documents provided. During the field studies, the study team established that due to the fact that the project implementation is being implemented in Musanze Secondary City, the disclosure of the RAP is better done at the Musanze, Muhoza and Cyuve Sector offices and a copy of the same placed in the sector offices for ease of access to information. At household level, the A/RAP shall be disclosed to individual PAPs while at the public level, desks will be set at Musanze

Sector office for purposes of disclosing RAP report.

The study therefore propose that Musanze administration should disclose the RAP study findings as follows:

The documents to be reviewed at various disclosure levels are as follows:

#### **Online disclosure on LODA, and Musanze District Websites**

Copies of the RAP report will also be published on LODA's website, Musanze secondary city website and headquarters, REMA and World Bank websites as per the RUDP II RPF and SEP

#### **At Public Level-Disclosure of Particulars in RAP**

The following documents associated with this RAP will be reviewed at the public level following its clearance/approval by GoR and World Bank

- ◆ A/RAP report (executive summary translated to local language- Kinyarwanda)

#### **At Household Level-Disclosure of Particulars of Affected PAPs**

Musanze 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).

Information specific to PAP units shall be disclosed only to the specific PAPs – that is individual PAP or the household head and his spouse (s) only. These include

- ◆ Inventory of assets;
- ◆ Proposed compensation costs; and
- ◆ Baseline socio-economic data at household level

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

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

#### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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

### **6.7 Approval and Disclosure of the RAP by World Bank**

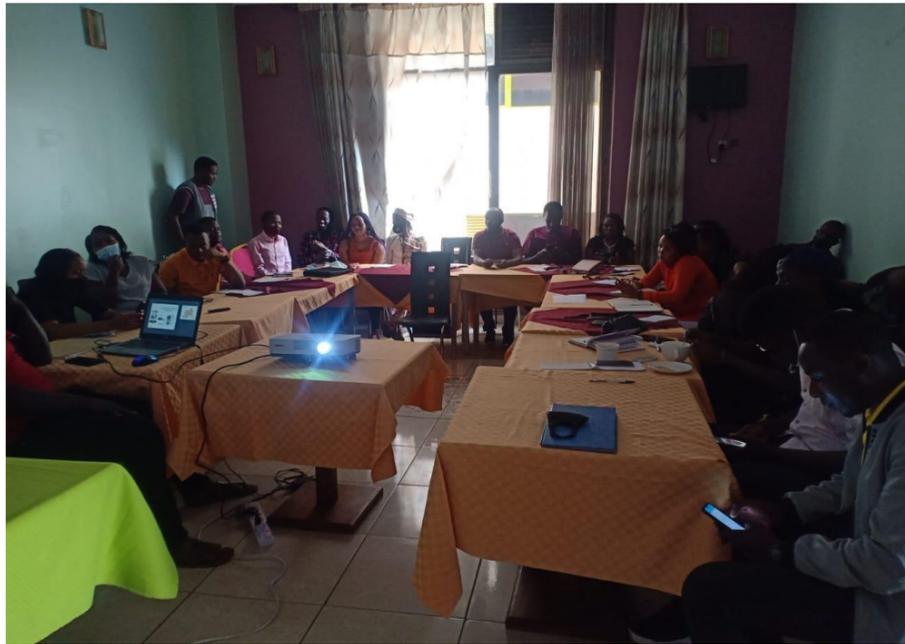
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The final RAP will be approved by the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank and subsequently disclosed locally with translation into a language that the PAPs understand (Kinyarwanda). It will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. For any

changes made to the RAP the same approval and disclosure protocols will be followed.

See: Photo logs overleaf depicting held Consultation Forums

**Figure 6-1: Photolog showing Consultation Forums**



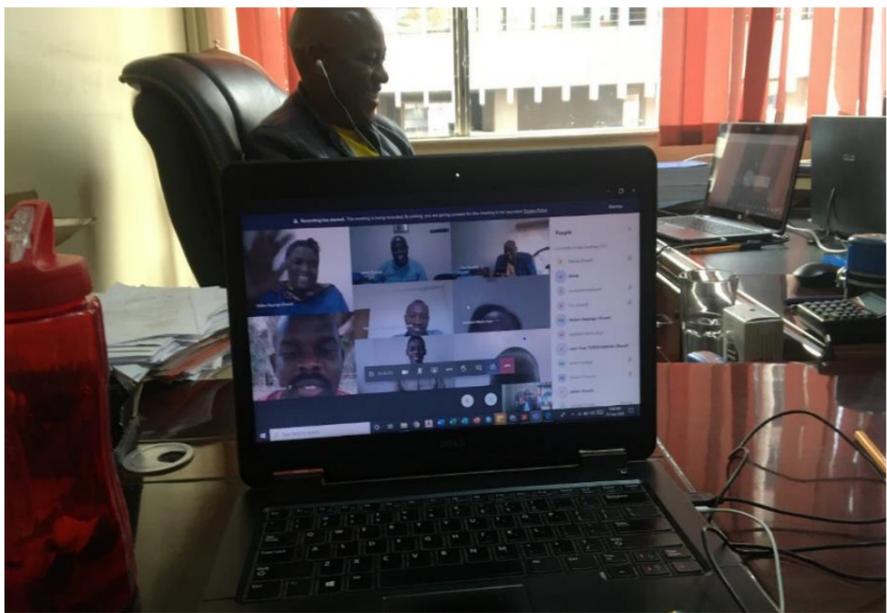
**Enumerators during the Training**



**Sensitization meeting in Muhoza sector, Ruhengeri Cell, Susa village**



**Administration of household questionnaire during the socioeconomic survey (PAP and enumerator)**



**Experts meeting to plan the validation workshop**



**Validation workshop**



**Enumerators interviewing the PAPs during the validation exercise**

## **7 IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT**

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### **7.1 Overview**

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This chapter outlines the resettlement impacts that RIDP II phase 3 in Musanze secondary city is set to induce. It also provides a general guideline and action plans for mitigating involuntary resettlement impacts according to Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) and complimentary national laws and policies of the Republic of Rwanda in relation to RUDP phase 2.

As explained in detail in chapter 3 of this report, only (5) roads in Musanze secondary city would induce involuntary resettlement. The (5) project roads whose implementation would lead to involuntary resettlement are highlighted on table 3-3 and exposition on envisaged expropriation impacts analysed in detail. Similarly, table 7-1 highlights the expropriation impacts and other project induced impacts and provides corresponding mitigation measures of these impacts.

### **7.2 Expected Impacts**

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#### **7.2.1 Positive impacts**

Identified Priority Projects for RUDP II phase 3 for Musanze secondary city are presented in detail in chapter three of this report. The specific positive benefits of these roads are highlighted below:

- ✓ Generation of employment during construction
- ✓ Improved traffic flow
- ✓ Increased influx of private investors.
- ✓ Appreciation of land in the area and neighbourhood
- ✓ Enhanced convenience to motorists
- ✓ Sustainable development of the area.
- ✓ 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.

## **7.2.2 Negative impacts**

### **(a) Land Acquisition for the RoW**

The aggregate Land size earmarked to be expropriated under RUDP II phase 3 is 5,572.35m<sup>2</sup> or thereabouts in Musanze secondary city to pave way for project implementation. In general, RUDP II phase 3 impacts are low since the total aggregate land acquired to pave way for proposed upgrading of the (8) street roads is only 10% (expropriation required in only 5 street roads) of the original land size (55,284m<sup>2</sup>).

The land acquisition breakdown and resulting expropriation connotations is summarised in table 3-3- in chapter three and corresponding mitigation measures are expounded on table 7-2.

### **(b) Severance Impacts**

Severance impacts in this context occurs due to multiplier land acquisition effects of the linear project. This occurs where the direct impact of the land acquisition or project activities results in an indirect impact on an otherwise unaffected piece of land or asset. Likely situations include:

- The residual plot/land is too small for viable use after comparing the total landholding of the PAH along the proposed road alignment and the actual land take
- A plot is split into two parts by the RoW, with both remaining parts being too small to be viable or usable,
- Only one structure within a homestead is affected, while other structures within the same family homestead are not affected but are not usable anymore,
- One or two graves are affected on a family grave yard and remaining part is not usable anymore
- Lost income due to restricted access to business premise during construction.
- Loss of trading area that is taken over by the RoW. This is likely to occur in situations where there are informal business operators carrying out their trade activities along the project roads.

In either of these cases where, the residual land is not viable to continue supporting the dominant land use post expropriation phase, the entire property will be expropriated (full expropriation) and compensation at full replacement cost accorded to the affected PAPs. In circumstances where informal traders are displaced from the road reserves of the project roads to be graded, alternative trading area(s) have to be made available to these categories of PAPs.

### **(c) Project Affected Property Owners and Other Assets**

All properties (land and development thereon) that will be affected by implementation of RUDP II phase 3 projects in Musanze city were identified including the dominant land use of the property, land size of acquired portion and quantity of affected assets. Eighty-seven (87) property Owners are affected by proposed project as shown on tables 3-3 and 7-1.

**(d) Resettlement Impacts of RUDP I in the Musanze.**

Table 7-1 below gives a breakdown of number of affected property owners by Road. The detailed lists of compensation claimants including their properties are presented in the separate Valuation Report submitted as volume II with an appendix of a Survey Report and Strip Maps.

**Table 7-1: Resettlement Impacts for Selected Roads**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1. INFORMAL BUSINESS TRADERS (map)</b><br/> <b>All of the PAPs (36) were operating along the roads.</b><br/>         ✓ Out of the thirty-six (36) informal business PAPs Fourteen (14) were women.</p>   | <p><b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b><br/>         Applicable mitigation measures part ‘B’ &amp; ‘D’ in the entitlement matrix.<br/>         ✓ Livelihood restoration programs for (5) 3<sup>rd</sup> category PAPs. In terms of gender all the 5 traders in this category were male.</p> |
| <p><b>Three Categories;</b><br/> <b>1<sup>st</sup> Category (17);</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.<br/> <b>2<sup>nd</sup> Category (14):</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 routes e.g. to places of worship, schools, market or shopping centres etc.<br/> <b>3<sup>rd</sup> Category (5):</b> Located along MUS3-2 and had Permanent structures and 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.</p> | <p>❖ Except for the 3<sup>rd</sup> category (with 5 PAPs), category (1) &amp; category (2) PAPs (31 in total) had no permanent trading areas. They mostly moved from place to place. They are therefore not restricted to the project roads only.</p>   |

| <b>2. AFFECTED PROPERTIES (Map)</b>                               |                                     |   |   | <b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b>   |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| <b>Break Down of Affected Assets (Land, Structures and Crops)</b> |                                     |   |   |  |
| <b>Road Name</b>  | <b>No. Of Affected Land Parcels</b> | <b>No. of affected Property Owners with Crops</b> | <b>No. of affected Property Owners with Structures/Houses</b> |  |
| <b>MUZ3-1</b>   | 2                                   | 2   | 2   | <p>Applicable mitigation measures part ‘A’, ‘B’&amp; ‘C’ in the entitlement matrix.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Rwebeya drain has the highest number (162) of parcels affected by the implementation of RUDP II phase 3 in Musanze.</li> <li>❖ A total of (71) Land Parcels are affected along MUZ3-1 Road which is the road with the highest number of affected properties of the roads subcomponent. Only two (2) properties are affected MUZ3-1 &amp; MUZ3-9. The two roads have the lowest number of affected properties.</li> <li>❖ Fifty-one (51) out of the 87 affected properties have crops while 56 out of 87 affected properties have structures as the main affected assets.</li> </ul> |
| <b>MUZ3-2</b>   | 71                                  | 42  | 45  |  |
| <b>MUZ3-6</b>   | 11                                  | 7   | 4   |  |
| <b>MUZ3-8</b>   | 2                                   | 0   | 3   |  |
| <b>MUZ3-9</b>   | 1                                   | 0   | 2   |  |
|   |                                     |   |   |  |

|  |  |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|
|  | 162  | 157   | 4 |   |
| <b>Rwebeya drain</b>   |  |   |   |   |
| <b>3. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS</b>                                       |  |   |   | <p><b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b></p> <p>Musanze administration would follow section ‘A’ (Loss of Residential / Commercial / Institutional Land) of the entitlement matrix to mitigate adverse impacts of the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ According to the entitlement matrix, Musanze administration would acquire all lands if the residual land is not economically viable for the owner.</li> </ul>  |
| <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>MUZ3-1</b>  | 2  | 0   |   |   |
| <b>MUZ3-2</b>  | 69   | 2   |   |   |
| <b>MUZ3-6</b>  | 11   | 0   |   |   |
| <b>MUZ3-8</b>  | 2  | 0   |   |   |
| <b>MUZ3-9</b>  | 1  | 0   |   |   |
| <b>Rwebeya drain</b>   | 160  | 2   |   |   |
| <b>4. LAND USE OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES (map)</b>                      |  |   |   | <p><b>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ A total of 4 properties will be expropriated in full (the owners have to relocate and look for land elsewhere) while 245 being partially affected (residual land still viable to support existing land use post expropriation phase). Two of the four fully expropriated properties are located along MUZ3-2 Street as shown in figure 3-8. The two properties earmarked for full expropriation are in Burera village under agricultural use (owned by a male household head) and in Susa village under residential purpose (owned by a woman).</li> <li>❖ The other two are located along Rwebeya drain as shown in figure 3-8. The two properties earmarked for full expropriation are in Bushozi village under agricultural use (owned by a male household head) and in Ruvumu village under residential purpose (owned by a woman).</li> </ul> |

| <b>Road</b>          | <b>Residential</b> | <b>Commercial</b> | <b>Agricultural</b> |  |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|
|                      |                    |                   |                     | Only five (5) commercial properties are partly affected with residual land able to continue supporting the dominant land use post expropriation phase. Economic losses of the project are low.<br><br>Applicable mitigation measures part 'B', 'D' & 'C' in the entitlement matrix.  |
| <b>MUZ3-1</b>        | <b>2</b>           | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>            | <p>A total of fifty (50) residential properties, five (5) Commercial and sixteen (16) agricultural are affected along MUZ3-2<br/>Majority (162) of the properties affected by the implementation of the project subcomponents are located in Rwebeya drain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In general, of the two hundred and forty nine (249) properties affected in the city; only (5) are commercial, (78) residential and a majority ( 165) are agricultural</li> <li>❖ Similarly, only one church is affected along Rwebeya drain</li> </ul> |
| <b>MUZ3-2</b>        | <b>50</b>          | <b>5</b>          | <b>16</b>           |  |
| <b>MUZ3-6</b>        | <b>8</b>           | <b>0</b>          | <b>3</b>            |  |
| <b>MUZ3-8</b>        | <b>2</b>           | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>            |  |
| <b>MUZ3-9</b>        | <b>1</b>           | <b>0</b>          | <b>0</b>            |  |
| <b>Rwebeya drain</b> | <b>15</b>          | <b>0</b>          | <b>146</b>          |  |

Source: Fieldwork, 2020

### 7.3 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 ESS5. 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 ESS5 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 ESS. 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 ESS5, "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.

### **7.3.1 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 economically viable
  - 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

In view of the above, the proposed entitlements are as summarised in Table 7-2 below.

**Table 7-2: Entitlement Matrix.**

| S/N   | Type of Loss  | Unit of Entitlement   | Entitlements   | No. Of PAPs Affected |
|---|---|-----------------------|--|----------------------|
| <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> <li>• Entitled to continue utilizing area earmarked as expropriated for a period 120 days post compensation stage</li> </ul> | • 245                |
|   |   | Tenant / Lease Holder | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to vacate</li> <li>• Entitled to continue utilizing acquired land portion free of charge (rent free) for a period</li> </ul>   | • 0                  |

| S/N  | Type of Loss  | Unit of Entitlement                  | Entitlements  | No. Of PAPs Affected |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
|  |   |                                      | 120 days post compensation stage  |                      |
| 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> <li>• Entitled to continue utilizing area earmarked as expropriated for a period 120 days post compensation stage</li> </ul>  | • 245                |
|  |   | Tenant / Lease Holder                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance notice to vacate</li> <li>• Entitled to continue utilizing acquired land portion free of charge (rent free) for a period 120 days post compensation stage</li> </ul>   | • 0                  |
| <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 transpiration expenses etc. or economic loss in case of a business premise)</li> <li>• Right to salvage material;</li> <li>• Advance notice to vacate (The law provides the owner with 120 days to prepare for relocation after receiving the compensation)</li> </ul> | • 4                  |
| B2   | Loss of occupied portion  | Tenant and informal business tenants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenant(s) entitled to continue occupying affected property(s) free of charge (rent free) for a period 120 days post compensation stage. During this period landlord/landlady has no authority to charge rent after compensation</li> </ul>   | • 0                  |

| S/N                                   | Type of Loss            | Unit of Entitlement                    | Entitlements  | No. Of PAPs Affected                                  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|
|                                       |                         |  | <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-imburement 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>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5</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> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0</li> </ul> |
| D2                                    | Wage based livelihoods  | Workers/employees of affected entities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-Job-Training and consideration in the project.</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</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>   |

| S/N                                       | Type of Loss  | Unit of Entitlement   | Entitlements   | No. Of PAPs Affected |
|---|---|---|--|----------------------|
|   |   |   | small-scale credit facilities to finance star up enterprises   |                      |
| 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>   | • 0                  |
| <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)                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance to move</li> <li>Priority consideration in government sponsored social protection programs for the elderly and the disabled.</li> </ul>  | • 2                  |
|   |   | Highly vulnerable households (low literacy level and limited ability to qualify for employment and low income)      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sponsored vocational trainings</li> <li>Priority consideration for non-skill labour in Musanze Secondary City.</li> </ul>   |                      |
|   |   | 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> <li>Assistance to move</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</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | • 3                  |

| S/N | Type of Loss                                 | Unit of Entitlement | Entitlements   | No. Of PAPs Affected |
|-----|--|---------------------|--|----------------------|
|     |  |                     | <p>collaboration with the service providers progressively depending on how works progress on the ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of common service ducts on the road's 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>  |                      |

Source: Consultant, 2020

### (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 ESS5, 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.

## **7.4 Resettlement Impacts Costing & Compensation Strategies**

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### **7.4.1 Loss of Livelihoods**

Paragraph 33 of the ESS 10 of the World Bank’s ESF states that “In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or in come generation, the Borrower’s plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan shall establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner. This plan has incorporated arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation of the same when implementation is completed. Economically displaced persons have been provided with opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living.

The World Bank also recognizes the fact that involuntary resettlement often leads to livelihood and economic impoverishment and that cash payments and physical relocation measures are not enough without longer-term livelihood restoration strategies. Therefore, the definition of livelihood restoration and improvement often includes a number of aspects which are either in form of long-term interventions or quick fix enhancers such as skills development, supply of agricultural seedlings etc. for the general wellbeing of the people. Holistically, assessing livelihood restoration and improvement aspects often include; income levels, HH food security, housing quality and space, health and nutrition, security of tenure, diversity of incomes, access to services, access to markets (especially to the farmers), productivity and production for those engaged in agriculture, poverty levels in households, ability to cope with economic and physical shocks (such as climate change especially for the farmers) and other parameters. The livelihoods restoration and improvement measures proposed in this RAP target potentially affected production and business activities of the PAPs in the project area.

Livelihood losses induced by proposed project are analysed in detail in chapter 5 subsection 5.6.2 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 five (5) informal PAPs established and slight economic losses for five (5) formal business operators.

Following analysis of census data from projects roads that will be ungraded, it was established that only five (5) of aforementioned businesses are structured i.e. they are run from permanent business premises. Further study on the five premises established that in all the commercial proprietries (All along MUZ3-2 (Nyamagumba –Regina Pacis Sec. School – Susa – Karisimbi road), only auxiliary facilities are affected with the actual business premises remaining intact. Since the residual business premises post expropriation phase will be 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 explained in chapter 2 and 3 of this report and on the Land and Asset Valuation roll (Annex II of this report). 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 five 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 five formal business PAPs. Nevertheless recommendations have been made in the ESIA report and this RAP 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 of affected business operators as the same is not captured in the contractor's TOR.

For the five (5) informal business PAPs identified, this project has made provision for livelihood restoration program that seeks to secure these businesses loss 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. Musanze district administration has agreed to relocate these categories of PAPs to existing nearby formal markets (where they would have more customers). Table 7-4 below shows proposed Enterprise-based livelihood restoration program for affected informal business who will incur economic loss(s) due proposed project

implementation. The program is meant for (5) PAPs but the district administration is willing to enrol 5 additional 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.

**(a) Livelihood Restoration Action Plan**

**Table 7-3: 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>10 informal business PAPs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocated alternative trading areas in existing formal nearby markets.</li> <li>Six (6) months' rent waiver for the new trading area.</li> </ul> | Musanze 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>3,000,000</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 2021- November 2021</li> </ul> |
|  |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Musanze district Administration</li> <li>Local NGOs</li> </ul> | <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>400,000</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</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Musanze district Administration</li> </ul>                     |  | <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>                         |

|  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  | finance star up<br>enterprises |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|

## 7.4.2 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 7-4 below indicates the utility and service providers identified in the project.

**Table 7-4: 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, pole sand transformers |
| WASAC (water and sanitation corporation) | Water pipes                         |

Table 7-5 overleaf provides Utility relocation plan for affected utilities and service lines.

**(a) Public Utilities and Services Relocation Action Plan**

**Table 7-5: 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<br>-Affected Telecommunications companies     | Finance<br>Manpower/labour | Uninterrupted telecommunication network | 350,000,000         | Before Ground Breaking |
| REG (Rwanda energy group)                | Power lines, poles and transformers |  | - Contractor<br>- REG (Rwanda energy group)                | Finance                    | Continued energy access                 |                     |                        |
| WASAC (water and sanitation corporation) | Water pipes                         |  | - Contractor<br>- WASAC (water and sanitation corporation) | Finance                    | Continued water supply                  |                     |                        |

Source: Consultant, 2020

### **7.4.3 Expropriation Costs**

The methodology of determining the expropriation cost has been expounded in detail in chapter 2 of this report. Similarly, a blow-by-blow computation of affected property values (land and development/assets thereon) is presented in detail in chapter 3 of this report both in form of tables (table 3-3) and maps (figure 3-14) showing expropriation (value in range) packages for each property expressed spatially. To mitigate against loss of land and assets thereon, the entitlement matrix proposes compensation of lost assets at full replacement cost. The total expropriation cost of RUDPII phase 3 for Musanze secondary city is summarised on table 7-5

**Table 7-5: Summary of Expropriation Cost**

| Road Code            | Length (Km) | Acquired Land [m <sup>2</sup> ] | Total No. of expropriated properties | Affected Properties Value (RwF) |                     |                       | Disturbance Allowance (5%) | Total Ex Costs        |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                      |             |                                 |                                      | Land                            | Crops               | Structures            |                            |                       |
| <b>MUZ3-1</b>        | 1.6         | <b>27.5</b>                     | <b>2</b>                             | <b>300,000.00</b>               | <b>30,500.00</b>    | <b>1,367,115.08</b>   | <b>84,880.75</b>           | <b>1,782,495.83</b>   |
| <b>MUZ3-2</b>        | 2.38        | <b>4965.12</b>                  | 71                                   | 73,708,800.00                   | 1,860,361.00        | 215,310,932.38        | 14,544,004.67              | <b>305424098.1</b>    |
| <b>MUZ3-6</b>        | 0.98        | <b>482.19</b>                   | 11                                   | 7,232,850.00                    | 142,515.00          | 14,910,268.77         | 1,114,281.69               | <b>23399915.46</b>    |
| <b>MUZ3-8</b>        | 0.4         | <b>46.88</b>                    | 2                                    | 703,200.00                      | 0                   | 5,708,805.22          | 320,600.26                 | <b>6,732,605.48</b>   |
| <b>MUZ3-9</b>        | 0.67        | <b>50.66</b>                    | 1                                    | 759,825.00                      | 0                   | 3,707,893.00          | 223,385.90                 | <b>4,691,103.90</b>   |
| <b>Rwebeya Drain</b> | 2.16        | 16,426.55                       | 162                                  | 41,066,375.00                   | 7,168,800.00        | 18,823,095.67         | 3,352,913.53               | 70,411,184.20         |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>8.19</b> | <b>21,998.90</b>                | <b>249</b>                           | <b>123,771,050.00</b>           | <b>9,202,176.00</b> | <b>259,828,110.10</b> | <b>19,640,066.80</b>       | <b>412,441,403.00</b> |

*Source: Consultant, 2020*

#### **7.4.4 Compensation Strategies**

These compensation options have been developed in close consultation with PAPs and other stakeholders and in reference to the national legal regimes and ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition. Two main options have been identified and are discussed below.

- Monetary compensation at full replacement costs (preferred by 74 households)
- Relocation to alternative sites with same locational advantages (none)
- Any other preferred form of compensation (none)

##### **(a) Strategic option one: Cash compensation at full replacement cost**

This is the main option for property restoration and resettlement assistance (disturbance allowances). This strategy will be implemented through adequate and prompt monetary compensation and will apply to all the PAPs. This option was arrived at after taking into consideration that 100% of PAPs consulted during the survey preferred cash compensation. PAPs under this category will have to be educated about the limitations and dangers of cash compensation especially financial squander. This is outlined as part of the livelihood restoration measures.

##### **(b) Strategic option two: In-kind resettlement compensation**

This is a secondary option and has been considered to apply to the following:

- a. Community facilities or resources that will be affected owing to project implementation
- b. PAP households that have opted for in-kind resettlement. PAPs who opt for in-kind resettlement will have to be sensitized about the strengths and limitations of their choice including the likely lengthy periods that could be involved. PAPs who opt for this choice will also have be entitled to transition allowances. However, no PAP opted to be relocated to alternative sites
- c. Vulnerable PAPs (refer to terms definition) considered more susceptible to induced resettlement impacts and therefore need an extra safety net to cushion them from harsh resettlement impacts. However, the project did not identify any vulnerable PAP

During the social economic and valuation 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 74 households (100% of affected asset owners) consulted all preferred monetary compensation.

## 7.5 Implementation Budget

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The cost of expropriation for RUDP II phase 3 for Musanze secondary city is **412,441,403.00 RWF**. The expropriation for each road is inclusive of the 5% allowance which caters for disturbance and economic losses. Over and above the expropriation cost for Musanze secondary city, **82,488,280.60 RWF** representing 20% of the total expropriation cost for the city was provided for contingencies. The total Expropriation cost therefore for the Musanze is **494,929,683.60RWF**.

Similarly, Costs of Restoring registered livelihood Loss is **3,400,000 RWF**, Cost of Relocating Utilities estimated at **350,000,000 RWF**, cost of Training & Operationalization GRC 9,600,000 **RWF**. Project monitoring and evaluation mechanism for RUDP II phase 3 will be internal, it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District as part of mundane duties as per terms

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 temporal closure of businesses 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. It is worth noting that there are no formal business PAPs in proposed project. The informal business PAPs opted for relocation alternative over monetary compensation. A separate income restoration program has been prepared for the affected informal business PAPs and a budget for the program included as part of the project implementation budget.

Table 7-7 shows summary of project implementation budget costs for RUDP I in the Musanze.

*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)*

| Road Code            | Length (Km)                        | Total No. of expropriated properties | Acquired Land [m <sup>2</sup> ] | Affected Properties Value (RwF) |                     |                       | Disturbance Allowance (5%) | Total Exp. Costs      |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|                      |                                    |                                      |                                 | Land                            | Crops               | Structures            |                            |                       |
| MUZ3-1               | 1.6                                | 2                                    | 27.5                            | 300,000.00                      | 30,500.00           | 1,367,115.08          | 84,880.75                  | <b>1,782,495.83</b>   |
| MUZ3-2               | 2.38                               | 71                                   | 4965.12                         | 73,708,800.00                   | 1,860,361.00        | 215,310,932.38        | 14,544,004.67              | <b>305424098.1</b>    |
| MUZ3-6               | 0.98                               | 11                                   | 482.19                          | 7,232,850.00                    | 142,515.00          | 14,910,268.77         | 1,114,281.69               | <b>23399915.46</b>    |
| MUZ3-8               | 0.4                                | 2                                    | 46.88                           | 703,200.00                      | 0                   | 5,708,805.22          | 320,600.26                 | <b>6,732,605.48</b>   |
| MUZ3-9               | 0.67                               | 1                                    | 50.66                           | 759,825.00                      | 0                   | 3,707,893.00          | 223,385.90                 | <b>4,691,103.90</b>   |
| <b>Rwebeya Drain</b> | 2.16                               | 162                                  | 16,426.55                       | 41,066,375.00                   | 7,168,800.00        | 18,823,095.67         | 3,352,913.53               | 70,411,184.20         |
| <b>Sub Total</b>     | <b>8.19</b>                        | <b>249</b>                           | <b>21,998.9</b>                 | <b>123,771,050.00</b>           | <b>9,202,176.00</b> | <b>259,828,110.10</b> | <b>19,640,066.80</b>       | <b>412,441,403.00</b> |
|                      | Add. 20% Contingency Budget        |                                      |                                 |                                 |                     |                       |                            | <b>82,488,280.60</b>  |
|                      | Total Expropriation cost,          |                                      |                                 |                                 |                     |                       |                            | <b>494,929,683.60</b> |
|                      | Costs of Restoring Livelihood Loss |                                      |                                 |                                 |                     |                       |                            | <b>3,400,000</b>      |

|  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
|  | Cost of Relocating Utilities  | <b>350,000,000</b>    |
|  | Training & Operationalization GRC   | <b>9,600,000</b>      |
|  | M & E (The proposed M&E mechanism is internal; it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District) | <b>Nil</b>            |
|  | RAP Implementation Budget   | <b>857,929,683.60</b> |

**Table 7-2: RAP Implementation Budget for Musanze Secondary City (RUDP II Phase 3)**

Source: Consultant 2020

## **8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP**

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### **8.1 Existing Institutions of Relevance to this RAP**

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The project developer/proponent (Musanze District) will be the lead agency in RAP implementation and will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of infrastructure and LODA which will act as coordination and supervision agencies. LODA has developed a guidelines for improved RAP planning and implementation through its RUDP II safeguard documents (SEP and ESMF). This RAP proposes the same arrangement. A RAP implementation team (RIT) has therefore been established through the institutional arrangements who will work harmoniously. The role of RIT is indicated below.

### **8.2 Roles of RIT**

In line with the RUDP II RPF, SEP and ESMF. The RIT will be responsible for implementing the approved RAP through:

- Developing work plans for implementation of the RAP including the phasing of compensation payments in line with project development requirements for site handover;
- Coordination between the RIT and other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Updating the SEP and facilitating stakeholder engagements for effective RAP implementation;
- Disclose the compensation awards in manner consistent with the Rwanda law and World Bank's ESF; to PAPs;
- Delivery of RAP resettlement compensation and other support or assistance measures;
- Providing support to other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Monitoring and reporting on the progress of the RAP implementation to the project developer
  - i. Update the Livelihood restoration Plan (LRP) and deliver livelihood restoration assistance to the economically displaced;
  - ii. Update the vulnerable social groups matrix and deliver assistance to such PAP groups;
  - iii. Supporting the GRCs to manage grievances related to compensation;
  - iv. Register PAPs objections to compensation awards and initiate process for management;

- v. Assist vulnerable PAPs to access verification centres or necessary information and awards.

### 8.3 RIT Composition and Structure

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The preparation and implementation of the resettlement strategies will involve the participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions will be critical to a successful resettlement program. It is therefore important have the institutional arrangements clearly mapped out and understood by all those involved early into the project cycle, so that all participating parties are made aware of each other’s responsibilities, lines of reporting, communication channels, expectations and authority limits.

MININFRA will ensure the overall coordination of the project. RUDP II will institutionalize this coordination through a high-level National Steering Committee (NSC), composed of MININFRA, MINECOFIN, MINALOC, MoE, MINEMA and LODA to discuss policy and strategic issues related to A/RAP and the overall management of the project. Furthermore, the project will also include a more technical level Project Technical Committee (PTC) comprised of relevant Department Heads involved in project implementation, including LODA, RHA, RTDA, MINALOC, RWFA and WASAC, and chaired by MININFRA.

**Table 8-1: Institutions to support RAP planning and implementation.**

| <b>Stakeholder Group</b> | <b>Sub-sector / Agency</b>           | <b>Role</b>   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Government of Rwanda     | MININFRA – Project Coordinating Unit | In order to ensure a harmonized way of ESF implementation, there will be an Environmental and Social Management Coordinator based in MININFRA. The prime responsibilities of the ESMC will be to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Coordinate ESF implementation across all implementing agencies</li> <li>ii. To ensure compliance to ESF requirements by all project actors including RAP consultant.</li> <li>iii. To build the capacity of ESF teams at national and District level</li> </ul> |

|                                       |   |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
|                                       |   | <p>iv. To consolidate ESF implementation reports from all implementing agencies</p> <p>v. Lead negotiation with World Bank</p>   |
| Government of Rwanda                  | Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)  | <p>MINALOC is in charge of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of sector and subsector programs, oversee and monitors district activities. Its main role includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversee implementing agencies which include LODA, districts of the six secondary cities Monitoring of performance of implementation of RUDP.</li> </ul>  |
| Government of Rwanda                  | Ministry of Finance (MINECOFIN)   | <p>MINECOFIN will be responsible for timely disbursing of the compensation funds to the respective commercial banks. In the case that PAPs own commercial bank accounts, the money will be transferred directly to individual bank accounts but if PAPs have accounts with SACCOs then the commercial banks will transfer to the SACCO accounts.</p>   |
| Project Proponent/Implementing agency | Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA)-Project Management Unit (PMU) | <p>Serves as Project Implementation unit and oversees project management for component 3. As implementing agency LODA is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contracting consultancy services for RAP etc.</li> <li>• Managing sub accounts (SOEs etc.) according to agreed FM arrangements,</li> <li>• Providing quarterly financial reports on physical and financial progress,</li> <li>• Environmental and Social Standards Implementation,</li> <li>• Informing and engaging citizens,</li> <li>• Deploying Social Safeguard Specialists to each district.</li> </ul> |

|                                    |   |  |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
|                                    |   |  |
| Musanze District Administration    |   | <p>Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g., completed RAP, grievance forms, consultation plans);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for implementation and monitoring of RAP</li> <li>• Participation in documentation of assets;</li> <li>• Compensation of PAPs;</li> <li>• Identification of land for replacement</li> <li>• Facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys).</li> </ul> |
| Government Agency                  | Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)      | <p>Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) manages and control national road network with a view of achieving road safety and maintenance. The RTDA will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ensure RUDP-II roads projects designs comply with national requirements</li> <li>ii. Assist Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in development and validation of project designs in compliance with national policy</li> </ol>                |
| Government Agency                  | Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMA) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RLMA has a key responsibility is registering land, issuing and keeping land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land. RNRA will ensure that PAPs have timely access to their land documents to enable them receive their compensation packages.</li> </ul>  |
| Musanze District Local Communities |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local communities will play a role of community policing to ensure that the rightful owners of the property are the ones compensated and will be involved in the GRM.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Rural Resettlement</b>          |   | Relocation and resettlement will be the main task for the RSTF and will ensure that;   |

|                            |                   |  |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Task Force (RSTF)</b>   |                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The displaced persons resettle in approved planned sites, and</li> <li>• Monitoring of the displaced persons.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Local Councils</b>      |                   | <p>The Local Councils will play the following roles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize the general community and project Affected Persons</li> <li>• Witness the process of land survey, census of affected property and persons</li> <li>• Verify Project Affected Persons; Grievance resolution, and</li> <li>• Monitoring of RAP activities</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Civil Society/ NGOs</b> |                   | <p>Will be involved in the implementation process of the Resettlement Action Plan. Activities they can be involved in may include;</p> <p>Witnessing the RAP process, overseeing of livelihood restoration programs,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation of the RAP activities among others</li> </ul> <p>Contribute to the implementation of Urban projects; participate in the Sector-Wide Approach and in coordination mechanisms at the district and national level</p> |
| <b>Consultant</b>          | ECMN and Eco lead | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements;</li> <li>➤ Preparation of RAP;</li> <li>➤ Work with Musanze District administration to establish a grievance redress procedure;</li> <li>➤ Consultation, public participation and grievance mechanisms;</li> <li>➤ Responsible for ensuring that grievance mechanisms meet the requirements of the RPF legislation.</li> </ul>  |

|                               |                   |  |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>PAPs</b>                   | <b>PAPs</b>       | ➤ Participation in measurement and valuation of assets of PAPs |
| <b>Project Funding Agency</b> | <b>World Bank</b> | Monitoring and Evaluation                                      |

*Source: Republic of Rwanda, 2020*

The sections below outline the particular mandates of the above.

### **8.3.1 Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)**

The MININFRA was the project executing Ministry with the key role of coordinating the implementing agencies and other key players including relevant Ministries (MINECOFIN, MINALOC, MINIRENA, MINICOM), Musanze District Administrations, RGB, RHA, RTDA, LODA, WASSAC, RRA, REMA & RDB among others.

The oversight included implementation of RAP, 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 Single Project Implementation Unit comprises of the following technical expertise Municipal Engineer as the RUDP II 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. The SPIU also serves as the ‘Capacity and Implementation Support Team’ to the implementing agencies assisted by construction supervision consultants and social and environmental experts in project impact monitoring and assessment.

### **8.3.2 LODA**

LODA on the other hand will be responsible for management of the funds, and will host the Project Management Unit (PMU). LODA will also manage and oversee the implementation of the subprojects by the beneficiary Musanze District Administration. The roles of the implementing agencies will include:

- ✓ Contracting and implementing physical works, according to agreed procurement procedures;
- ✓ Managing sub accounts (SOEs etc.) according to agreed FM arrangements;
- ✓ Providing quarterly financial reports on physical and financial progress;
- ✓ Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation;

- ✓ Informing and engaging citizens;
- ✓ Resolving Grievances and complaints;
- ✓ Ensuring availability of district officers.

### **8.3.3 Musanze District Administration**

Musanze Secondary City District Administration plays an oversight role in monitoring and ensuring that the process of surveying the land is done in an open and transparent manner and in the presence of all the PAPs. Musanze District Administration informed the PAPs in advance and within adequate time on the dates when the social-economic assessment, survey and measurements, and valuation of their land and property were to be conducted; and insisted upon the presence of the PAPs in all meetings and documentation of assets. Musanze District administration will also:

- ✓ Ensure that the RAP process is implemented successfully;
- ✓ Payment of PAPs;
- ✓ Work together with the GRCs to ensure that complaints are dealt with and that the RAP is implemented smoothly and efficiently;
- ✓ Follow up and monitor the relocation and settlement of PAPs.

Under Musanze Secondary City, the Executive Secretary will be directly responsible for effective implementation of the project.

### **8.3.4 Roles of PAPS**

The primary role of the PAPs during the process of measuring land and assessing property thereon is to be physically present and ascertain that indeed the measurements are correct to their satisfaction. Upon being adequately satisfied with the measurements, their signatures will be given as proof of approval.

## 9 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

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### 9.1 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.

According to WB ESF, Grievance Redress Mechanisms, should include inter alia;

- Different ways in which users can submit their grievances, which may include submissions in person, by phone, text message, mail, e-mail or via a web site;
- A log where grievances are registered in writing and maintained as a database;
- Publicly advertised procedures, setting out the length of time users can expect to wait for acknowledgement, response and resolution of their grievances;
- Transparency about the grievance procedure, governing structure and decision makers; and
- An appeals process (including the national judiciary) to which unsatisfied grievances may be referred when resolution of grievance has not been achieved

Accordingly, the grievance framework recommended for this RAP is built on already existing structures within the laws of the GoR and affected community and as provided in the RUDP II RPF.

### 9.2 Possible Grievance Areas

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At the A/RAP level, grievances are likely to emanate from the following stages/activities;

- ✓ Socio-economic Surveys- Household and businesses social-economic data related grievances.
- ✓ Resettlement and Compensation Stage – Valuation, Resettlement and Compensation related grievances.
- ✓ Gender Based Violence- Complaints related to gender-based violence at any stage during the resettlement and compensation.

However, during the project implementation stage, grievances are likely to emanate from the following;

- ✓ Project Implementation related Grievances-Complaints Related to other project Impacts during the actual project implementation.
- ✓ Gender Based Violence- Complaints related to gender-based violence during the project implementation

To that end, grievance mechanism developed to address conflicts in the RAP of Musanze secondary city adopts a project level GRC at the lower tier of administrative units (sector and cell). This project level GRC will handle all valuation, compensation and resettlement matters including grievances arising during the project implementation phase. The established GBV taskforce will handle gender based complains and the local leaders to address complaints emanating from social-economic survey exercise as summarized below;

- ✓ Social Scio-economic Survey level- Local leaders to address the complaints.
- ✓ Resettlement and Compensation and Project implementation stages- Project level Grievance Redress Committee
- ✓ One Channel for Gender Based Violence- GBV taskforce to handle all GBV matters arising from Resettlement and Compensation and Project implementation stages

## **9.3 Grievances Resolution Mechanism**

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### **9.3.1 Local Leaders (at Socio-Economic Survey Stage)**

Given that the unlikely nature of grievances emanating from the social-economic exercise, and the ease of resettling the same with the local leaders at this stage – Local leaders (Village leaders) were used 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”. Given that the exercise used village level leaders, PAPs were generally well acquainted with them which ensured a smooth exercise.

The Village heads 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, they 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, they 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 village heads to ensure 100% enumeration of project affected persons/households.

The village head 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 sensitization workshop in the city to discuss among other things participatory entitlement matrix development, viable community-based livelihood restoration programs and special needs for vulnerable PAPs.

### **9.3.2 Project level Grievance Redress Committee**

The Project level Grievance Redress Committee mainly handled issues that arose from unsatisfactory valuation claims from project affected persons as well as other compensation and resettlement matters. As required by the Expropriation Law, this committee was instituted at the Cell and Sector level. Similarly the mandate of this committee will be extended to also handle grievances arising during the project implementation phase.

Key representatives in the committees included but not limited to; the chairperson of the committee (a community member affected by the project and residing in the concerned area/cell), secretary of the committee (a community member affected by the project and residing in the concerned area/cell), Village leader (Umudugudu Leader)/chief, the Executive Secretary of the cell, respective valuation officer at the cell level, Sector Representative, Customary Leader (1), Project Affected Person Representative (3) including 1 Elder, a women representative and youth representative as stipulated in the RUDP II RPF.

The committees were constituted the before valuation exercise began.

The guiding principles for the project level grievance redress committee (that solved valuation and compensation grievances) were; entitlements matrix, legal stipulations and procedures as per the Rwanda Expropriation law and RPF & World Bank's ESF and paying particular attention to ESS5– Involuntary Resettlement which advocates for compensation packages that espouse full replacement costs of affected properties.

Whenever a PAP, PAH or PAI had issues with valuation done by the consulting valuer and refuses the sign the valuation log presented by the consulting valuer, the complainant was advised to present the case to the project level grievance redress 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 Bank's ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement. If the committee is convinced the valuation fee recommended by the consulting valuer is acceptable, the 'offer value' would be

maintained if it deemed unfair that it 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 compensation or a compensation package that meets the full replacement cost. The PAP also is allowed by law to bring in another certified valuer at his/her own cost for a counter valuation besides efforts of the expropriator to provide explicit and detailed explanation of the valuation.

In situations where affected individuals, households or institutions rejected the value given by the project level grievance redress committee even after justification and or review of the figure by the Committee. The complainant(s) were 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 ESF, grievances logged outside the timeframe may still be valid and legitimate. For proposed RUDP II 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.

For Grievance Resolution process for complaints related to other project impacts throughout the project implementation refer to RPF. As stated above, the principle is to utilize one grievance mechanism from the resettlement and compensation throughout the project implementation activities. In terms of its structure, refer to the RPF and GRC's operational procedures.

## **9.4 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 57th 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.

From the forgoing, a GBV prevention geared approach has been adopted in this project. This has been done through ensuring that there is fair representation. In terms of gender composition, constitution of GRC was purposefully selected to ensure no committee had at more than 30 percent of the members being women as required by Law. This ensured equal representation. Similarly, 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. 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.

#### **9.4.1 Grievance Channel for Gender Based Violence**

On gender-based violence during the social-economic survey and valuation and compensation stage, prevention geared approach has been adopted in this project. This has been done through ensuring that there is fair representation. The composition of the Project level Grievance Redress Committees were constituted in such a way that women formed more than 30 percent the members.

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.

However, in case of a grievance emanating from GBV, a special GBV task force established as required by the RPF will be in charge of receiving, assessing and handling all cases of sexual harassment and GBV.

The taskforce will also handle GBV throughout the project implementation stage. As stipulated in the RPF, The task force includes project staff namely: Human resource officer and social safeguards specialist from the contractor, Social Safeguards Specialist from the concerned PIU (LODA, Musanze district administration), Gender Monitoring Officer and Environmental and Social Management Specialist from the District , Social Safeguards Specialist from the supervising firm, Women representative from the GRC at cell level and GBV service provider in the area of GBV prevention and handled referral pathways for the GBV survivors. The PIU approached relevant stakeholders in the field of GBV prevention and agree with one of them to provide an expert insight in relation to all GBV matters including prevention though awareness and capacity building as well as GBV response.

In the process of performing its mandates, the taskforce will work hand in hand with the competent authorities to ensure prompt response such as the police and One Stop Center among other entities.

Whenever a grievance is logged, it should be registered and logged regardless of whether they were received in writing or verbally. The complainant should receive an acknowledgement of the receipt of the complaint within a prescribed and reasonable timeframe, preferably in writing.

Lodging a grievance should not incur any cost to the complainant. Generally, the contractor should allow for flexibility and make sure that grievances are not dismissed on grounds of an administrative formality and/or procedure. In any case, the mechanism should not impede access to other judicial or administrative remedies that might be available under law or through existing arbitration procedures. 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.

## **10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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### **10.1 Background**

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The ESS5 paragraph 5 notes that the Borrower will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation to achieve the objectives of the ESS5. The extent of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the project's risks and impacts. For all projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the Borrower will retain competent resettlement professionals to monitor the implementation of resettlement plans, design corrective actions as necessary, provide advice on compliance with this ESS and produce periodic monitoring reports. Affected persons will be consulted during the monitoring process.

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the RAP, and the outcomes and impact of resettlement compensation in relation to the objectives and goals of the RAP. This section describes the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the RAP implementation including the, parameters, indicators to be used, role of the key persons(s) involved, post implementation/construction monitoring activities and resources needed to carry out the monitoring activities.

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 the Musanze district administration representatives, SPIU for RUDP II and GRCs to ensure that all of the responsible implementing agencies follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RAP.

### **10.2 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation**

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The general objective of the M&E system is to assess the overall success and effectiveness of the RAP implementation processes and mitigation measures. Specific objectives of the M&E process will include:

- i. To assess the effectiveness of the RAP Implementation delivery arrangements and processes
- ii. To identify RAP implementation related problems as early as possible to allow timely corrective measures to ensure success.
- iii. To ascertain whether planned activities are being realized by assessing RAP implementation outputs and outcomes
- iv. To provide for a system for evaluation of the RAP implementation

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 Musanze district administration) 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.

### 10.3 Monitoring Tasks

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The major monitoring tasks will include the following:

- i. Formulating performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of relocation activities;
- ii. Verifying RAP implementation activities and milestones including timely delivery of resettlement measures and GRM;
- iii. Verifying RAP implementation completion
- iv. Ensuring involvement of affected PAPs and other stakeholders in the monitoring process (participatory monitoring);
- v. Assessing and evaluating of the outcomes and impact
- vi. Planning for and ensuring post RAP implementation monitoring
- vii. Preparing monitoring reports as indicated in this RAP

The responsible key persons the Monitoring and Evaluation are as shown in table 9-1 below.

#### 10.4 RAP Monitoring Plan

This plan as shown in Table 9-1 displays activities to monitor during RAP process, type of information to collect responsibilities and frequency of monitoring actions.

**Table 10-1: 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                   | Musanze district Administration | Four times a month                |
| Database                                     | Updating census results                              | Musanze district Administration | Monthly                           |
| Disclosure of entitlement                    | Display to the PAPs the results of the census.       | Musanze district Administration | After census and assets valuation |
| Preparation of alternatives                  | Follow up of implementation of proposed alternatives | Musanze district Administration | Once a week                       |
| Compensation and other resettlement measures | Follow up compensation process                       | Musanze district Administration | Once a week                       |
| Follow up of PAPs livelihoods                | Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods         | Musanze district Administration | Once a week                       |

## 10.5 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 Musanze district administration. 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

## 10.6 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 10-2: Implementation Schedule.**

|    | Calendar Year   | 2020 |      |        |        |        |  |       |  | 2021  |   |       |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|----|---|------|------|--------|--------|--------|--|-------|--|-------|---|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|    | Time in months  | 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<br>& 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   | Blue   | Red    |        |        |        |
| 8  | Clearance of Road Reserve (Demolition & Levelling)        |      |      |        |        |        |  |       |  |       |   |       |        |        | Blue   | Blue   | Blue   | Blue   | Blue   | Red    |        |        |        |
| 9  | Grievance Redress   |      |      | Yellow | Yellow | Yellow |  |       |  |       |   |       | Yellow |
| 10 | Monitoring and Supervision (Quarterly Report to LODA/GoR) |      |      |        |        | Brown  |  | Brown |  | Brown |   | Brown |        | Brown  |        | Brown  |        | Brown  |        | Brown  |        | Brown  | Brown  |

## 11 REFERENCES

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- RUDP I Extension- Musanze - FS Report of Volume 1, 2020
- Rwanda Expropriation Law.
- The fifth Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 5 (EICV 5) by national institute of statistics of Rwanda (2012).
- RUDP II Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), The Labour Management Plan (LMP) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

# 12 APPENDICES

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## Annex 1: RAP Study Team

| <b>Key Experts</b> |                          |                                  |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>#</b>           | <b>Name</b>              | <b>Position/ Associated Firm</b> |
| 1.                 | NZAINGA K. Hellen        | Team Leader ESIA & RAP - Ecolead |
| 2.                 | MOSOTI O. Erick          | Lead RAP Expert - Ecolead        |
| 3.                 | TURIKUMANA J. Yves       | Certified Valuer - ECMN          |
| 4.                 | KISANYA Nelson           | GIS Expert - ECMN                |
| 5.                 | INGABIRE Marie Ange      | Sociologist - ECMN               |
| <b>#</b>           | <b>Assisting Experts</b> |                                  |
| 6.                 | BARASA D. Wamalwa        | Resettlement Planner - Ecolead   |
| 7.                 | MUTUGI M. Kelvin         | Resettlement Planner - Ecolead   |



# Annex 1: Grievance Acknowledgement Form

| <b>RUDP II PHSE 3 A/RAP PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM</b>                                  |   |   |                       |
|--|---|---|-----------------------|
| <b>RAP Reference No.</b>   |   |   |                       |
| Grievance Number   |   |   |                       |
| Name of the Recorder   |   |   |                       |
| Secondary City   |   |   |                       |
| Sector   |   |   |                       |
| Cell   |   |   |                       |
| Village  |   |   |                       |
| Date of recording the complain   |   |   |                       |
| <b>Information About Grievance</b>   |   |   |                       |
| <b>Define the Grievance:</b>   |   |   |                       |
| Contact Information of the Complainant   | Please indicate how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, email) |   |                       |
| Name-Surname   |   | Phone   | <input type="radio"/> |
| Telephone Number   |   | Mail  | <input type="radio"/> |
| Address  |   | Informal  | <input type="radio"/> |
| Signature of the complainant   |   | Other (Specify)   |                       |
| Preferred Language for Communication:<br>Please mark how you wish to be contacted) |   | Kinyarwanda.....<br>.....<br>English.....<br>....<br>French.....<br>....<br>Kiswahili.....<br>..... |                       |
| <b>Details of the Grievance</b>  |   |   |                       |
| <b>Description of the complaint:</b>   | <b>Action undertaken by the GRC</b>                                   | <b>Grievance Resolution</b>   |                       |
| .....<br>.....   | .....<br>.....  | .....<br>.....  |                       |

|  |  |                |
|--|--|----------------|
| .....<br>.....   | .....<br>.....   | .....<br>..... |
| <b>Date of Incident/Grievance</b>  | .....<br>One time incident/grievance (Date: .....)<br>Happened more than once .....<br>(How many times) .....<br>Ongoing (Happening Now) ..... |                |
| What would you like see happen to solve the problem? Comments<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>.....<br>..... |  |                |
| <b>Names and Signatures of the GRC Members who took Part in the Decision</b>   |  |                |
| Name   | Signature  |                |
| .....  | .....  |                |
| .....  | .....  |                |
| .....  | .....  |                |
| .....  | .....  |                |

## **Annex 2: Minutes of Sensitization Meeting Held**

### **Burera Village**

**INYANDIKO MVUGO Y' INAMA Y' ABATURAGE ISOBANURA UMUSHINGA W' IKORWA RY' UMUHANDA MU MURENGE WA MUHOZA MU KAGALI KA RUHENGELI MU MUDUGUDU WA BURERA MU MUSHINGA WA RUDP ICYICIRO CYAWO CYA 3.**

**Umunsi inama yabereyeho:** Kuwa 10 Ugushyingo 2020

**Aho inama yabereye:** Ku biro by'umudugudu wa Burera

**Abitabiriye inama:** Abaturage b'umudugudu wa Burera (nkuko bagaragara ku rutonde rw'abitabiriye

**Ingingo zari ku murongo w'ibyigwa:**

1. Gusobanura umushinga w'iyubakwa ry'umuhanda
2. Gusobanura uburyo igenagaciro rizakorwa
3. Kwakira no gusubiza ibibazo n'ibyifuzo by'abaturage

**Uburyo inama yagenze**

Umunyanga nshingwabikorwa w' akagali ka ruhengeli madame .....yahaye ikaze abitabiriye inama abasaba kumufasha kwakira abashyitsi baje ari intumwa za LODA. Yasobanuriye abaturage ko bahurijwe muri iyo nama n' impamvu zikorwa ry' umuhanda asobanura ibyiza by' ibikorwaremezo, ubundi aha ijambo madame INGABIRE Marie Ange, umwe mu mpuguke z' uyu mushinga kugirango asobanurire byimbitse imiterere y' umushinga.

Uko ibiganiro byagenze bikubiye mu mbonerahamwe ikurikira:

| No | Ingingo                                     | Ibiganiro   | Umwanzuro   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  | Gusobanura umushinga w'iyubakwa ry'umuhanda | Madame INGABIRE Marie Ange umwe mu mpuguke zuyu mushinga yasobanuye byimbitse umushinga wa RUDP II igice cyawo cya 3, yavuze ko ari umushinga ugamije gukora imihanda mu mujyi wa Kigali ndetse no mu mijyi itandatu yunganira umujyi wa Kigali ariyo Muhanga, Huye, Rusizi, Rubavu, Musanze na Nyagatare. Mu rwego rwo guteza imbere ibikorwa remezo muri iyo mijyi harimo kubakwa imihanda ya kaburimbo mu bice bitandukanye bigize iyo mugi. yasobanuye kandi ko impamvu yiyo nama ari ukugirango begere kandi | Abitabiriye inama bashimiye ubuyobozi bwabageneye uyu mushinga ugamije iterambere. Bagaragaje kandi ko banyuzwe n' ibisobanuro byatanzwe na Madame INGABIRE Marie Ange. |

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|  | <p>remezo muri iyo mijyi harimo kubakwa imihanda ya kaburimbo mu bice bitandukanye bigize iyo migi. yasobanuye kandi ko impamvu yiyo nama ari ukugirango begere kandi basobanurire abagenerwa bikorwa b' uwo mushinga imiterere yawo ndetse banasobanurirwe ibimenyetso bitandukanye byashyizwe ku mitungo yabo izangizwa n' umuhanda.</p> <p>Madamu INGABIRE Marie Ange yavuzeko uyu mushinga ugiye kubaka imwe mu mihanda yari isanzweho ariko itarimo kaburimbo, murwego rero rwo kugirango iyo mihanda izagirire abaturage akamaro kandi ntibe ari mito cyane yavuzeko imihanda isanzweho ishobora gukenera kwagurwa mu bugali akaba ariyo mpamvu hari imwe mu mitungo izangizwa n'iyaguka ry' uwo muhanda. Yavuze ko imitungo yose izangizwa no kwagura ndetse n'ikorwa ry'umuhanda bizishyurwa mbere yuko byangizwa kandi mu gaciro kabyo. Yasobanuye ibimenyetso byashyizwe aho umuhanda uzanyura bigiye bitandukanye aho yavuze ko:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ ↓ kurikiwe n' umubare byerekana aho umuhanda ugomba kuba ugarukira ndetse uwo mubare ukerekana metero z' ubugari bw' umuhanda uhereye hagati mu muhanda.</li> <li>➤ ↑+ iki kimenyetso gikurikiwe n' umubare bisobanura ingano ya metero umuhanda uzafata aho hantu, uhereye aho icyo kimenyetso kiri. Yatanze</li> </ul> | <p>Madame INGABIRE Marie Ange.</p> |
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|  |   | <p>urugero rwa <math>\uparrow + 2.5</math> avuga ko bivuga ko uhereye aho icyo kimenyetso giteye winjira imbere kuri uwo mutungo bazafataho metero 2.5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ XH : bisobanura ko inyubako biriho izakurwamo</li> <li>➤ XF: bisobanura ko fence/ urugo bizavaho</li> <li>➤ XA: bisobanura ko annex izavaho</li> <li>➤ XV: bisobanura ko ibaraza rizavaho</li> <li>➤ XFHA: bisobanura ko inyubako n' urugo rwayo bizavamo byose.</li> </ul> <p>Yavuzeko hari igikorwa kiri mu nyigo y'umushinga kigamije kureba ishusho y' ubuzima rusange abatuye aho hano basanganwe gitangiye kigamije gukusanya amakuru arebana n' imibereho y' abaturage bafite imitungo izangizwa n' ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry' uwo mushinga, asaba abitabiriye inama kuzitabira icyo gikorwa kandi abasaba kuzabakira no kubaha amakuru babakeneyeho.</p> |  |
|  | Gusobanura uburyo igenagaciro rizakorwa | Madamu INGABIRE Marie Ange yabamenyesheje kandi ko hari abantu bashinzwe igenagaciro bazatangira kubageraho ku wa kane tariki ya 26 ugushyirwa, 2020 kugirango batangire gukora igenagaciro ry' imitungo yabo izangizwa kugirango bazabone uko bishyurwa. Yabwiye abitabiriye inama  | Abaturage bitabiriye inama bagaragaje ko banyuzwe n'ibisobanuro byatanze n'umukozi uhagarariye LODA, bemeye kandi ko |

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|  |  | <p>ko igikorwa cyo kwishyura imitungo izangizwa kizakorwa n' akarere</p> <p>Yavuze ko ibikenerwa mu igenagaciro kugirango bazashobore kwishyurwa iyo mitungo yabo ari ibi bikurikira:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ icyangombwa cy' ubutaka kiri mu mazina ya nyir' ubutaka ahuye nari kw' irangamuntu. Hano yavuze ko igenagaciro rikenera fotokopi y' icyo cyangombwa.</li> <li>➤ Yababwiye kandi ko bagomba kuba bafite konti muri banki zihuye n' amazina ari ku byangombwa by' ubutaka kuko ariho amafaranga azanyuzwa.</li> <li>➤ Abahagarariye imitungo y' abandi bantu bagomba kuba bafite uburenganzira bwanditse mu buryo bwemewe n' amategeko kandi hariho na kashe ya noteri imuhesha uburenganzira bwo guhagararira uwo mutungo. Abahagarariye imitungo banyiraye baba hanze y' igihugu yavuzeko nabo bamenyesha ba nyiriyi mitunga iki gikorwa kandi bakaba bafite uburenganzira bwanditse mu buryo bwemewe n' amategeko, ubwo burenganzira bwanditse ba nyirimitungo ba shobora kubutanga binyuze muri ambassade y' u Rwanda mu bihugu barimo.</li> </ul> | <p>bazafasha abakozi b'uyu mushinga kubona amakuru yose asabwa mu gihe ibikorwa by'igenagaciro bizaba bitangiye.</p> <p>Ikindi abitabiriye inama biyemeje ni ugutegura ibisabwa byose kugirango bazabashe kwishyurwa nyuma yo kurangiza igenagaciro.</p> |
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*Sam*

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|   |                             | <p>Yasabye kandi abitabiriye inama ko abadafite ibyangombwa by' ubutaka batangira kubishaka cyangwa se bagatangira gukemura ibibazo bitandukanye baba bafite kugirango mu gihe cyo kwishyurwa bazabe baramaze kuzuzwa ibisabwa kugirango batazatinda kubona amafaranga. Yavuze ko igikorwa cy' igenagaciro nikimara kuba hazabaho igikorwa cyo kubereka ibyo babariwe no kwemeza amakuru, ubyemera akabisinyira utanyuzwe nawe ntasinye ahubwo akandikira ibiro by'akarere abasaba uburenganzira bwo gukoresha igenagaciro rye (contre expertise) rikozwe n' umugenagaciro wemewe mu Rwanda yerekana impamvu atanyuzwe n' igenagaciro yakorewe, yamara kubyemererwa akariha akarere kugirango barebe aho baturiza iryo genagaciro rye niry' Akarere byananirana akiyambaza inkiko.</p> <p>Yavuzeko iyo habayeho kutumvikana bidahagarika ishyirwamubikorwa ry' umushinga ahubwo ko ababyemera bishyurwa abatanyuzwe amafaranga yabo akaguma kuri compte y' akarere kugeza ikibazo gikemutse akabona kwishyurwa. yavuze kandi ko abaturage bashobora no gutanga ubutaka ku bushake mu rwego rwo gufasha akarere kabo muri iki gikorwa cy' iterambere, abifuza gutanga ubutaka bazagirana amasezerano yo gutanga ubutaka kubushake n' ibiro byakarere .</p> |                                   |
| 3 | Kwakira no gusubiza ibibazo | Umuturage yagize ati: mwatubwiye ko mu gikorwa cy'igenagaciro tugomba   | Madame marie ange yasubijeko kuba |

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| <p>n'ibyifuzo by'abaturage</p> | <p>kuzaba dufite fotokopi y'icyangombwa cy'ubutaka kandi hano mu mudugudu wacu harimo abantu badafite uibyangombwa kubera ko ibyo twari dufite byajemo amakosa ikigo cy'ubutaka kirongera kirabitwara kubikosora ariko kugeza ubu ntiturongera kubibona. Ubwo twe bizagenda gute?</p> <p>hano hamaze iminsi umushinga wo gutanga amazi, bacukuye mu mutungo wacu bamaze gushyiramo amatiyo barigendera kuburyo kuhasubiranya byasabye ko dutanga amafaranga twebwe ubwacu kugirango bahasibe,baragiye nubu ntabaratwishyura imitungo yacu, twabuze naho tubariza. None namwe mwazatugenza mutyo?</p> | <p>ibyangombwa by'ubutaka bidahari ubu bitatuma igenagaciro ridakorwa ababwira ko rizakorwa ariko bibaye byiza bakihutisha igikorwa cyo kubishaka kugirango buzuze ibisabwa nicyo gikorwa kandi ababwira ko bitakunda ko bishyurwa baterekanye icyangombwa cy'ubutaka kuko aricyo cyerekana nyirumutungo.</p> <p>Madame marie ange yasubije ko abakoze uwo mushinga wo kubaha amazi ataribo bazanye ikorwa ry'umuhanda. Yabibukije ko yavuze ko umushinga ugiye gutunganya uwo muhanda ari urufatanye rwa leta y'urwanda na banki y'isi, ababwira ko yaba leta ndetse na</p> |
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|  |  | <p>Undi wafashe ijambo yagize ati: Ngewe ntago ari ikibazo ahubwo ni igitekerezo mfite, nta kuntu mu gihe cy'ikorwa ry'umuhanda rwiyezamirimo uzatsindira isoko mwamubwira akazaduha akazi twebwe tuhatuye ko byadufasha kwiteza imbere?</p> <p>Undi muturage yagize ati: Njye rero</p> | <p>banki y'isi baharanira imibereho myiza badashobora gukora amakosa nkayo yo kubaheza mu gihirahiro, ababwira kandi k,o iki ataricyo gice cya mbere cyuyu mushinga kandi ibindi bice byose byagenze neza ko niwabo naho bizagenda neza.</p> <p>Igitekerezo cyiza, nubundi mu mahame y'umushinga ni uko rwiyezamirimo aha akazi abantu bashoboye gukora batuye muri ako gace kugirango bashobore kwiteza imbere mu mafaranga bazakorera aho hantu mbere yo kujya kuzana abandi bavuye ahandi.</p> <p>INGABIRE Marie</p> |
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|  |  | <p>ntago mbaza ahubwo ndashaka gushimira umuyobozi w'igihugu cyacu ariwe nyakubahwa perezida wa repubulika ndetse na banki y'isi ko badutekerejeho bakaba baje nkuduha umuhanda wa kaburimbo hano iwacu. Muzabatubwirire rwose ko tubashimira byimazeyo.</p> <p>Undi muturage yarabajije ati: Mwatubwiye ko imitungo izangizwa nikorwa ry'imihanda mwamaze kuyishyiraho ibimenyetso kandi izishyurwa, none ndashaka kubaza ko hari igihe ziriya mashini zikora imihanda zangiza inzu kubera umuriri ziba zifite bizagenda gute kuri ba nyiriyo mitungo ishobora kuzangirika abandi baramaze kwishyurwa?</p> | <p>Ange yaramubwiye ati, murakoze gushima ubu butumwa bwanyu tuzabwandika muri raporo bazabibona.</p> <p>INGABIRE Marie Ange Muri iki gikorwa cy'uyu mushinga wa RUDP II phase 3 hahuriyemo inzobere zitandukanye, ibyo barabiteganyije ko ibo uvuze bijya bibaho ariko ntago bamenya mbere ibizangirika muri ubwo buryo, gusa hari amafaranga yateganyijwe azakoreshwa mu gusana cyangwa se kwishyura ibizaba byangijwe mu gihe cy'ikorwa ry'umuhanda.</p> |
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Inama yatangiye sa munaniirangira sa cyenda n'iminota mirongo ine n'itanu.

Umwanditsi

Madame INGABIRE Marie Ange

Sociologist

Umuyobozi w' Inama

MUKAMANA Jacqueline

ES/Ruhengeri



## **Susa Village**

**INYANDIKO MVUGO Y' INAMA Y' ABATURAGE ISOBANURA UMUSHINGA W' IKORWA RY' UMUHANDA MU MURENGE WA MUHOZA MU KAGALI KA RUHENGELI MU MUDUGUDU WA BURERA MU MUSHINGA WA RUDP ICYICIRO CYAWO CYA 3.**

**Umunsi inama yabereyeho:** Kuwa 09 Ugushyingo 2020

**Aho inama yabereye:** Ku biro by'umudugudu wa Susa

**Abitabiriye inama:** Abaturage b'umudugudu wa Susa (nkuko bagaragara ku rutonde rw'abitabiriye

**Ingingo zari ku murongo w'ibygwa:**

1. Gusobanura umushinga w'iyubakwa ry'umuhanda
2. Gusobanura uburyo igenagaciro rizakorwa
3. Kwakira no gusubiza ibibazo n'ibyifuzo by'abaturage

**Uburyo inama yagenze**

Umunyanga nshingwabikorwa w' akagali ka ruhengeli madame MUKAMANA Jacqueline yahaye ikaze abitabiriye inama abasaba kumufasha kwakira abashyitsi baje ari intumwa za LODA. Yasobanuriye abaturage ko bahurijwe muri iyo nama n' impamvu zikorwa ry' umuhanda asobanura ibyiza by' ibikorwaremezo, ubundi aha ijambo madame INGABIRE Marie Ange, umwe mu mpuguke z' uyu mushinga kugirango asobanurire byimbitse imiterere y' umushinga.

Uko ibiganiro byagenze bikubiye mu mbonerahamwe ikurikira:

| No | Ingingo                                     | Ibiganiro   | Umwanzuro   |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1  | Gusobanura umushinga w'iyubakwa ry'umuhanda | Madame INGABIRE Marie Ange umwe mu mpuguke zuyu mushinga yasobanuye byimbitse umushinga wa RUDP II igice cyawo cya 3, yavuze ko ari umushinga ugamije gukora imihanda mu muji wa Kigali ndetse no mu miji itandatu yunganira umuji wa Kigali ariyo Muhanga, Huye, Rusizi, Rubavu, Musanze na Nyagatare. Mu rwego rwo guteza imbere ibikorwa | Abitabiriye inama bashimiye ubuyobozi bwabageneye uyu mushinga ugamije iterambere. Bagaragaje kandi ko banyuzwe n' ibisobanuro byatanzwe na |

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|  | <p>remezo muri iyo mijyi harimo kubakwa imihanda ya kaburimbo mu bice bitandukanye bigize iyo migi. yasobanuye kandi ko impamvu yiyo nama ari ukugirango begere kandi basobanurire abagenerwa bikorwa b' uwo mushinga imiterere yawo ndetse banasobanurirwe ibimenyetso bitandukanye byashyizwe ku mitungo yabo izangizwa n' umuhanda.</p> <p>Madamu INGABIRE Marie Ange yavuzeko uyu mushinga ugiye kubaka imwe mu mihanda yari isanzweho ariko itarimo kaburimbo, murwego rero rwo kugirango iyo mihanda izagirire abaturage akamaro kandi ntibe ari mito cyane yavuzeko imihanda isanzweho ishobora gukenere kwagurwa mu bugali akaba ariyo mpamvu hari imwe mu mitungo izangizwa n'iyaguka ry' uwo muhanda. Yavuze ko imitungo yose izangizwa no kwagura ndetse n'ikorwa ry' umuhanda bizishyurwa mbere yuko byangizwa kandi mu gaciro kabyo. Yasobanuye ibimenyetso byashyizwe aho umuhanda uzanyura bigiye bitandukanye aho yavuze ko:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Ukurikiwe n' umubare byerekana aho umuhanda ugomba kuba ugarukira ndetse uwo mubare ukerekana metero z' ubugari bw' umuhanda uherye hagati mu muhanda.</li> <li>➤ ↑+ iki kimenyetso gikurikiwe n' umubare bisobanura ingano ya metero umuhanda uzafata aho hantu, uherye aho icyo kimenyetso kiri. Yatanze</li> </ul> | <p>Madame INGABIRE Marie Ange.</p> |
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|  |   | <p>urugero rwa <math>\uparrow + 2.5</math> avuga ko bivuga ko uhereye aho icyo kimenyetso giteye winjira imbere kuri uwo mutungo bazafataho metero 2.5.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ XH : bisobanura ko inyubako biriho izakurwamo</li> <li>➤ XF: bisobanura ko fence/ urugo bizavaho</li> <li>➤ XA: bisobanura ko annex izavaho</li> <li>➤ XV: bisobanura ko ibaraza rizavaho</li> <li>➤ XFHA: bisobanura ko inyubako n' urugo rwayo bizavamo byose.</li> </ul> <p>Yavuzeko hari igikorwa kiri mu nyigo y'umushinga kigamije kureba ishusho y' ubuzima rusange abatuye aho hano basanganwe gitangiye kigamije gukusanya amakuru arebana n' imibereho y' abaturage bafite imitungo izangizwa n' ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry' uwo mushinga, asaba abitabiriye inama kuzitabira icyo gikorwa kandi abasaba kuzabakira no kubaha amakuru babakeneyeho.</p> |   |
|  | Gusobanura uburyo igenagaciro rizakorwa | Madamu INGABIRE Marie Ange yabamenyesheje kandi ko hari abantu bashinzwe igenagaciro bazatangira kubageraho ku wa kane tariki ya 26 ugushyirwa, 2020 kugirango batangire gukora igenagaciro ry' imitungo yabo izangizwa kugirango bazabone uko bishyurwa. Yabwiye abitabiriye inama  | Abaturage bitabiriye inama bagaragaje ko banyuzwe n'ibisobanuro byatanzwe n'umukozi uhagarariye LODA, bemeye kandi ko |

*Jim*

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|  |  | <p>ko igikorwa cyo kwishyura imitungo izangizwa kizakorwa n' akarere</p> <p>Yavuze ko ibikenerwa mu igenagaciro kugirango bazashobore kwishyurwa iyo mitungo yabo ari ibi bikurikira:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Icyangombwa cy' ubutaka kiri mu mazina ya nyir' ubutaka ahuye nari kw' irangamuntu. Hano yavuze ko igenagaciro rikenera fotokopi y' icyo cyangombwa.</li> <li>➤ Yababwiye kandi ko bagomba kuba bafite konti muri banki zihuye n' amazina ari ku byangombwa by' ubutaka kuko ariho amafaranga azanyuzwa.</li> <li>➤ Abahagarariye imitungo y' abandi bantu bagomba kuba bafite uburenganzira bwanditse mu buryo bwemewe n' amategeko kandi hariho na kashe ya noteri imuhesha uburenganzira bwo guhagararira uwo mutungo. Abahagarariye imitungo banyirayo baba hanze y' igihugu yavuzeko nabo bamenyesha ba nyiriyi mitunga iki gikorwa kandi bakaba bafite uburenganzira bwanditse mu buryo bwemewe n' amategeko, ubwo burenganzira bwanditse ba nyirimitungo ba shobora kubutanga binyuze muri ambassade y' u Rwanda mu bihugu barimo.</li> </ul> | <p>bazafasha abakozi b'uyu mushinga kubona amakuru yose asabwa mu gihe ibikorwa by'igenagaciro bizaba bitangiye.</p> <p>Ikindi abitabiriye inama biyemeje ni ugutegura ibisabwa byose kugirango bazabashe kwishyurwa nyuma yo kurangiza igenagaciro.</p> |
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|   |                             | <p>Yasabye kandi abitabiriye inama ko abadafite ibyangombwa by' ubutaka batangira kubishaka cyangwa se bagatangira gukemura ibibazo bitandukanye baba bafite kugirango mu gihe cyo kwishyurwa bazabe baramaze kuzuza ibisabwa kugirango batazatinda kubona amafaranga. Yavuze ko igikorwa cy' igenagaciro nikimara kuba hazabaho igikorwa cyo kubereka ibyo babariwe no kwemeza amakuru, ubyemera akabisinyira utanyuzwe nawe ntasinye ahubwo akandikira ibiro by'akarere abasaba uburenganzira bwo gukoresha igenagaciro rye (contre expertise) rikozwe n' umugenagaciro wemewe mu Rwanda yerekana impamvu atanyuzwe n' igenagaciro yakorewe, yamara kubyemererwa akariha akarere kugirango barebe aho baturiza iryo genagaciro rye niry' Akarere byananirana akiyambaza inkiko.</p> <p>Yavuzeko iyo habayeho kutumvikana bidahagarika ishyirwamubikorwa ry' umushinga ahubwo ko ababyemera bishyurwa abatanyuzwe amafaranga yabo akaguma kuri compte y' akarere kugeza ikibazo gikemutse akabona kwishyurwa. yavuze kandi ko abaturage bashobora no gutanga ubutaka ku bushake mu rwego rwo gufasha akarere kabo muri iki gikorwa cy' iterambere, abifuza gutanga ubutaka bazagirana amasezerano yo gutanga ubutaka kubushake n' ibiro byakarere .</p> |                                   |
| 3 | Kwakira no gusubiza ibibazo | Umuturage yagize ati: mwatubwiye ko mu gikorwa cy'igenagaciro tugomba  | Madame marie ange yasubijeko kuba |

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| n'ibiyifuzo by'abaturage | kuzaba dufite fotokopi y'icyangombwa cy'ubutaka kandi hano mu mudugudu wacu harimo abantu badafite uibyangombwa kubera ko ibyo twari dufite byajemo amakosa ikigo cy'ubutaka kirongera kirabitwara kubikosora ariko kugeza ubu ntiturongera kubibona. Ubwo twe bizagenda gute?                          | ibyangombwa by'ubutaka bidahari ubu bitatuma igenagaciro ridakorwa ababwira ko rizakorwa ariko bibaye byiza bakihutisha igikorwa cyo kubishaka kugirango buzuze ibisabwa nicyo gikorwa kandi ababwira ko bitakunda ko bishyurwa baterekanye icyangombwa cy'ubutaka kuko aricyo cyerekana nyirumutungo. |
|                          | hano hamaze iminsi umushinga wo gutanga amazi, bacukuye mu mutungo wacu bamaze gushyiramo amatiyo barigendera kuburyo kuhasubiranya byasabye ko dutanga amafaranga twebwe ubwacu kugirango bahasibe,baragiye nubu ntabaratwishyura imitungo yacu, twabuze naho tubariza. None namwe mwazatugenza mutyo? | Madame marie ange yasubije ko abakoze uwo mushinga wo kubaha amazi ataribo bazanye ikorwa ry'umuhanda. Yabibukije ko yavuze ko umushinga ugiye gutunganya uwo muhanda ari urufatanye rwa leta y' urwanda na banki y'isi, ababwira ko yaba leta ndetse na   |

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|  |  | <p>Undi wafashe ijambo yagize ati: Ngewe ntago ari ikibazo ahubwo ni igitekerezo mfite, nta kuntu mu gihe cy'ikorwa ry'umuhanda rwiyezamirimo uzatsindira isoko mwamubwira akazaduha akazi twebwe tuhatuye ko byadufasha kwiteza imbere?</p> <p>Undi muturage yagize ati: Njye rero</p> | <p>banki y'isi baharanira imibereho myiza badashobora gukora amakosa nkayo yo kubaheza mu gihirahiro, ababwira kandi k, o iki ataricyo gice cya mbere cyuyu mushinga kandi ibindi bice byose byagenze neza ko niwabo naho bizagenda neza.</p> <p>Igitekerezo cyiza, nubundi mu mahame y'umushinga ni uko rwiyezamirimo aha akazi abantu bashoboye gukora batuye muri ako gace kugirango bashobore kwiteza imbere mu mafaranga bazakorera aho hantu mbere yo kujya kuzana abandi bavuye ahandi.</p> <p>INGABIRE Marie</p> |
|--|--|---|--|

*fu*

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
|  |  | <p>ntago mbaza ahubwo ndashaka gushimira umuyobozi w'igihugu cyacu ariwe nyakubahwa perezida wa repubulika ndetse na banki y'isi ko badutekerejeho bakaba baje nkuduha umuhanda wa kaburimbo hano iwacu. Muzabatubwirire rwose ko tubashimira byimazeyo.</p> <p>Undi muturage yarabajije ati: Mwatubwiye ko imitungo izangizwa nikorwa ry'imihanda mwamaze kuyishyiraho ibimenyetso kandi izishyurwa, none ndashaka kubaza ko hari igihe ziriya mashini zikora imihanda zangiza inzu kubera umuriri ziba zifite bizagenda gute kuri ba nyiriyi mitungo ishobora kuzangirika abandi baramaze kwishyurwa?</p> | <p>Ange yaramubwiye ati, murakoze gushima ubu butumwa bwanyu tuzabwandika muri raporo bazabibona.</p> <p>INGABIRE Marie Ange Muri iki gikorwa cy'uyu mushinga wa RUDP II phase 3 hahuriyemo inzobere zitandukanye, ibyo barabiteganyije ko ibo uvuze bijya bibaho ariko ntago bamenya mbere ibizangirika muri ubwo buryo, gusa hari amafaranga yateganyijwe azakoreshe mu gusana cyangwa se kwishyura ibizaba byangijwe mu gihe cy'ikorwa ry'umuhanda.</p> |
|--|--|---|--|

Inama yatangiye sa munaniirangira sa cyenda n'iminota mirongo ine n'itanu.

Umwanditsi

Madame INGABIRE Marie Ange

Sociologist

Umuyobozi w' Inama

MUKAMANA Jacqueline

ES/Ruhengeri



**Annex 3: Attendance Sheets of For Sensitization Meeting Held**

**Burera Village**

| NU<br>ME<br>RO<br>/N<br>UM<br>BE<br>R | AMAZINA YOMBI/BOTH NAMES | UMUDUGU<br>DU/VILLAGE | NUMERO YA<br>TELEPHONE/PHONE<br>NUMBER | NUMERO Y'INDANGAMUNTU/ID<br>NUMBER | IGITSINA/<br>GENDER | UMUKONO/<br>SIGNATURE |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1                                     | HABITANT J. BODISA       | Burera                | 0793124131                             | 1197380055686022                   | M                   |                       |
| 2                                     | HABITANT Samuel          | Burera                | 0783929234                             | 110848004220239                    | M                   |                       |
| 3                                     | MUHEKURU Y. BUKUMANA     | Burera                | 0788865364                             | 1194980004340870                   | M                   |                       |
| 4                                     | MURAHURURU DENZIDA       | Burera                | 0792386304                             |                                    | F                   |                       |
| 5                                     | POSTEPHO MURARO MURARO   | BURERA                | 0752462933                             | 1199080021268138                   | M                   |                       |
| 6                                     | NISHIMUSE J. de Dieo     | BURERA                | 078664486                              | 1199680133352072                   | M                   |                       |
| 7                                     | BAGIRURUBI EMMANUEL      | BURERA                | 0788559329                             | 1196480042548015                   | M                   |                       |
| 8                                     | MURAHURURU RIVERDE       | BURERA                | 078316139                              | 1196980043616031                   | M                   |                       |
| 9                                     | MURAHURURU FORT          | Burera                | 0788573673                             |                                    | M                   |                       |
| 10                                    | BURUKUSENGE EPRUMA       | Burera                | 0788635818                             | 1197070005064026                   | F                   |                       |
| 11                                    | MURAHURURU FASHIN        | Burera                | 0788887857                             | 11949800163840111                  | M                   |                       |
| 12                                    | MURAHURURU AGUS          | Burera                | 0785682856                             |                                    | F                   |                       |
| 13                                    | MURAHURURU               | Burera                | 0782047994                             | 1195870036577051                   | F                   |                       |
| 14                                    | MURAHURURU               | Burera                |  |                                    |                     |                       |
| 15                                    | MURAHURURU               | Burera                |  | 1197180041926011                   | M                   |                       |

URUTONDE RWABITABIRWE INAMA ISOBANURU IKORWA RY'UMUHANDA MU MUSHINGA WA RUDP II PHASE 3 YABEREYE MU KARERE KA MUSANZE, UMURENGE WA MUHOZA MU KAGALI KA RUHENGURI MU MUDUGUDU WA BURERA YABAYE KU ITALIKI YA 09/11/2020

|    |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
|----|------------------------------|---------|------------|--------------------|---|-----|
| 16 | Nyirakwayanze Lenatha Burera |         | 0788764721 | 11981 700956000 74 | F | Cum |
| 17 | UMUTOZA Delphine Burera      |         | 0288244013 | 119822008434052    | F | Dee |
| 18 | MUKATSIMBA Alina             | BURERA  | 0282232499 | 1199420048599162   | F |     |
| 19 | Hariudin Iusari Sumbawa      | SEBOKED | 0786888570 | 1198780068825044   | M | YRP |
| 20 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 21 | Mukatazi gashweli            | E. Seel | 0785164084 | 1199320132112077   | F | YRP |
| 22 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 23 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 24 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 25 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 26 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 27 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 28 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 29 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 30 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 32 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |
| 33 |                              |         |            |                    |   |     |

IGITSINA GABO (MALE):

IGITSINA GORE (FEMALE):

Susa Village

URUTONDE RWABITABIRIYE INAMA ISOBANURA IKORWA RY'UMUHANDA MU MUSHINGA WA RUPP II PHASE 3 YABEREYE MU KARERE KA MUSANZE, UMURANGE WA MUHOZA MU KAGALI KA RHENGERI MU MUDUGUDU WA SUSYA YABAYE KU ITALIKI YA 09/11/2020

| NUMERO/N/UMBER | AMAZINA YOMBI/BOTH NAMES | UMUDUGUDU/VILLAGE | NUMERO YA TELEPHONE/PHONE NUMBER | NUMERO Y'INDANGAMUNTU/ ID NUMBER | IGITSINA/ GENDER | UMUKONO/ SIGNATURE |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1              | BIGIRANKUSA Benoit       | SUSYA             | 0784032680                       | 1197380092728026                 | GA150            |                    |
| 2              | MATASYA BO SA Emmanuel   | SUSYA             | 0788862894                       | 1196080042844926                 | GA150            |                    |
| 3              | Karyumusa Celestin       | SUSYA             | 0780395299                       | 1196480042316099                 | GA150            |                    |
| 4              | HATEZA Evariste Fabron   | SUSYA             | <del>07803952</del> Nibayo       | Nibayo                           | GA150            |                    |
| 5              | NTIBAZI VULÉ Thomas      | SUSYA             | 0788865613                       | 1192180042290008                 | GA150            |                    |
| 6              | UMAMALYA Riberaho        | SUSYA             | 0783432664                       | 119647004232405                  | GA150            |                    |
| 7              | KABAYI SA Vincent        | SUSYA             | 0786295143                       | 1199080107899095                 | GA150            |                    |
| 8              | HAKIZIMANA Alex          | SUSYA             | 0782293545                       | 1197780064258067                 | GA150            |                    |
| 9              | MURORANKWERE Nclandwe    | SUSYA             | 0783146457                       | 1197570054462093                 | GA150            |                    |
| 10             | KARYI BIRAMI Jean        | SUSYA             | 0784252242                       | 1196480042944023                 | GA150            |                    |
| 11             | GRASHURI Eric            | SUSYA             | 0788908488                       | 1197580099268000                 | GA150            |                    |
| 12             | BINE NYIMA Josphat       | SUSYA             | 0783711537                       | 1196080043625032                 | GA150            |                    |
| 13             | MUKARASHIKA Agnes        | SUSYA             | 0783293741                       | 1198170093023017                 | GA150            |                    |
| 14             | BUVABEMARUYA Jeanne      | SUSYA             | 0788744450                       | 1197370055607033                 | GA150            |                    |
| 15             | PUTETAMANA Playbon       | SUSYA             | 0784466532                       | 1198980096256130                 | GA150            |                    |

|    |                             |      |             |                   |      |  |
|----|-----------------------------|------|-------------|-------------------|------|--|
| 16 | Harimandhosari Sakhodhore   | SUSA | 07888888570 | 11978780068895049 | GABO |  |
| 17 | MUTEZIMARIE Kamanzi         | SUSA | 0787943936  | 1197080052522094  | GABO |  |
| 18 | SIFA Beatrice               | SUSA | 0785606667  | 119727005243049   | GABO |  |
| 19 | TUYUHTINE Irene             | SUSA | 0788806233  | 1198580109054044  | GABO |  |
| 20 | SEBURUNGO Pascal            | SUSA | 0788541334  | 1196880042651013  | GABO |  |
| 21 | TUYUBIMARIE Emmanuelle      | SUSA | 0788646472  | 1197480059302080  | GABO |  |
| 22 | NDATUJIMARIE Vincent        | SUSA | 0788403254  | 1192880086647017  | GABO |  |
| 23 | MSZURUYIMARIE Reneslethy    | SUSA | 0788854067  | 1197880080982742  | GABO |  |
| 24 | NYIRABASABOSE Lucacelle     | SUSA | 0781625798  | 1196070043333030  | GABO |  |
| 25 | NYIRABASABOSE Jean Baptiste | SUSA | 0788558584  | 1198080024461003  | GABO |  |
| 26 | NYIRABASABOSE Jean Decevier | SUSA | 0788398062  | 1197780042889032  | GABO |  |
| 27 | MUTAMWEKIMARIE Piliyane     | SUSA | 07836720505 | 11977180042889052 | GABO |  |
| 28 | NYIRAMUKIMARIE Euphrasie    | SUSA | 0785156136  | 1195370024763013  | GABO |  |
| 29 | KAKIZIMARIE Eric            | SUSA | 0783170986  | 1197858010945814  | GABO |  |
| 30 | NDABONIMARIE Leonard        | SUSA | 0787870346  | 1198080098096165  | GABO |  |
| 31 | SEAVUTIKIMARIE Aphorse      | SUSA | 0783142125  | 1194080015688084  | GABO |  |
| 32 | UMINEXA Blaminium           | SUSA | 0788596821  | 11977670071795047 | GABO |  |
| 33 | NIZEYIMARIE M.J. Pierre     | SUSA | 0788656389  | 1198080098296107  | GABO |  |

IGITSINA GABO (MALE):

IGITSINA GORE (FEMALE):

## Annex 4: Validation Consultation List

| Sector | Cell      | Village        | Name of the Respondent    | Category | Gender | ID/PP Number      | Phone No   |
|--------|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|------------|
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Mujawimana marie          | HH       | Male   | 1197380054492016  | 0783125307 |
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Nzengiyumva Claude        | HH       | Male   | 1198380103003098  | 0783781227 |
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Butsirika esdras          | HH       | Male   | 1193380004948004  |            |
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Habiyambere cassien       | HH       | Male   | 1195680031370018  | 0783006974 |
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Nyiranzoga esperence      | HH       | Male   | 1196670038584064  | 0786633613 |
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Sekabuhoro samuel         | HH       | Male   | 1198080096326014  | 0785188709 |
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Nyirampozembizi belancile | HH       | Female | 1196570037590019  | 0784616217 |
| Cyuve  | Rwebeya   | Nyiraruhengeri | Bizumuremyi aurea         | HH       | Female | 1195170016551006  | 0788951948 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Bagiruwigize Emmanuel     | HH       | Male   | 1196480042548015  | 0788559322 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe           | Mukashema Alice           | HH       | Male   | 1196980043670037  | 0785688990 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe           | Charmante Safi            | HH       | Male   | 1197280056388046  | 0788441131 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | Nyirasafari Vestine       | HH       | Male   | 1196480042944023  | 0784251242 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Kabaya         | Mbarushimana Andre        | HH       | Male   | 1195780031417083  | 0782727943 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | Hakizimana claudien       | HH       | Male   | 1195280029205097  | 0783147104 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Dusabenyirigira Yvonne    | HH       | Male   | 1196180002960002  | 0788849972 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe           | Mukabutera Athanasie      | HH       | Male   | 1198470188618034  | 0788588180 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe           | Nzabahuza Emmanuel        | HH       | Male   | 1198380105417070  | 0785858936 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | Tuyisabe                  | HH       | Male   | 1199080107899095  | 0786295143 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | Habarurema Aimable        | HH       | Male   | 1197280100990241  | 783249035  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Kabaya         | Uwizeyimana Daniel        | HH       | Male   | 1197980031451095  | 0788761316 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe           | Ishimwe grace             | HH       | Male   | 11973380055536015 | 0788489348 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | Ngaboyabahizi Protais     | HH       | Male   | 1197380055718091  | 0788446245 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | BaziBazirabagira Celestin | HH       | Male   | 1196480041382077  | 0781527638 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe           | Lovingi Adrien            | HH       | Male   | 1197980079062098  | 0783175721 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Manirakiza Jean de Dieu   | HH       | Male   | 1197780003694003  | 0788470482 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Ndacyayisenga theophile   | HH       | Male   | 1197480004623191  | 0788613113 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Uzabakiriho Emmanuel      | HH       | Male   | 1198780105740072  | 0786475007 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi        | Mbarushimana Innocent     | HH       | Male   | 1197280056388046  | 7          |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | Habimana Marc Vivier      | HH       | Male   | 1198480042697049  | 0783044072 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa           | Muhawenimana Philippe     | HH       | Male   | 119718004889032   | 0783670805 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Benimana emile            | HH       | Male   | 1197980079087009  | 0788806196 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Nsengimana Martin         | HH       | Male   | 1197780108052171  | 0788777832 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Nsengiyumva               | HH       | Male   | 1196980043668131  | 0788400067 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera         | Ntiyamira didas           | HH       | Male   | 1197180041926042  | 0788477195 |

|        |           |         |                                |    |      |                   |            |
|--------|-----------|---------|--------------------------------|----|------|-------------------|------------|
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Gwaneza jean bosco             | HH | Male | 1198880112000013  | 0788997826 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Niyonzima Schadrack            | HH | Male | 1197080094828143  | 0788303967 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Uwingeli prosper licens        | HH | Male | 1197280098662145  | 0788535949 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Niyiteka jean claude           | HH | Male | 1198580109516022  | 0788655162 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Bizimana Jean de Dieu          | HH | Male | 1198080036899090  | 0788467045 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Simpenzwe Ngerero Celestin     | HH | Male | 1197180033921096  | 0788823355 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Mudatsikira Valenci            | HH | Male | 1198680061299135  | 0788259558 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Niyibigira j de Dieu           | HH | Male | 1198280118458075  | 0788779725 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Harerimana anasthase           | HH | Male | 1197580099368175  | 0788635461 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Uwagahutu                      | HH | Male | 11975800641339011 | 0788499088 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Uwidugaye rigobert             | HH | Male | 1197180042702030  | 0788404549 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mukiza                         | HH | Male |                   | 0788648901 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Kabaya  | Tuyizere Pacific               | HH | Male | 1198780105675082  | 0788690169 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Ayinkamiye Dancile             | HH | Male | 1197070052768082  | 0788566320 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Muhimpundu Marie               | HH | Male | 1198280118779191  | 0788471240 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nyirabatutsi Dancille          | HH | Male | 1197380055633043  | 0788584812 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mukandekezi Angelique          | HH | Male | 1197280094483084  | 0783180136 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mucyowera Beatrice             | HH | Male |                   | 0783134353 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mukamana Agnes                 | HH | Male | 1198280118931096  | 0786681868 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nyirandikubwimana Margualite   | HH | Male | 1197180042757005  | 0788846009 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Ndacyayisenga josiane          | HH | Male | 1198680109587020  | 0788398061 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Musabyemariya pauline          | HH | Male | 1198280189119070  | 0783308566 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Kabaya  | Dusabemariya marie claire      | HH | Male | 1198380105387097  | 0785796064 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Igihozo Aime Honette           | HH | Male | 1196380002589181  | 0788865653 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Mukamugisha marie ange         | HH | Male |                   | 0788594681 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nshimiyimana Juvenal           | HH | Male | 1196080043041071  | 0782465010 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nkuriyingoma Rukera            | HH | Male | 196680039351045   | 0785369714 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Rwihandaraza Claver            | HH | Male | 1196680039473084  |            |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Bahigiki Emmanuel              | HH | Male | 1195380024133043  | 0788765321 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Mbarubukeye gerard             | HH | Male | 1195180016966079  | 0780374907 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Duhimbaze Mudahakana Guillaume | HH | Male | 1196580038366083  | 0788472232 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Munyarugemu Pierre             | HH | Male | 1196980032891183  | 0788356547 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Ntaheza Alphonse               | HH | Male | 1195480027014030  | 0783223191 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Kambare Innocent               | HH | Male | 1196680039415030  | 0784077876 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Uwineza Shamimu                | HH | Male | 1196880056795189  | 0788356821 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Nyiraberwa godeliver           | HH | Male | 1196980043629080  | 0785859417 |

|        |           |         |                                     |    |        |                  |             |
|--------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|----|--------|------------------|-------------|
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Ndayikunda Josephine                | HH | Male   | 1196480044797026 | 0788556190  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Iribagiza Aline                     | HH | Male   | 1196680039456241 | 0788836464  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Ayinkamiye Dancile                  | HH | Male   | 1197070052768082 | 0788566320  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Kubwimana Hormisidas                | HH | Male   | 1195980001974012 | 0783239757  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nyiransabimana Esther               | HH | Male   | 1197570059049075 | 0781518096  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Niyibizi Déo                        | HH | Male   | 1198780105216085 | 0788936161  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Habumuremyi meschack                | HH | Male   | 1198780179089081 | 0783712991  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Ndagijimana jean                    | HH | Male   | 1197480059205052 | 0788223933  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Uwayezu Marie Divine                | HH | Male   | 1198580109458145 | 0783170986  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nsanzimfura Innocent                | HH | Male   | 1198980191288024 | 0784181041  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Muhawenimana Philip                 | HH | Male   | None             | 0783670805  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Tuyishime silas                     | HH | Male   | 1199380022516088 | 0780503080  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mukamurenzi Joseline                | HH | Male   | 1198580088208087 | 0782198345  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Maniriho Boniface                   | HH | Male   | 1199280149775016 | 0788349564  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Uwineza Grace                       | HH | Male   | 1199080108093015 | 0787276541  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nyirambabazi Clematine              | HH | Male   | 1198880125062076 | 0781265845  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Mutabazi Guillin                    | HH | Male   |                  | 0788424595  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nkiranuye jean Damascene            | HH | Male   | 1199580053403003 | 0787007036  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Bimenyimana japhet                  | HH | Male   | 1196980043625032 | 0783711537  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Hategekimana Christophe             | HH | Male   | 1199280040680078 | 0782824545  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Karangwa thelesphore                | HH | Male   | 1198780183233048 | 0785058587  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Mukanoheri jeanne                   | HH | Male   |                  | 0787761257  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Eric                                | HH | Male   |                  | 0783432727  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Byimana | Nyirakabirika Deborah               | HH | Female | 1194770012999110 | 0788827557  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Mukakimenyi beatrice                | HH | Female | 1197370055621087 | 0786936820  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nyiramavugwa Immacule               | HH | Female | 1195870036577051 | 0782041994  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nyirabazungu Domithille             | HH | Female | 1194470010877020 | 0782386304  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mukamanzi Clementina                | HH | Female | 1198770105724050 | 0785995070  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Kabagare Gabriel                    | HH | Female | 1194480010883054 | 07887293545 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Ingabire Divine                     | HH | Female | 1198170008379077 | 0785145302  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Uwamahirwe Aline                    | HH | Female | 1198070098686095 | 0782465245  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nzengiyumva nyirahabimana henriette | HH | Female | 1197470059221086 | 0783228461  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Uwiragiye Marie Jeanne              | HH | Female | 1197570058953052 | 0785514241  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Murorunkwere Marie Charlotte        | HH | Female | 1197370054467093 | 0783146457  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Uwabera Josephine                   | HH | Female | 1198270037879000 | 0788549970  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Byimana | Batamuriza Alphonsine               | HH | Female |                  | 0785600507  |

|         |           |         |                                  |          |        |                  |             |
|---------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------|-------------|
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nyirabasabose Leocadie           | HH       | Female | 1196070043333030 | 0781725798  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Mukandori marie Rose             | HH       | Female | 1196570038455003 | 0786548353  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Mukeshimana chantal              | HH       | Female | 1196770039810138 | 0788597864  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Uwamahoro nyiranzayino Christine | HH       | Female | 1195670055687116 | 0788589584  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Kabaya  | Ndamuyiki Lucie                  | HH       | Female | 1196270046266026 | 0780527977  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Kabaya  | Nyirasinamenye Berancille        | HH       | Female | 1195970040322044 | 0781476305  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nyiramakuba Ephrasie             | HH       | Female | 1195370024163013 | 0783870346  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Sifa beatrice                    | HH       | Female | 1197270005143042 | 0783606667  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Umutoniwase immacule             | HH       | Female | 1199170193192023 | 0786393585  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Kagasaro rose                    | HH       | Female |                  | 0782465542  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Nyiramugisha Damarce             | HH       | Female | 1196370041443012 | 0788519698  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Muhe    | Mugisha fabrice                  | HH       | Female | 1196770039626084 | 0788455995  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Misago Zirikana Theodore         | HH       | Female | 1198370088901017 | 0788529164  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Umwizawase ingride               | HH       | Female | 1197770064514052 | 0788647588  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mwisuwimana anthoine             | HH       | Female | 1197470046650144 | 0782600599  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Niyonsaba Liberee                | HH       | Female | 1196170032694026 | 0783544802  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Musabyimana beatrice             | HH       | Female | 1197970079039049 | 0783580944  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nyamvura Gertulde                | HH       | Female | 1197770064345025 | 0785128797  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Hirwa Patient                    | HH       | Female | 1196370041583053 | 07833971029 |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Habimana Jacques                 | HH       | Female | 1196570038460056 | 0786255999  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Kageyo  | Habinshuti innocent              | HH       | Male   | 1199680092276071 | 0780708860  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Havugimana Innocent              | HH       | Male   | 1198380105790032 | 0781000465  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Nizeyimihigo evariste            | HH       | Male   | 1196780038889141 | 0788844129  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Muhawenimana alice               | HH       | Male   | 1199080108604080 | None        |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Mukamazimpaka eugenie            | HH       | Female | 1196670039589089 | 0781399335  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Nyirabanzi dorothée              | HH       | Female | 1195470027105024 | 0781357060  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Nyiracyiza bonifride             | HH       | Female | 1195270029300057 |             |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Nyirakibibi marciante            | HH       | Female | 1196370040637060 |             |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Kageyo  | Nzabonantuma madeleine           | HH       | Female | 1193670010314080 | 0789466351  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Mukamurenzi Patricie             | HH       | Female | 1198170093322097 | 0788903721  |
| Musanze | Cyabagaru | Bukane  | Nyirakamagaza xaverine           | HH       | Female | 1195970040479082 | 0789793535  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Uwineza alphoncine               | Business |        | 1197970079032040 | 0784454044  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Mukamazera xxx                   | Business |        | 1196970050562061 | 0783236388  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Dusabimana Daniere               | Business |        | 1199680142656088 | 0788206573  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Vuzimundu marie                  | Business |        | 199380074205167  | 0783649381  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Uwnyirishema                     | Business |        | 1199270039004014 | 0784208385  |
| Muhoza  | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mwangakurutwa Mafishe            | Business |        | 119750058924075  | 0783340529  |

|        |           |         |                          |          |  |                  |            |
|--------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|----------|--|------------------|------------|
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Mukarugira pacifique     | Business |  | 1198870118013008 | 0784140311 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Mukamana Marie Jeanne    | Business |  | 1196870052608029 | 0787268071 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Mukamurenzi Diane        | Business |  | 1199470063521096 | 0784554671 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Uwimanimpaye Ange        | Business |  | 1199770014136083 | 0786207717 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nyirabahire Justine      | Business |  | 1198770105729085 | 0783727048 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nuranyenabo Chantal      | Business |  | 1198870227460044 | 078833097  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Byimana | Ndikumwenimana Yvone     | Business |  | 1199570159876074 | 0780691955 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Niyosenga Julienne       | Business |  | 1198270188604008 | 0786150058 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Niragire Martin          | Business |  | 1199470059252115 | 0787206531 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Nirere Marie Chantal     | Business |  | 1199270175190042 | 0785252011 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mukamurenzi Joseline     | Business |  | 1199570063826093 | 0780373566 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Nyirahakizimana olive    | Business |  | 1198670142518031 | 0785132576 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Umuhiza Marie Grace      | Business |  | 1199670092172040 | 0786756618 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Mukandekezi Angelique    | Business |  | 1198470112310094 | 0784331247 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | susa    | Umutoniwase immaculee    | Business |  | 1199170193192023 | 0786393585 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Uwimaniduhaye Alodie     | Business |  | 1199770079388071 | 0788890228 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Nirere Agnes             | Business |  | 1195870031562164 | 0783047830 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Byimana | Nyiransabimana Perusi    | Business |  | 1197970077293053 | 0786905028 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Imfurayacu Leon Felix    | Business |  | 1198780100559101 | 0785605896 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Twahirwa jean bathiste   | Business |  | 1198080098692115 | 0782712145 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Manirafasha aimable      | Business |  | 1199180192125072 | 0781205239 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nkurikiyumukiza leverien | Business |  | 1199480049074190 | 0788699044 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Urayenzea Jean Pierre    | Business |  | 1199080195250065 | 0781414082 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Ndagijimana Jean         | Business |  | 1197480059205052 | 0788223933 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Bashyitsi Emmanuel       | Business |  | 1196880047645073 | None       |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Bushozi | Hagumagatsi Emmanuel     | Business |  | 1195680032118098 | 0780978452 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Burera  | Dukuzimana Fabien        | Business |  | 1198880111972100 | 0782041536 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Hategekimana jeanine     | Business |  | 1198570109449064 | 785451199  |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Uwonkunda Eva            | Business |  | 1198770105698025 | 0782376657 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Tuyishime silas          | Business |  | 1199380022516088 | 0780503080 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Byimana | Ndikubwimana Eric        | Business |  | 119860118053064  | 0785087819 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Niyonzima cyprie         | Business |  | 1197980085966078 | 0782765681 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Habomana jean claude     | Business |  | 1198980114314091 | 0784122758 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Susa    | Nkundinka Emmanuel       | Business |  | 1199780178609017 | 0788726988 |
| Muhoza | Ruhengeri | Byimana | Niyibizi Jean Claude     | Business |  | 1198680110083008 | 0782044647 |

## Annex 5: List of PAPs

| PA Ps | Sector  | Cell       | Village | UPI             | Property Owner           | sex    | Phone number | ID number               |
|-------|---------|------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Muhe    | 4/03/08/04/1514 | MBARUSHIMAN A Innocent   | Male   | 788441131    | 11 97 28 00 56 38 80 46 |
| 2     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Muhe    | 4/03/08/04/1515 | LOVINGI Adrien           | Male   | 783175721    | 11 97 98 00 79 06 20 98 |
| 3     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/388  | DUKUZIMANA Fabien        | Male   | 782041536    | 11 98 88 01 11 97 21 00 |
| 4     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/364  | NYIRABAZUNG U Domithille | Female | 782386304    | 11 94 47 00 10 87 70 20 |
| 5     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/387  | MUKAKIMENYI Beatrice     | Female | 786936820    | none                    |
| 6     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/369  | NYIRAMAVUG WA Immaculee  | Female | 782041994    | 11 95 87 00 36 57 70 51 |
| 7     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/371  | NSEKUYE Felicien         | Male   | 78645007     | 11 98 38 01 05 43 70 46 |
| 8     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | -               | NGRINSHUTI Claude        | Male   | 788584812    | 11 97 38 00 55 63 30 43 |
| 9     | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/6328 | MANIRAKIZA Jean de Dieu  | Male   | 788470482    | 11 97 78 00 03 69 40 03 |
| 10    | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/389  | MPAMYABIGWI Celestin     | Male   | 782685111    | 11 96 58 00 38 50 41 45 |
| 11    | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/361  | NZARITURAND E Faustin    | Male   | 783881851    | 11 94 98 00 16 38 40 11 |
| 12    | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/386  | NTAWUGASHIR A Drothee    | Female | 785636168    | 11 96 17 00 32 51 80 81 |
| 13    | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/367  | MUKANTWALI Josiane       | Female | 785145302    | 11 98 17 00 08 37 90 77 |
| 14    | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | -               | RWIHANDAGAZ A Claver     | Male   | -            | 11 96 68 00 39 47 30 84 |
| 15    | MUHOZ A | Ruhen geri | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/370  | BAGIRUWIGIZE Emmanuel    | Male   | 788559322    | 11 96 48 00 42 54 80 15 |

|    |            |               |             |                 |                             |        |           |                            |
|----|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 16 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/1266 | NSHIMIYIMAN<br>A Juvenal    | Male   |           | 11 96 08 00 43 04 10<br>71 |
| 17 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/379  | NYIRAMAVUG<br>WA Immaculee  | Female | 782041994 | 11 95 87 00 36 57 70<br>51 |
| 18 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/6327 | MUKARURANG<br>WA Annonciata | Female | 788856052 | 11 97 77 00 53 14 30<br>92 |
| 19 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/363  | NYIRARUVUGO<br>PHILOMENE    | Female | 782410047 | 11 94 97 00 16 37 90<br>64 |
| 20 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/366  | NYIRAMAJYAM<br>BERE Hycente | Female | 783882868 | 11 98 07 01 09 46 42<br>02 |
| 21 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/362  | NZAYISENGA<br>Wilson        | Male   | 783147172 | 11 98 38 00 23 06 70<br>64 |
| 22 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/378  | HAKIZIMANA<br>Hortulani     | Male   | 782998022 | 11 94 98 00 16 38 31<br>10 |
| 23 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/372  | MUKANGERI<br>Marthe         | Female | 788515639 | 11 97 47 00 59 24 70<br>84 |
| 24 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | BUSH<br>OZI | 4/03/08/04/1268 | KARIMUNDA<br>Stanislas      | Male   | 783530717 | 11 95 78 00 31 93 00<br>95 |
| 25 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1406 | SIBOMANA Elie               | Male   | 788854972 | 11 97 48 00 59 30 30<br>67 |
| 26 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/2248 | DUSABEMARIY<br>A Jeanne     | Female | 788744450 | 11 97 37 00 55 60 70<br>33 |
| 27 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/4141 | MUKAMUSONI<br>Josephine     | Female |           | 11 96 17 00 01 67 20<br>19 |
| 28 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/4200 | NYIRACYIZA<br>Clothilde     | Female | 784271652 | 11 98 07 00 98 68 60<br>95 |
| 29 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/6898 | NYIRAMAKUBA<br>Euphrasie    | Female | 783870346 | 11 95 37 00 24 16 30<br>13 |
| 30 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/6057 | NDAYAMBAJE<br>Charles       | Male   | 788482909 | 11 97 58 00 73 96 20<br>79 |
| 31 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/2301 | NGIRUWONSAN<br>GA Felicien  | Male   | 788398061 | 11 98 68 01 09 58 71<br>06 |
| 32 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/2186 | NYIRASAFARI<br>Agnes        | Female | 788572901 | 11 95 17 00 16 97 50<br>86 |
| 33 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa        | 4/03/08/04/4209 | BIMENYIMANA<br>Adrien       | Female | 784323325 | 11 98 28 01 18 93 40<br>96 |

|    |            |               |      |                 |                                      |        |                         |                            |
|----|------------|---------------|------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 34 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2374 | MUKAGASARO<br>Rose                   | Female | 788400741               | none                       |
| 35 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2423 | HAKUZIMANA<br>Bosco                  | Male   | 783249035               | 11 97 28 01 00 99 02<br>41 |
| 36 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4210 | MUKASHEMA<br>Joe                     | Female | 782600599               | 11 97 47 00 46 65 01<br>44 |
| 37 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2373 | KABAYIZA<br>Viqueur                  | Male   | 786295143               | 11 99 08 01 07 89 90<br>95 |
| 38 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4143 | NTAWUMVAYI<br>NO Saverine            | Female | 788850051               | 11 97 27 00 56 62 40<br>43 |
| 39 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/6331 | MUJAWAMARI<br>YA Dancille            | Female | 783044072               | 11 97 47 00 59 05 80<br>81 |
| 40 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4131 | MUNYANGORO<br>RE Jean Baptiste       | Male   | 786000799               | 11 97 18 00 42 73 90<br>03 |
| 41 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/359  | NYIRANTEREY<br>E Leonie              | Female | 783059424               | 11 97 67 00 60 39 90<br>58 |
| 42 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4153 | NKURIYINGOM<br>A Rukera              | Male   | 785369714               | 11 96 68 00 39 35 10<br>45 |
| 43 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2187 | NGABOYABAHI<br>ZI Protais            | Male   | 788446245               | 11 97 38 00 55 71 80<br>91 |
| 44 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2251 | BIMENYIMANA<br>Japhet                | Male   | 783711537               | 11 96 98 00 43 62 50<br>32 |
| 45 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4159 | NYIRAMAVUG<br>WA Immaculee           | Female | 782041994               | 11 95 87 00 36 57 70<br>51 |
| 46 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2184 | YAMFASHIJE<br>Florence               | Female | 788529164               | 11 98 37 00 88 90 10<br>17 |
| 47 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2196 | MUHAWENIMA<br>NA Philippe            | Male   | 0783670805<br>/ 0788213 | 11 97 18 00 42 88 90<br>32 |
| 48 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4149 | HAKIZIMANA<br>Claudien               | Male   | 783147104               | 11 95 28 00 29 20 50<br>97 |
| 49 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/6899 | NYIRAMAKUBA<br>Euphrasie             | Female | 783870346               | 11 95 37 00 24 16 30<br>13 |
| 50 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | -               | NTEZISHYANG<br>A Emmanuel            | Male   | 781518096               | 11 96 18 00 32 55 60<br>53 |
| 51 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/6056 | NTAKIYIMANA<br>Jean Felix<br>Aimable | Male   | 788471577               | 11 97 88 00 17 07 21<br>51 |

|    |            |               |      |                 |                                       |        |                        |                            |
|----|------------|---------------|------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 52 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2195 | NYIRABASABO<br>SE Leocadie            | Female | 781625798              | 11 96 07 00 43 33 30<br>30 |
| 53 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4154 | MANIRERE<br>Suzane                    | Female | 785189969              | 11 94 17 00 07 74 00<br>12 |
| 54 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | -               | IMANIGIRUBUN<br>TU Boniface           | Male   |                        | none                       |
| 55 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4178 | HAGENIMANA<br>Innocent                | Male   | 785463507              | 11 97 18 00 42 75 70<br>05 |
| 56 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2252 | BIZIMANA<br>Edouard                   | Male   | 788616605              | none                       |
| 57 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4202 | NDACYAYISEN<br>GA Theophile           | Male   |                        | 11 97 48 00 04 62 31<br>91 |
| 58 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2306 | SIFA Beatrice                         | Female | 0786878627<br>/0783606 | 11 97 27 00 05 14 30<br>42 |
| 59 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2372 | MURORUNKWE<br>RE Marie<br>Charlotte   | Female | 783146457              | 11 97 37 00 54 46 70<br>93 |
| 60 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4156 | KABAGARE<br>Gabriel                   | Male   | 788756592              | 11 94 48 00 10 88 30<br>54 |
| 61 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2307 | Eglise<br>Presbyterienne<br>Au Rwanda | Male   | 788658537              | none                       |
| 62 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4158 | HAKIZIMANA<br>Hortulani               | Male   | 782998022              | 11 94 98 00 16 38 31<br>10 |
| 63 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4139 | URIMUBENSHI<br>Jean Baptiste          | Male   | 788499088              | 11 97 58 00 64 13 90<br>11 |
| 64 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/6901    | NYIRAMAKUBA<br>Euphrasie              | Female | 783870346              | 11 95 37 00 24 16 30<br>13 |
| 65 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2250 | KAYITSINGA<br>Theophile               | Male   | 784052276              | 11 98 18 00 61 91 50<br>45 |
| 66 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/4205 | NYANGAGAZI<br>Elias                   | Male   | 783134353              | 11 98 18 01 47 51 40<br>52 |
| 67 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2189 | MUJAWAMALI<br>YA Philomene            | Female | 784130099              | 11 98 27 01 65 77 20<br>87 |
| 68 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/2231 | NIYIBIZI Jean<br>Damascene            | Male   | 788356821              | 11 96 88 00 56 79 51<br>89 |
| 69 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa | 4/03/08/04/6625 | TUGIRUMUBAN<br>O Alexandre            | Male   | 786256717              | 11 98 98 01 08 66 12<br>78 |

|    |            |               |        |                 |                             |        |            |                            |
|----|------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|------------|----------------------------|
| 70 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/2371 | KAJYIBWAMI<br>Jean          | Male   | 784251242  | 11 96 48 00 42 94 40<br>23 |
| 71 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/2300 | MUKAMANZI<br>Clementine     | Female | 785995070  | 11 98 77 01 05 72 40<br>50 |
| 72 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/2371 | UWIMANA<br>Claudine         | Female | 786933870  | 11 97 67 00 60 88 40<br>80 |
| 73 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/4162 | MANENE<br>Ladislas          | Male   | 788756592  | 11 95 18 00 16 96 10<br>44 |
| 74 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/6735 | BARIBUTSA<br>Joseph         | Male   | 782480314  | 11 95 98 00 40 33 70<br>61 |
| 75 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/2249 | MUKAPASIKA<br>Agnes         | Female | 783293741  | 11 98 17 00 93 02 30<br>17 |
| 76 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/2247 | MUKANDEKEZI<br>Angelique    | Male   | 784331247  | 11 98 47 01 12 31 00<br>94 |
| 77 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa   | 4/03/08/04/6330 | MUJAWAMARI<br>YA Dancille   | Female | 783044072  | 11 97 47 00 59 05 80<br>81 |
| 78 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | -               | MUKAKABESH<br>A Anne Marie  | Female | 788534951  | 11 95 87 00 02 06 61<br>84 |
| 79 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | 4/03/08/04/396  | UWABERA<br>Josephine        | Female | 7885449970 | none                       |
| 80 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | 4/03/08/04/7289 | MBYIRUKIRA<br>NGABO Rachid  | Male   | 788589687  | 11 96 78 00 39 84 00<br>10 |
| 81 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | 4/03/08/04/1086 | MANIRAGABA<br>Joseph        | Male   | 788658107  | none                       |
| 82 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | 4/03/08/04/1171 | IKITEGETSE<br>Pascasie      | Male   | 7816935901 | 11 95 07 00 23 58 10<br>96 |
| 83 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | 4/03/08/04/392  | HATEGEKIMAN<br>A Christophe | Male   | 782824545  | 11 99 28 00 40 68 00<br>78 |
| 84 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | 4/03/08/04/1205 | RWUBUSISI<br>Pacifique      | Male   | 788843617  | 11 97 68 00 43 58 41<br>81 |
| 85 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera | 4/03/08/04/     | SIBOMANA                    | Male   | 788570184  | none                       |

|     |            |               |         |                |                             |        |           |                            |
|-----|------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 86  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Musanze | -              | BAZIRABAGIRA<br>Celestin    | Male   | 781527638 | 11 96 48 00 41 38 20<br>77 |
| 87  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa    | 4/03/08/04/391 | NSENGIYUMVA<br>Felicien     | Male   | 788400067 | none                       |
| 88  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Susa    | -              | SIMPENZWE<br>Celestin       | Male   | 788823355 | none                       |
| 89  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Muhe    | 4/03/08/04/864 | NKURIKIYIMAN<br>A Phocas    | Male   | 785688990 | 11 96 98 00 43 67 00<br>37 |
| 90  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Muhe    | 4/03/08/04/871 | SILMU Diogene               | Male   | 788566320 | 11 97 08 00 53 25 21<br>97 |
| 91  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Muhe    | 4/03/08/04/780 | NIBISHAKA<br>Espoir Martin  | Male   | 780433657 | 11 99 68 00 92 14 31<br>43 |
| 92  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/527 | NYIRAMABARI<br>RE Beatrice  | Female | 788935041 | 11 97 37 00 55 49 10<br>25 |
| 93  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/509 | NSHIMIYE John<br>Richard    | Male   | 788736828 | 11 98 38 01 31 41 71<br>69 |
| 94  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/124 | MUKESHIMANA<br>Chantal      | Female | 788597864 | none                       |
| 95  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/130 | MANENE<br>Ladislas          | Male   | 788756592 | 11 95 18 00 16 96 10<br>44 |
| 96  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/126 | MUKESHIMANA<br>Chantal      | Female | 788597864 | none                       |
| 97  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/506 | ARABARUTA<br>HOZANA         | Female | 788647588 | 11 97 77 00 64 51 40<br>52 |
| 98  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/132 | USANASE<br>Clemence         | Female | 788216592 | none                       |
| 99  | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/520 | MANIRERE Jean<br>Pierre     | Male   | 784077876 | 11 96 68 00 39 41 50<br>30 |
| 100 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera  | 4/03/08/04/507 | NYIRAHABIMA<br>NA Henriette | Female | 783228461 | 11 97 47 00 59 22 10<br>86 |

|     |            |               |             |                 |                             |        |           |                            |
|-----|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 101 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/147  | BENIMANA<br>Emille          | Male   | 788809694 | none                       |
| 102 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/523  | REPUBURIKA<br>Providence    | Male   | 788752771 | 11 96 18 00 02 96 00<br>02 |
| 103 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/508  | NTUYAMIRA<br>DIDACE         | Male   | 787004780 | 11 97 18 00 41 92 60<br>42 |
| 104 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/146  | GASHAYIJA<br>THEOTIME       | Male   | 786548353 | 11 95 78 00 31 35 40<br>85 |
| 105 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/235  | CHRISTINE                   | Female | 784264125 | none                       |
| 106 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1319 | MUSABIMANA<br>Eugenie       | Female | 786255999 | 11 96 57 00 38 46 00<br>56 |
| 107 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1341 | XXL                         | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 108 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1322 | UWIZEYIMANA<br>Jean de Dieu | Male   | -         | 11 98 38 01 05 34 40<br>84 |
| 109 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1317 | RUHAKANA<br>Jean Francois   | Male   | 788745493 | 11 98 08 00 98 58 70<br>87 |
| 110 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/2507 | MUSABIMANA<br>Eugenie       | Female | 786255999 | 11 96 57 00 38 46 00<br>56 |
| 111 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1318 | XXXM                        | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 112 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/2508 | UWIZEYIMANA<br>Jean de Dieu | Male   | -         | 11 98 38 01 05 34 40<br>84 |
| 113 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1340 | TUMUSHIME<br>Alexis         | Male   | 785447146 | 11 96 18 00 32 52 90<br>50 |
| 114 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geli | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1343 | NSENGIMANA<br>Jacques       | Male   | 783259757 | 11 95 98 00 01 97 40<br>12 |
| 115 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/234  | NDEZE Pierre<br>Damien      | Male   |           | 11 96 48 00 41 63 30<br>91 |

|     |            |               |             |                 |  |        |           |                            |
|-----|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|--|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 116 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/128  | UWIRAGIYE<br>Marie Jeanne  | Female | 785514241 | 11 97 57 00 58 95 30<br>52 |
| 117 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/134  | NSENGIMANA<br>Martin   | Male   | 788310832 | none                       |
| 118 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/505  | GAKUMBA<br>Aloys   | Male   | 788413203 | 11 95 68 00 32 10 20<br>88 |
| 119 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/135  | UNKNOWN  | Male   |           | none                       |
| 120 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/125  | SEMIRAMA<br>Dismas   | Male   |           | none                       |
| 121 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/135  | SERUHONGO<br>Pascal  | Male   |           | none                       |
| 122 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/63   | SUCCESSION<br>NZARITURAND<br>E Rachel<br>ihagarariwe na<br>NDAGIJIMANA<br>Jean | Male   | 788223933 | 11 97 48 00 59 20 50<br>52 |
| 123 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Burera      | 4/03/08/04/133  | NSHIMIYIMAN<br>A   | Male   |           | none                       |
| 124 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1304 | MUTUYIMANA<br>Joseph   | Male   | 784482600 | 11 98 18 00 92 95 80<br>21 |
| 125 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/2509 | DUSABIMANA<br>Claudine   | Female | 783434755 | 11 98 57 01 09 33 10<br>91 |
| 126 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1423 | MVUKIYEHE  | Male   |           | none                       |
| 127 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/2703 | KARANGWA<br>Thelesphore  | Male   | 785058587 | 11 98 78 01 83 23 30<br>48 |
| 128 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1342 | BAHIGIKI<br>Emmanuel   | Male   | 788765321 | 11 95 38 00 24 13 30<br>43 |
| 129 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1302 | TURATSINZE<br>Jean Baptiste  | Male   | 788818822 | 11 97 58 00 58 03 30<br>69 |
| 130 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i | 4/03/08/04/1302 | NAKABONYE<br>Bonifride   | Female | 781695143 | 11 96 97 00 43 63 40<br>39 |

|     |            |               |               |                        |  |        |           |                            |
|-----|------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 131 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i   | 4/03/08/04/1316        | AKUREDUSENG<br>E Valerie                   | Female | 788306884 | 11 98 27 01 31 13 31<br>41 |
| 132 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i   | 4/03/08/04/2511        | RWAMBUKAND<br>E Leonidas                   | Male   | 786305452 | 11 95 08 00 23 57 00<br>15 |
| 133 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i   | 4/03/08/04/1425        | EGLISE<br>EVANGELIQUE<br>DES<br>AMIS(EEAR) | Male   |           | none                       |
| 134 | MUHOZ<br>A | Ruhen<br>geri | Bushoz<br>i   | 4/03/08/04/1424        | KARANGWA<br>Thelesphore                    | Male   | 785058587 | 11 98 78 01 83 23 30<br>48 |
| 135 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Bucuzi        | 4/03/02/04/3040        | GHI  | Male   |           | none                       |
| 136 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Bucuzi        | 4/03/02/04/3037        | UNKNOWN                                    | Male   |           | none                       |
| 137 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Bucuzi        | 4/03/02/04/3034        | MUKANDEKEZI<br>Speciose                    | Female | 784389371 | 11 96 17 00 31 74 80<br>33 |
| 138 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Bucuzi        | 4/03/02/04/3038        | NYIRABITARIH<br>O Marianne                 | Female | 788275092 | 11 93 67 00 10 32 10<br>07 |
| 139 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Bucuzi        | 4/03/02/04/503&5<br>04 | MBARUSHIMAN<br>A Jean Bosco                | Male   | 785339693 | none                       |
| 140 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Bucuzi        | 4/03/02/04/3036        | UNKNOWN                                    | Male   |           | none                       |
| 141 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Bucuzi        | 4/03/02/04/3035        | NDIKUBWIMAN<br>A Felecien                  | Male   |           | 11 96 38 00 40 54 90<br>27 |
| 142 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Karuny<br>ura | 4/03/02/04/514         | UWAMAHORO<br>Jacqueline                    | Female |           | none                       |
| 143 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Karuny<br>ura | 4/03/02/04/512         | UMUHIRE Martin                             | Male   |           | none                       |
| 144 | CYUVE      | Kabez<br>a    | Karuny<br>ura | 4/03/02/04/7961        | NYIRABAGOYI<br>Anastasic                   | Female | 783541948 | 11 93 87 00 09 07 60<br>24 |

|     |       |         |          |                 |                         |        |           |                         |
|-----|-------|---------|----------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 145 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/523  | NDUWAYESU Elie          | Male   |           | none                    |
| 146 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/502  | UWUMUKIZA Annociatha    | Female | 788518238 | 11 96 67 00 38 51 32 33 |
| 147 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/257  | NDUWAYESU Elie          | Male   |           | none                    |
| 148 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/505  | HARERIMANA Jean Paul    | Male   | 783670072 | 11 97 28 00 55 34 20 82 |
| 149 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/2136 | NDUWAYESU Elie          | Male   |           | none                    |
| 150 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/521  | MUKESHIMANA Janine      | Female | 787838009 | 11 98 77 00 10 74 01 13 |
| 151 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/519  | BAZUBAFITE XXX          | Female | 786625515 | 11 96 47 00 41 57 70 08 |
| 152 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/528  | HAKIZIMANA Fiacre       | Male   |           | 11 98 08 00 99 70 80 38 |
| 153 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Karunura | 4/03/02/04/517  | MUKIZA Joseph           | Male   | 784112395 | 11 98 38 01 02 82 00 35 |
| 154 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Kungo    | 4/03/02/04/507  | NDAYISENGA Innocent     | Male   | 788684434 | 11 97 68 00 58 91 00 28 |
| 155 | CYUVE | Kabeza  | Kungo    | 4/03/02/04/508  | MANITEZE Jean Claude    | Male   | 781515710 | 11 99 28 01 74 56 80 34 |
| 156 | CYUVE | Rwebeya | Mubugura | 4/03/02/06/1448 | KAYAMBO                 | Male   |           | 11 99 38 00 84 53 00 68 |
| 157 | CYUVE | Rwebeya | Mubugura | 4/03/02/06/2048 | MBONYINTWARI Celestin   | Male   | 785339888 | 11 98 48 01 11 56 51 37 |
| 158 | CYUVE | Rwebeya | Mubugura | 4/03/02/06/2135 | ABC                     | Male   |           | none                    |
| 159 | CYUVE | Rwebeya | Mubugura | 4/03/02/06/1458 | SEBUKOZO Stanslas       | Male   |           | 11 93 58 00 08 52 50 61 |
| 160 | CYUVE | Rwebeya | Mubugura | 4/03/02/06/2090 | MUDASOGONG ERWA Vincent | Male   | 782774707 | 11 95 98 00 39 50 40 33 |

|     |       |             |                    |                 |                              |        |           |                            |
|-----|-------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 161 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1444 | NTUYEMUBAN<br>ZI Therese     | Female | 786926323 | 11 95 27 00 29 06 80<br>14 |
| 162 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1447 | XYZ                          | Male   |           | none                       |
| 163 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1487 | HABIYAMBERE<br>Cassien       | Male   |           | 11 95 68 00 31 37 00<br>18 |
| 164 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/2140 | HAVUGIMANA<br>Augustin       | Male   | 788822401 | 11 97 48 00 57 88 10<br>62 |
| 165 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/2734 | BAHUFITE<br>Reverien         | Male   | 788619433 | 11 98 58 01 76 14 80<br>71 |
| 166 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1490 | KLM                          | Male   |           | none                       |
| 167 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1491 | HABIYAMBERE<br>Cassien       | Male   |           | 11 95 68 00 31 37 00<br>18 |
| 168 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1441 | NYIRABAZAMB<br>ANZA Saveline | Female | 788976738 | 11 96 17 00 31 82 70<br>59 |
| 169 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1446 | NYIRABAZAMB<br>ANZA Saveline | Female | 788976738 | 11 96 17 00 31 82 70<br>59 |
| 170 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1489 | DEF                          | Male   |           | none                       |
| 171 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/2045 | NDABARASA<br>Emmanuel        | Male   | 788670562 | 11 96 58 00 37 58 30<br>86 |
| 172 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/1457 | NYIRABAZAMB<br>ANZA Saveline | Female | 788976738 | 11 96 17 00 31 82 70<br>59 |
| 173 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Mubug<br>a         | 4/03/02/06/2050 | NYIRATABA<br>Phoibe          | Female |           | 11 95 17 00 16 53 70<br>52 |
| 174 | CYUVE | Rweb<br>eya | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1423 | NYIRANZOZA<br>Esperence      | Female | 786633613 | 11 96 67 00 38 58 40<br>64 |

|     |             |                 |                    |                 |                            |        |           |                            |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 175 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1428 | SEKABUHO<br>Samuel         | Male   | 785188709 | 11 98 08 00 96 32 60<br>14 |
| 176 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1430 | BIZUMUREMYI<br>Aurea       | Female | 788951948 | 11 95 17 00 16 55 10<br>06 |
| 177 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1402 | UNKNOWN                    | Male   |           | none                       |
| 178 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1424 | BUTSIRIKA<br>Esdras        | Male   | 788546078 | 11 93 38 00 04 94 80<br>04 |
| 179 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1426 | BAKUNDUGIYE<br>Esron       | Male   | 788413556 | 11 96 48 00 41 64 10<br>05 |
| 180 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/2718 | BUTSIRIKA<br>Esdras        | Male   | 788546078 | 11 93 38 00 04 94 80<br>04 |
| 181 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1398 | BIZIMUNGU<br>Jean de Dieu  | Male   | 783125307 | 11 97 38 00 54 49 20<br>16 |
| 182 | CYUVE       | Rweb<br>eya     | Nyiraru<br>hengeri | 4/03/02/06/1427 | BUTSIRIKA<br>Esdras        | Male   | 788546078 | 11 93 38 00 04 94 80<br>04 |
| 183 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/375  | NYIRAKIBIBI<br>Marcianne   | Female | 787565533 | 11 96 37 00 40 63 70<br>60 |
| 184 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/362  | HAVUGIMANA<br>Innocent     | Male   | 781000465 | 11 98 38 01 05 79 00<br>32 |
| 185 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/7    | NTAHOBARI<br>Jean Baptiste | Male   | 782915226 | 11 95 38 00 24 26 60<br>57 |
| 186 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/357  | NYIRACYIZA<br>Bonifride    | Female |           | 11 95 27 00 29 30 00<br>57 |
| 187 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/379  | NIZEYIMIHIGO<br>Evariste   |        | 788844129 | 11 96 78 00 38 88 91<br>41 |
| 188 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/363  | MUKAMURENZI<br>Patricie    | Female | 788903721 | 11 98 17 00 93 32 20<br>97 |
| 189 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/395  | NDAYISABA<br>Faustin       | Male   | 788873115 | 11 98 78 00 74 90 10<br>40 |
| 190 | MUSAN<br>ZE | Cyaba<br>garura | Bukane             | 4/03/10/01/12   | UNKNOWN                    | Male   |           | none                       |

|     |         |             |        |                |                            |        |           |                            |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 191 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/396 | UFITESE Jean D<br>Amour    | Male   | 788892156 | 11 99 68 01 03 56 40<br>39 |
| 192 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/397 | XXY                        | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 193 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/32  | NDABEREYE<br>CHARLES       | Male   | -         | 11 95 18 00 17 04 20<br>44 |
| 194 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/8   | SENDEGEYA<br>Andre         | Male   |           | 11 93 68 00 10 24 20<br>75 |
| 195 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/381 | UMUBANO<br>Francoise       | Female | 788764347 | 11 97 77 00 64 49 80<br>15 |
| 196 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/27  | TUYISHIME<br>Anderson      | Male   | 780481415 | 11 99 88 00 76 33 20<br>28 |
| 197 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/355 | MUKAMAZIMP<br>AKA Eugenie  | Female |           | 11 96 67 00 39 58 90<br>89 |
| 198 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/29  | MBARUSHIMAN<br>A Esperence | Female |           | 11 95 17 00 17 04 10<br>63 |
| 199 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/398 | UNKNOWN                    | Male   |           | none                       |
| 200 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/360 | NIZEYIMIHIGO<br>Evariste   |        | 788844129 | 11 96 78 00 38 88 91<br>41 |
| 201 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/376 | NYIRAKAMAG<br>AZA Xaverine | Female | 785490663 | 11 95 97 00 40 47 90<br>82 |
| 202 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/10  | BUKURI Gaspard             | Male   |           | 11 93 48 00 05 67 00<br>90 |
| 203 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/383 | NZABONA<br>Verene          | Female | 781000983 | 11 94 67 00 13 77 70<br>91 |
| 204 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/9   | MBARUSHIMAN<br>A Esperence | Female |           | 11 95 17 00 17 04 10<br>63 |
| 205 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/394 | HAVUGIMANA<br>Laurent      | Male   | 788649351 | 11 98 48 01 14 75 60<br>98 |

|     |         |             |        |                 |                            |        |           |                         |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 206 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/377  | NYIRAKIBIBI Marcianne      | Female | 787565533 | 11 96 37 00 40 63 70 60 |
| 207 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/356  | NYIRABANZI Dorothee        | Female | 781357060 | 11 95 47 00 27 10 50 24 |
| 208 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Bukane | 4/03/10/01/11   | NTAWURUHUNGA Alphonse      | Male   |           | 11 94 48 00 10 93 40 90 |
| 209 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1028 | NTAWUKUNDWANABOSE Gabriel  | Male   |           | 11 96 48 00 42 79 80 33 |
| 210 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1029 | UWIMANA Jean Baptiste      | Female | 788436720 | 11 97 08 00 52 95 00 70 |
| 211 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1042 | NTAWUKUNDWANABOSE Gabriel  | Male   |           | none                    |
| 212 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1022 | NKIKO Israel               |        | 788735764 | 11 98 78 01 05 72 20 70 |
| 213 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1052 | NYIRANDABWONDEYE Josephine | Female |           | 11 97 57 00 59 27 91 03 |
| 214 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1025 | NYIRANTAMATI Esperance     | Female | 784242265 | 11 95 27 00 29 31 80 41 |
| 215 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/2128 | XXXXT                      | Male   | 784547890 | none                    |
| 216 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1027 | NYIRANTAMATI Esperance     | Female | 784242265 | 11 95 27 00 29 31 80 41 |
| 217 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1026 | HABANABAKIZE Elissa        | Male   | 783210072 | 11 98 68 01 10 00 00 43 |
| 218 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/2129 | UNKNOWN                    | Male   |           | none                    |

|     |         |             |        |                 |                         |        |           |                         |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 219 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/2127 | NDABEREYE Augustin      | Male   | 738639595 | 11 97 18 00 43 16 50 75 |
| 220 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1043 | XXXR                    | Male   | -         | none                    |
| 221 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/08/04/129  | GASHAYIJA THEOTIME      | Male   | 786548353 | 11 95 78 00 31 35 40 85 |
| 222 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1051 | BIZUMUREMYI OLEYA       | Female | 788951948 | none                    |
| 223 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1039 | NSENGIYUMVA Wilbord     | Male   |           | 11 94 88 00 16 60 50 66 |
| 224 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/2126 | NZABONANTU MA Madeleine | Female | -         | 11 93 67 00 10 31 40 80 |
| 225 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Kageyo | 4/03/10/01/1049 | RUBERWA Stanislas       | Male   | -         | none                    |
| 226 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/01/01/2236 | NDUWAYESU Elie          | Male   |           | none                    |
| 227 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2283 | MUKANDEKEZI Speciose    | Female | 784389371 | 11 96 17 00 31 74 80 33 |
| 228 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/1366 | NDUWAYESU Elie          | Male   | -         | 11 96 48 00 42 56 40 43 |
| 229 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2254 | NYIRARUKATO             | Female | -         | none                    |
| 230 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2260 | MBARUSHIMAN A           | Male   | -         | none                    |
| 231 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2282 | NDABEREYE CHARLES       | Male   | -         | 11 95 18 00 17 04 20 44 |
| 232 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2238 | NYIRANDUHUR A DAPHROSE  | Female | -         | 11 95 07 00 23 68 10 85 |
| 233 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/1167 | NYIRAMAHIRWE PETRONILLE | Female | -         | 11 97 27 00 55 40 00 51 |
| 234 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2307 | UZARIBARA               | Male   | -         | none                    |

|     |         |             |        |                 |                                 |        |           |                            |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 235 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2266 | MUNYAMAREN<br>GAMO<br>DOMINIQUE | Male   | -         | 11 93 48 00 05 86 10<br>67 |
| 236 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2264 | NDARUHEBEYE<br>Celestin         | Female | 787596355 | 11 95 48 00 27 14 40<br>83 |
| 237 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2240 | XXXS                            | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 238 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2130 | UNKNOWN                         | Male   |           | none                       |
| 239 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2252 | NKUNDWANIM<br>ANA Felicien      | Male   | 786323309 | 11 99 38 01 17 83 90<br>43 |
| 240 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2250 | NDAYISENGA<br>Innocent          | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 241 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2239 | UWAMAHORO<br>Genereuse          | Female |           | 11 96 97 00 43 40 70<br>58 |
| 242 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2227 | WISDOM<br>SCHOOL                | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 243 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2301 | NYIRABAGOYI<br>Anastasié        | Female | 783541948 | 11 93 87 00 09 07 60<br>24 |
| 244 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/08/04/2295 | NGENDABANG<br>A Jean Damascene  | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 245 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2251 | MUKAGAJU<br>Vestine             | Female | -         | 11 96 87 00 47 91 80<br>43 |
| 246 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2259 | XXXXP                           | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 247 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2235 | NDUWAYESU<br>Elie               | Male   | -         | 11 96 48 00 42 56 40<br>43 |
| 248 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2280 | UWABAKANE<br>Dorothe            | Female | -         | none                       |

|     |         |             |        |                 |                                  |        |           |                            |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 249 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2132 | NTAWUKUNDW<br>ANABOSE<br>Gabriel | Male   |           | 11 96 48 00 42 79 80<br>33 |
| 250 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2281 | MUBERUKA<br>Fabien               | Male   | 786181317 | 11 96 48 00 42 82 50<br>45 |
| 251 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2237 | XXXXF                            | Male   | -         | none                       |
| 252 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2253 | MUGABO                           | Male   | 783936991 | 11 97 08 00 51 43 80<br>55 |
| 253 | MUSANZE | Cyabagarura | Ruvumu | 4/03/10/01/2255 | NDARUHEBEYE<br>Celestin          | Female | 787596355 | 11 95 48 00 27 14 40<br>83 |

## Annex 6: Sample Compensation Form

| <b>RWANDA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECT II - PHASE 3 Rugerero - Buhuru Raod</b>  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  <p><b>ECMN LTD</b><br/> <small>COMMERCIAL REAL ESTATE</small><br/>           P.O Box 5901 KIGALI-RWANDA<br/>           Email: <a href="mailto:info@ecmnlimited.com">info@ecmnlimited.com</a><br/>           Tel: +250788309626</p> |                       |  <p><b>ECOLEAD CONSULTANTS LTD</b><br/> <small>Consult the Experts</small></p>         |
| <b>PROPERTY VALUATION REPORT/RAPORO Y'IGENAGACIRO RY'UMUTUNGO<br/>           UTIMUKANWA</b>  |  |   |
|   |  |   |
| <b>UPI: 3/03/11/04/2</b>   |  |   |
| <b>Form no/Ifishi no: Gik/7000</b>   |  |   |
| <b>Property Value: 3,326,820.00 Rwf</b>  |  |   |
| <b>Value in Words: three million, three hundred and twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and twenty Rwandan Francs.</b>  |  |   |
| <b>Property owner:</b><br><b>SEBUHINJA JEAN CLAUDE</b><br>ID:1197780052547000<br>Bank Name:INKERAGUTABARA SACCO<br>RUBAVU<br>Account Number:002915<br>Telephone: 0785389400<br>Use of Property: RESIDENTIAL<br>Total Land Area: 114<br>Affected/Expropriated Area: 67.2<br>Remaining Area: 46.8                      | <b>Location of Property:</b><br>District:Rubavu<br>Sector:RUBAVU<br>Cell: Gikombe<br>Village : Bambero | <b>Certified Valuer:</b><br>Tel: 0788659378<br>Email: <a href="mailto:turikumanay@gmail.com">turikumanay@gmail.com</a><br>Jean Yves TURIKUMANA Certified Valuer.<br>Date: |

| PROPERTY VALUATION BY REPLACEMENT COST METHOD |   |        |        |            |                   |
|---|---|--------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| ITEM  | DESCRIPTION/Ububobanuro bw'ibigize umutungo                           | UNIT   | QTY    | RATE [Rwf] | TOTAL [Rwf]       |
| <b>A IKIBANZA</b>                             |   |        |        |            |                   |
| <b>A1</b>                                     | <b>Agaciro k'ikibanza</b>   |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Ubuso bwose bw'ikibanza   | Sqm/m2 | 114.00 |            |                   |
| 2   | Ikibanza: Bambiro_Gikombe_Rubavu                                      | Sqm/m2 | 67.20  | 7,000.00   | 470,400.00        |
| 3   | Ubuso busigaye  | Sqm/m2 | 46.80  |            |                   |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>470,400.00</b> |
| Total IKIBANZA                                |   |        |        |            | 470,400.00        |
| ITEM  | DESCRIPTION/Ububobanuro bw'ibigize umutungo                           | UNIT   | QTY    | RATE [Rwf] | TOTAL [Rwf]       |
| <b>B IGIKONI</b>                              |   |        |        |            |                   |
| <b>B1</b>                                     | <b>INKUTA (WALLS)</b>   |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Urukuta n'inyuma n'amatafari ya Rukarakara                            | Cum/m3 | 3.1    | 13,500.00  | 41,850.00         |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>41,850.00</b>  |
| <b>B2</b>                                     | <b>UMUSINGI (FOUNDATION)</b>  |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Gucukura umusingi   | Cum/m3 | 0.7    | 2,500.00   | 1,750.00          |
| 2   | Umusingi w'amabuye n'icyondo  | Cum/m3 | 1.2    | 40,000.00  | 48,000.00         |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>49,750.00</b>  |
| <b>B3</b>                                     | <b>GUSIZA IKIBANZA (TERACING)</b>                                     |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Gusiza ikibanza mu butaka bworoshye                                   | Cum/m3 | 4.8    | 2,500.00   | 12,000.00         |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>12,000.00</b>  |
| Total IGIKONI                                 |   |        |        |            | 103,600.00        |
| <b>C INZU NINI</b>                            |   |        |        |            |                   |
| <b>C1</b>                                     | <b>INKUTA (WALLS)</b>   |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Urukuta n'inyuma n'amatafari ya Rukarakara                            | Cum/m3 | 15.7   | 13,500.00  | 211,950.00        |
| 2   | Kostru  | Pce    | 8      | 600.00     | 4,800.00          |
| 3   | Urukuta n'imbere n'amatafari ya Rukarakara                            | Cum/m3 | 8.8    | 13,500.00  | 118,800.00        |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>335,550.00</b> |
| <b>C2</b>                                     | <b>UMUSINGI (FOUNDATION)</b>  |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Gucukura umusingi   | Cum/m3 | 4.9    | 2,500.00   | 12,250.00         |
| 2   | Umusingi w'amabuye n'icyondo  | Cum/m3 | 9.8    | 40,000.00  | 392,000.00        |
| 3   | Fondation de protection y'amabuye n'icyondo                           | Cum/m3 | 2.2    | 40,000.00  | 88,000.00         |
| 4   | Shape ya ciment hejuru ya fondation de protection y'amabuye n'icyondo | Cum/m3 | 0.12   | 40,000.00  | 4,800.00          |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>497,050.00</b> |
| <b>C3</b>                                     | <b>GUSIZA IKIBANZA (TERACING)</b>                                     |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Gusiza ikibanza mu butaka bukomeye burimo amabuye                     | Cum/m3 | 19.6   | 4,500.00   | 88,200.00         |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>88,200.00</b>  |
| <b>C4</b>                                     | <b>IGISENGE (ROOF COVER)</b>  |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Amabati asanzwe yoroshye ku ibiti                                     | Sqm/m2 | 58.2   | 6,500.00   | 378,300.00        |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                |   |        |        |            | <b>378,300.00</b> |
| <b>C5</b>                                     | <b>INZUGI N'AMADIRISHYA (DOORS &amp; WINDOWS)</b>                     |        |        |            |                   |
| 1   | Urugi n'ibiti rusanze   | Pce    | 3      | 25,200.00  | 75,600.00         |
| 2   | Idirishya ry'imbaho hose  | Sqm/m2 | 1.14   | 15,000.00  | 17,100.00         |

|  |  |        |       |            |                     |
|--|--|--------|-------|------------|---------------------|
| <b>S/Total</b>                                       |  |        |       |            | <b>92,700.00</b>    |
| <b>C6</b>  | <b>AMASHANYARAZI (ELECTRICITY)</b>                                   |        |       |            |                     |
| 1  | Gufata amashanyarazi   | L.S    | 1     | 100,000.00 | 100,000.00          |
| 2  | Fusible na installation yayo   | Pce    | 1     | 4,000.00   | 4,000.00            |
| 3  | Interrupteur simple na installation                                  | Pce    | 3     | 3,000.00   | 9,000.00            |
| 4  | Interrupteur double na installation                                  | Pce    | 2     | 4,500.00   | 9,000.00            |
| 5  | Point lumineux lampe economique/ltara rirondereza na installation    | Pce    | 4     | 7,100.00   | 28,400.00           |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                       |  |        |       |            | <b>150,400.00</b>   |
| <b>C7</b>  | <b>PLAFOND (IDARI/CEILING)</b>                                       |        |       |            |                     |
| 1  | Plafon ry'urufunzo   | Sqm/m2 | 33.9  | 7,000.00   | 237,300.00          |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                       |  |        |       |            | <b>237,300.00</b>   |
| <b>C8</b>  | <b>FINISSAGE KU NKUTA (WALL FINISHES)</b>                            |        |       |            |                     |
| 1  | Igishahuro (icyondo + igipande / umucanga na sima ku nkuta imbere)   | Sqm/m2 | 166.5 | 2,500.00   | 416,250.00          |
| 2  | Igishahuro (icyondo + igipande / umucanga na ciment ku nkuta inyuma) | Sqm/m2 | 78.5  | 2,500.00   | 196,250.00          |
| 3  | Karabasasu inyuma  | Sqm/m2 | 88    | 2,300.00   | 202,400.00          |
| <b>S/Total</b>                                       |  |        |       |            | <b>814,900.00</b>   |
| <b>Total INZU NINI</b>                               |  |        |       |            | <b>2,594,400.00</b> |
| <b>TOTAL HOUSES/INYUBAKO</b>                         |  |        |       |            | <b>2,698,000.00</b> |
| <b>IGITERANYO CYA BYOSE/General Total</b>            |  |        |       |            | <b>3,168,400.00</b> |
| <b>Indishyi itewe n'ihungabana ryo Kwimurwa [5%]</b> |  |        |       |            | <b>158,420.00</b>   |
| <b>AGACIRO K'UMUTUNGO/Property Value</b>             |  |        |       |            | <b>3,326,820.00</b> |

|                                      |   |   |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Amazina n'umukono bya nyiri umutungo | Amazina, umukono na kasha by'Umunyamabanga nshingwabikorwa w'Akagari cyangwa undi uhagarariye Akagari | Amazina, umukono na kashi by'Umunyamabanga nshingwabikorwa w'Umurenge Cyangwa undi uhagarariye umurenge | Amazina n'umukono by'ushinzwe ibiro by'ubutaka mu Karere cyangwa undi uhagarariye Akarere na kashi y' Akarere |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|

1.