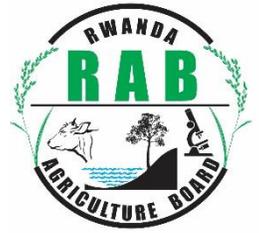




REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
RWANDA AGRICULTURE BOARD
EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA AGRICULTURE
TRANSFORMATION PROJECT(ECAATP)



FINAL REPORT

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

April 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agriculture is the backbone of Rwanda's economy, accounting for about 33 percent of GDP, 72% employment, and 25% of all exports. The total arable land in Rwanda is slightly above 1.5 million ha, 90% of which is found on hillsides. The agriculture sector faces several challenges: (i) a binding land constraint that rules out intensification (bringing more and more land under cultivation); (ii) small average land holdings (more than 60% of household cultivate less than 0.6 ha and 15% of rural farms less than 0.1 ha); (iii) poor water management (uneven rainfall and ensuing variability in production); (iv) the need for greater (public and private) capacity from the district to the national levels and insufficient extension services for farmers; and (v) limited commercial orientation constrained by poor access to output and financial markets. Without the option of continuous intensification, agricultural intensification must take place in the context of a potentially fertile, but challenging physical environment.

Steep terrains and the highest population density in sub-Saharan Africa (355 inhabitants per km²) make good land husbandry practices a strict necessity (to curtail erosion and otherwise maintain the quality of the soil), as well as an environmental prerogative. Arable land on hillsides constitutes the vast majority of the total agricultural land in the country, but erosion costs the country 421 tons /ha of fertile soils per year.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources (MINAGRI) is in an advanced stage of preparation of the Eastern and Central Agricultural Transformation project (ECAATP). ECAATP seeks to focus on transformation of Agriculture in the region. The aim of agriculture transformation is to improve the effectiveness of the sector in raising incomes, reducing poverty, improving nutrition outcomes, addressing the challenges of changing climate, fostering regional integration of markets for food commodities and products, and providing better jobs – including to skilled youth and women. This is a strategic shift from previous regional agricultural projects that had focused primarily on productivity. Rwanda in particular, seeks to improve agriculture transformation by addressing soil fertility loss and through effective Land Husbandry practices on approximately 6300ha of land within an integrated landscape management approach; hence boosting production in targeted project areas.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) through the Single Project implementation Unit (SPIU) in Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) will support the implementation of ECAATP.

The project has four components:

Component 1: Regional commodity programs

Component 2: Enabling policies and markets

Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response

Component 4: Regional coordination and project management

The first phase of ECAATP is expected to include a number of activities that include renovation/ construction of reference laboratories, implementation of land husbandry technologies in 3 sites as well as support and capacity building of different stakeholders. It is also anticipated that some farmers will miss one cropping season due to land husbandry works, thus losing income for that particular season. The total project cost is USD 30,000,000.

The ECAATP activities will require the preparation of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and site Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) to ensure that the planned activities are socially implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's and the World Bank's environmental and social policies and regulations. The overall objectives of this RPF will be to guide in the compliance with involuntary resettlement policy (OP4.12). The present RPF for Eastern and central Agriculture transformation project (ECAATP) provides standards and procedures of compensation for any land acquisition, loss of assets, or restriction of access to resources that may take place as a result of ECAATP investments.

The land needed for land husbandry implementation is privately owned but will not be compensated since it will freely be given back to their owners after development and exploited by them. However, some farmers are likely to miss one cropping season due to land husbandry works, thus losing income for that particular season. On the other hand, the land likely to be acquired for laboratory construction is public and no compensation required. It is anticipated that the ECAATP social impacts are very minimal and a subproject Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAP) will be prepared where necessary and where not necessary, social impacts will be covered in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) to be prepared for that sub-project. Farmers, together with other job seekers, will be employed in land husbandry works (terracing, tree nursery, tree/ grass planting, etc) to restore the income loss. They will also be capacitated on other sources of income like compost making, to recover the loss.

The Project will be implemented by Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) through SPIU, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) in close collaboration with other stakeholders including Ministry of land and forestry (MINILAF), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), participating Districts, local communities, etc. Grievance redress committees will also be created in the project sites to help in the resolution of complaints. The safeguards component will be implemented by SPIU safeguards team. With the new institutional arrangement, the WB funded SPIU has moved together with its experienced safeguards team to RAB. This team, composed of 3 staff, one Environmental Specialist and 2 social safeguards staff, will need to be strengthened through capacity building to be able to manage the tasks planned for ECAATP. The total cost for RPF implementation amounts to US \$ 83,886.

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ACCRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

CAC:	Cell Adjudication Committee
CAS:	Country Assistance Strategy
DDC:	District Development Committee
DDP:	District Development Plan
DLBs:	District Land Bureaus
GDP:	Growth Domestic Product
GoR:	Government of Rwanda
HH:	Household
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LVBs:	Land Valuation Bureaus
LWH:	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC:	Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs
MINECOFIN:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINICOM:	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MINILAF:	Ministry of Land and Forest
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP:	Operational Policy
PAPS:	Project Affected Persons
PDOs:	Project Development Objectives
PMU:	Project Management Unit
RAP:	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSSP:	Rural Sector Support Project
Rwf:	Rwandan Francs
SPIU:	Single Project Implementation Unit
USD:	United States Dollars
WB:	World Bank

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

“Abunzi” an elected dispute resolution body in Rwanda at the cell level with mandatory jurisdiction over disputes involving amounts less than three million Rwandan francs, which means almost all land disputes. The Abunzi also have mandatory jurisdiction over succession and boundary disputes involving less than three million Rwandan francs.

Act of public interest is an act of Government, public institution, nongovernmental organization, legally accepted associations operating in the country or of an individual, with an aim of a public interest.

Census is a complete count of the population affected by a RECAATP activity including collation of demographic and socioeconomic information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the nature and levels of impact.

Compensation means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

Cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries (including unidentified owners). Beyond this date, any person not included in the census who lays claim to land or assets affected by the project (which they did not own before the cut-off date) will not be eligible for compensation.

Expropriation the taking of private property in the public interest aimed at development, social welfare, security and the territorial integrity.

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

Land acquisition means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project under eminent domain.

Just compensation is an indemnity equivalent to the value of land and the activities performed thereon given to the expropriated person and calculated in consideration of market prices.

Involuntary Land Acquisition is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project. 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.

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

- a) Loss of benefits from use of such land;
- b) Relocation or loss of shelter;
- c) Loss of assets or access to assets; or d) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location.

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

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

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. 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.

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.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is an instrument to be used throughout the implementation of ECAATP. It sets out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to all sub-projects during implementation to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by those sub-project activities. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the ECAATP sub-projects will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.

Vulnerable Groups refers to:

- Widows, the disabled, low income households and informal sector operators;
- Elderly
- Incapacitated households – those not fit to work and;
- Child-headed households
- Orphans

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 General Context

Economic progress and poverty reduction has been uneven across the Eastern and Central Africa region, and ongoing challenges related to rising oil prices, drought, and instability will impact near-term growth prospects. The region has experienced uneven growth for decades such that some countries like Kenya and Republic of Congo have reached middle-income status while others, including Uganda, Tanzania, DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi, are still low-income countries. Growth patterns in recent years have also been uneven. For example, while Tanzania and Rwanda have posted remarkable GDP growth of more than 7 percent in 2014 and 2015, growth in Burundi was negative (-3.9 percent) in 2015, mainly due to conflict and instability. Growth in Uganda improved in 2014 and 2015 with annual GDP growth rate staying above 5 percent and expected to rise to 5.6 percent in FY19. But in neighboring DRC, the GDP growth rate has decelerated from an average of 9 percent in 2013 and 2014 to 6.9 percent in 2015, with further deceleration projected in the near-term. Kenya's growth in recent years has surpassed regional peers and other lower-middle-income countries, but growth is expected to decelerate to 5.5 percent in 2017 – a 0.5 percentage point mark down from the 2016 forecast. This is primarily because of: (i) drought; (ii) slowdown in credit growth; and (iii) rise in global oil prices. On the other hand, the rise in oil prices bodes quite well for growth in the Republic of Congo (RoC) where oil accounts for more than half of GDP and more than 80 percent of total exports. Higher oil prices would enable the RoC to continue posting the steady GDP growth of more than 5 percent, which has been ongoing for the past 10 years.

Poverty remains a major concern not just in RoC but across the entire region, despite significant gains in poverty reduction in recent years. Overall, the incidence of poverty ranges from 19.5 percent in Uganda (2012), 28 percent in Tanzania (2012), 39 percent in Kenya (2012), 45 percent in Rwanda (2010), 46.5 percent in RoC (2011), 63.6 percent in DRC (2012), and 70 percent in Burundi (2016). Poverty rates are relatively higher in rural areas where majority of the population live, relying on agriculture and non-farm rural income. Growth in agriculture and rural sectors therefore continue to provide the best prospects for poverty reduction than growth in non-agriculture. For example, in Rwanda, the agriculture sector's growth of over 7 percent annually between 2000 and 2015 contributed about 35 percent to national poverty reduction.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has been implementing land husbandry practices throughout the country to address some of the fundamental constraints to its agricultural growth. To date, much of the technology transfer is taking place on an ad-hoc basis and is too reliant on the knowledge and experience of individuals. The GoR has received funding from IDA for the establishment of a center of leadership in land husbandry in order to provide a central repository of knowledge and expertise. The center would institutionalize this knowledge and harness it more efficiently and effectively to improve and roll out best practice and technologies across the region.

The Center of Leadership will be implemented through Rwanda East and Central Africa Agriculture Transformation Project (ECAATP) and will cover three main topographic regions of Rwanda, namely highland, middle land and lowland region. The ECAATP is expected to trigger the following World Bank operational policies: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Natural habitats (OP/BP4.04), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP4.11), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12), Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) and Forests (OP/BP4.36)

The resettlement policy framework (RPF) for the project is prepared to provide guidance in the implementation of site Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) and compliance with the involuntary resettlement (Public consultations, compensation for affected assets, livelihood restoration measures and grievances resolution) and physical cultural resources (PCRs).

1.2 Project Description

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has requested for financial assistance from the World Bank for implementation of Eastern and Central Africa Agricultural Transformation Project (ECAATP). This regional project involving Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda will be coordinated by ASARECA whereas the project in Rwanda will be coordinated by National Project Coordination Unit.

The GoR will use this investment to scale up ongoing efforts to restore soil fertility as well as address the priority climate risks for agriculture in Rwanda. This investment specifically targets enhancing capacity to manage soil fertility, diversifying farming systems and effectively protecting and managing watersheds critical to rural livelihoods and the economy. It draws on existing investments and advances in controlling soil erosion and efforts to build resilience to current and future climate change as well as recent developments in nutrition sensitive agriculture to ensure food and nutrition security.

Soil erosion has compromised ecosystem integrity, eroded riverbanks and led to nutrient loading of water bodies. It has also led to reduced soil fertility in the acid-soil mountainous areas resulting in lowered agricultural yields. The impact of reduced productivity of arable land through the constant loss of top soil and nutrients is already evident at all levels in Rwanda. For instance up to 80 per cent of households in hilly areas such as Ruhengeri are already experiencing a decline in productivity related to soil erosion (Musahara, 2006). Overall the country is estimated to be losing 1.4 million tons of soil per year. This is equivalent to a decline in the country's capacity to feed 40,000 people per year (REMA 2006).

Comprehensive Land husbandry infrastructures are one of the most economically important infrastructures in Rwanda, given the fact that more than 80 % of the country's population welfare depends on Agriculture. Land Husbandry is the only way to boost national agriculture production as the production are mainly hindered by soil erosion on steep hills and most times ends in flooding in low lands.

The objective of Rwanda’s participation in the ECAATP is to address soil fertility and agricultural production through effective Land Husbandry practices on approximately 6,300 ha of land within an integrated landscape management approach; hence boosting production in 3 topographic zones of the country, namely highland, middle land and lowland region.

Land husbandry implementation approaches and technologies

Land husbandry approach focuses on higher yields and improved vegetative cover, reduced raindrop impact and runoff, and improved soil architecture which reduce erosion, improve fertility, and enhance farm livelihoods.

The phases of Land Husbandry implementation involve:

- **Preparatory discussions with farmers and local leaders:** this phase concerns identification of problems and assess their importance and causes and the factors that can be brought into play to reduce runoff and erosion. It also includes field visits to the village community to foster their sense of communal responsibility, learn how degradation problems influence them, and discover the strategies they already have for maintaining soil fertility and renewing plant cover. This step also involves identification of PAPs with land ownership related issues.
- **On-farm trials:** are set up to measure and compare the risks of runoff or erosion and the higher yields resulting from various types of development or improved cropping techniques. This procedure establishes a technical layout and determines the feasibility, profitability and effectiveness of the erosion control methods recommended.
- **Comprehensive land husbandry implementation plan:** this involves dialogues, with a view to rationally intensify farming on productive land, characterizing the terrain, controlling gullies and stabilizing soil. Nothing can be done without the prior agreement of the farmers, who have to be encouraged to manage their land as a unified whole.
- **Man power recruitment:** Announcements are made (churches, villages, markets, local radio, etc), meetings with interested workers are also conducted, and Group formation, Technicians recruitment and training and Capita assignment to workers' groups are done.

The table below summarizes land husbandry technologies based on soil depth and slope category.

Table 1.1: Different technologies according to slope categories:

Slope category	Soil depth	Proposed land-husbandry measures
slope 0-6 %	Above 50 cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grass strip • Agroforestry interventions • Intercropping with crop cover and green manuring • Application of manure/ compost

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulching (when needed)
slope 6-16 %	Above 50 cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing soil bunds (level or graded as per agro climatic zone) or ditches construction • Planting trees/shrubs along the lower side supporting the bunds • Protection of the drainage systems with check dams and grasses • Liming with agricultural lime in the treated area • Application of manure/ compost
slope 16-40 %	Above 50 cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing bench terraces (radical terraces) • Planting trees/shrubs along the lower side supporting the bench terraces or ditches construction • Protection of the drainage systems with check dams and grasses • Liming with agricultural lime in the treated area • Application of manure/ compost (10tons/ha)
slope 40-60 %	Above 50 cm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing narrow cut bench terraces • Planting trees/shrubs along the lower side supporting the narrow cut bench terraces • Protection of the drainage systems with check dams and grasses • Liming with agricultural lime in the treated area • Application of manure/ compost (10tons/ha)
Extremely steep (Slope>60%)	Above 50 cm or below 50 cm	Afforestation
	Shallow soil (Less than 50 cm)	Afforestation Pastures, trees planted in pastures

The approach uses local institutions as a critical entry point to sustaining public investments in Land Husbandry at the landscape level and leveraging additional investments to diversify, increase and sustain agricultural production.

Specifically, the project will provide Rwanda with an opportunity to collaborate in the development, transfer, and dissemination of technologies and management practices with other participating countries. Rwanda will build on existing efforts and investments to sustain and build on productivity gains and other positive benefits as well as draw on lessons learned from existing projects.

The ultimate aim would be the development, testing, evaluation and uptake of Technologies, Innovations, and Management Practices (TIMPs) in land husbandry to sustainably increase productivity, profitability, food security and nutritional outcomes for farmers while minimizing risks

from climate variability, pests, diseases and other shocks. The specific technical areas of focus include:

- (a) Mapping of land units across Rwanda to inform decision making and planning of public investments;
- (b) TIMPs to control erosion at the landscape level, tailored for different slopes, soil type and depth;
- (c) TIMPs to improve soil fertility and minimize the risk of pests and diseases at the farm level;
- (d) TIMPs to improve the capture, storage and management of surface water for agriculture on hillsides; and
- (e) TIMPs to strengthen the role of local institutions in planning, implementing and sustaining public investments at the landscape level.

The estimated cost of the proposed project for first phase totals up thirty million US dollars (US \$ 30,000,000) over five year period and this financing comes from IDA.

1.2.1 Project Development Objective

The development objective is to enhance regional collaboration to improve productivity, resilience, and competitiveness of selected agricultural commodity value chains and increase smallholder farmer access to the regional market for food commodities and products.

1.2.2 Project components

The Rwanda East and Central Africa Agriculture Transformation Project (ECAATP) is made up of four components for which this RPF will provide guidance:

i) Component 1: Regional Commodity Programs

The objective of this component is to enhance regional collaboration in the development of agricultural technologies, innovations, and management practices (TIMPS) and to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of TIMPS across national boundaries. The regional collaboration is intended to accelerate the development of technologies and technical change at the farm level, foster entrepreneurship and innovation, as well as, save money and time, by eliminating duplicating efforts. Rwanda is interested to develop a regional center of leadership in land husbandry and also to collaborate with the National Crops Resources Research Institute in Uganda on cassava development.

Sub-Component 1.1: Development of a Regional Centre of Leadership on land husbandry in Rwanda

The regional centers of leadership are intended to guide and lead technology development. These regional centers will collaborate with selected learning institutions to generate and disseminate improved TIMPs. The objective of this sub-component is to strengthen selected centers to lead and guide collaboration in development and exchange of TIMPS and the transfer of scientific knowledge across the region. In Rwanda, this sub-component will focus on land husbandry as this is critical for national and regional food and nutrition security, climate resilience and ultimately incomes from farming. The Regional Centre of Leadership will be hosted by RAB as it has specific expertise in this area and is well positioned institutionally to respond to farmer needs and national priorities.

Sub-component 1.2: Collaborative development of TIMP's

Collaboration with the National Crops Resources Research Institute in Uganda on cassava development.

ii) Component 2: Enabling Policies and Markets

The objective of this component is to provide the current and future labor force with critical knowledge and skills that: (a) promote faster technical change in agriculture, especially in technology development, and innovations to improve access to markets; (b) meet the needs of private sector agribusinesses and the public sector – including policy analysis; (c) are likely to be employable by the food system now and in the future; and (d) encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in transforming agricultural value chains and linking primary agriculture with the emerging food system and formal markets. There are three sub-components: (i) establishment of centers of leadership in key disciplines of agriculture education; (ii) enhancing skills of stakeholders along value chains; and (iii) promoting effective models for service delivery.

Sub-component 2.1: Enabling Policies

The objective of this sub-component is to create a conducive policy and regulatory environment for regional collaboration in development, transfer, and exchange of technologies. The project will finance: (i) completion of regional harmonization of about 17 policies, laws, and regulations identified for harmonization under EAAPP; and (ii) identification, formulation, and harmonization of new policies, including intellectual property rights on plant and animal germ-plasm which is key for sustainable regional collaboration and private sector investment.

Subcomponent 2.2: Agricultural Markets

The objective of this sub-component is to improve smallholder farmer's access to regional and national markets for food commodities and products. The project will finance: (i) linking farmers to regional value chains; and (iii) piloting the use of warehouse receipt systems linked to regional commodity exchanges as a means of enabling farmers access regional commodity markets.

Sub-Component 2.3: Promoting Effective Models for Service Delivery

To apply and derive the full benefits of improved land husbandry practices, a range of complementary agricultural services are needed by farmers. These include a range of services that provide new technologies, weather forecasts, as well as market information and extension services that support the uptake of new technologies.

iii) Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response

This component provides a mechanism for emergency response to crisis of a regional nature, affecting at least two participating countries, and with the goal to enhance resilience and improve recovery from the crisis. Examples of such crises might include drought, severe weather events, and pests and diseases – such as the army worm currently ravaging crops across many countries in the region. No funds will be allocated to this sub-component. However, in case of emergency funds can be re-allocated to this sub-component following a joint decision by the Bank and client country

iv) Component 4: Regional Coordination and Project Management

The objective of this component is to coordinate the project at the regional and national levels. Two sub-components are envisaged: (i) regional coordination and learning; (ii) national project management and evaluation.

1.3 ECAATP and Resettlement Implications

1.3.1 Project areas

ECAATP will be implemented in three (3) areas representing all landscape zones of the country. Though sites have not yet been confirmed, they will be selected from highlands of Northern and Western Rwanda, middle lands of Southern Rwanda and lowlands of Eastern Rwanda.

Based on soil depth and slope category in each site, the land husbandry technologies to use include bench terraces, soil bunds, grass strips, progressive terraces (ditches), drainage systems (waterways, cutoff drains, gully reshaping), afforestation or rehabilitation of existing forests, application of lime and compost.

1.3.2 Resettlement implications

The implementation of land husbandry approach and establishment of a center of leadership involve land acquisition that is likely to lead mostly to loss of income by some farmers. The Resettlement Policy framework and Resettlement Action Plans have to be developed to guide ECAATP and ensure that the World Bank safeguards Operation Policy 4.12 for involuntary resettlement and national requirements for land acquisition and resettlement are adequately addressed. For ECAAT project, resettlement implications are minimal since the acquired land will be used for improving its productivity and will freely be given back to the owners after development. The project will provide improved tree seedlings to replace the ones affected by works. The buildings (like laboratories mentioned in Component 2 etc) are likely to be constructed on public land. The table below summarizes the resettlement implications related to ECAATP activities:

Table 2: Resettlement implication related to ECAATP activities

Proposed activities	Resettlement implications
Development of a Regional Centre of Leadership on land husbandry in Rwanda and Collaborative development of TIMP's	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Income loss due to land for land husbandry works (some farmers are likely to miss a cropping season due to LH works)- Permanent loss of land for buildings construction (laboratory), acquired land is public;- Loss of crops and trees on land under land husbandry works
Enabling policies and markets	No resettlement implications is envisaged since there is no land acquisition activity
Contingent Emergency Response	No resettlement implications is envisaged since there is no land acquisition activity

1.4 Scope of the project

This RPF is prepared by the RAB/SPIU under Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) to emphasize resettlement policies, implementation and organization arrangements for World Bank funded projects. It will be the basis for preparing an abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for sub-projects once their location and scope are fully known.

The RPF includes, project description and components, subproject types and location, project components where private or public land may be acquired; the principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation; a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans; relevance to Rwanda's and World Bank's policies and regulations, census of the affected population and their categories, entitlement matrix; valuation of affected assets; the responsibilities and roles of stakeholders, Consultations with affected persons, involvement of the affected persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring, Grievance redress mechanisms; budget, Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

The ECAATP is mandated to establish a Regional Centre of Leadership on land husbandry in Rwanda and develop adequate TIMPs for land productivity improvement. Other activities include enabling policies and markets, improving agriculture education, skills development and service delivery.

1.5 Methodology for the preparation of RPF

The present study RPF report was conducted by the Project Environmental and Social Safeguards team using the following approach and methodology:

1. Literature review

The review of the existing baseline information and literature material was undertaken to gain further and deep understanding of the project. Among the documents that were reviewed included: the ECAATP design document, the national agriculture policy, Districts development plans of Nyanza, Huye, Gisagara, Gatsibo and Nyabihu, RSSP and LWH project documents and the National Land use master Plan. The project team also undertook detailed review and analysis of the current relevant legislations, policies and guidelines including national and World Bank Safeguards Policies, international conventions related to this project and other relevant documents.

2. Field Visits

The project team visited the five (5) districts within the 3 different landscapes where ECAATP will be implemented. These are Nyabihu District for highlands; Gisagara, Huye and Nyanza Districts for Middle land and Gatsibo District for lowland region to familiarize with the different social and environmental issues on the ground.

3. Public consultation

Various discussions and consultation meetings were held with Project beneficiaries, including households likely to be affected, the relevant districts and sectors officials, other relevant staff of the key implementing partners of the ECAATP including among others Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), and other MINAGRI projects.

4. Preparation of RPF

The preparation of RPF for Rwanda ECAAT consisted of:

- Collection of baseline data on social-environment of the project areas;
- Identification of resettlement implications;
- Identification of potential positive and negative impacts
- Identification of mitigation measures;
- Preparation of screening procedures to be used while screening subproject activities
- Providing the structure for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) with guidelines for the ARAP.
- And formulation of resettlement monitoring plans.

CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Principles and Objectives of the resettlement policy framework

2.1.1 Objectives of the RPF

The overall objectives of this RPF will be to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible or minimize it by exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement will be executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by ECAATP to share in project benefits. Displaced persons will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

Displaced persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

2.1.2 Principles of the RPF

The RPF for ECAATP will therefore adopt the following principles:

1. Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, where it cannot be eliminated.
2. Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation will be provided to the PAPs which provide sustainable development programs, providing resources to give PAPs equal opportunity to share project benefits.
3. PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and will participate in planning and implementing both resettlement and feeder Roads rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance funded under ECAATP.
4. PAPs will be assisted in their efforts to ideally improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, before displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher. Impacts on the PAPs are measured by the quantity of land to be acquired / lost and residual land and its economic viability. Once the severity of impact has been considered an entitlement option is selected.

The policy applies to all PAPs regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Informal or traditional tenure is to be treated in the same manner as formal, legal titles. This RPF covers direct economic and social impacts that will result from ECAATP and thereby cause involuntary taking of land resulting in

1. Relocation or loss of shelter;
2. Loss of assets or access to assets; or
3. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location

ECAATP is expected to trigger World Bank safeguard policies on involuntary resettlement (OP/BP4.12), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP4.11), Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01), Natural habitats (OP/BP4.04), Pest Management (OP 4.09) and Forests (OP/BP4.36) as well as Rwandan regulations. This RPF will therefore ensure that any hostile impacts from project activities to people's livelihoods is addressed through the following mitigation measures;

- Avoiding displacement of people and where this is inevitable, full compensation procedures (Resettlement assistance and rehabilitation) will be put in place.
- Minimal number of overall PAPs

However, given the nature of the proposed interventions with specific subproject designs and locations not known at the time of project preparation and based on past experience with LWH and RSSP3 projects, ECAATP does not envisage any physical or economic displacement but OP/BP 4.12 is triggered as there are some beneficiaries who are expected to lose their income for missing one cropping season due to land husbandry (LH) works. The income loss is restored through employment in LH works and other sources of income like compost making.

2.2 National relevant policies and strategies

This section describes the relevant policies and strategies, legal instruments, institutional arrangement and framework applicable to rehabilitation and /or construction of feeder road in different districts of Rwanda with respect to resettlement and compensation. The awareness of social issues started as early as in 1920. Since 1977 action program were initiated such as: human settlement (1977), stockbreeding (1978), soil protection and conservation (1980), water supply in rural areas (1981), erosion control (1982) and reforestation (1983). The national environment strategy was prepared in 1988-1989 to keep a balance between population and natural resources.

The aims of this strategy are as follows:

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

2.2.1. National Land Policy

National land policy was adopted in February 2004. This policy provides register and transfer of land and possibility of investments in land. It also highlights key principle of land use and land management. The policy advocates the protection of green areas, marshy land, valley and protected areas in Rwanda. These protected areas are classified as such because of their multiple roles, namely ecological, economic, cultural, and social. The main objective of their preservation was the conservation of different species and different habitats of biodiversity for educational, touristic and research purposes. These areas have been affected by various changes, one of which is the spatial reduction due to the resettlement of the population.

2.2.2. National Development Strategy

The Vision 2020 document has developed National Development Strategy in year 2000 wherein it is realized that Rwanda shall have a reliable and safe transport network of feeder roads. Hence feeder roads will continue to be extended and improved. Land use management, urban and transport Infrastructure development are considered as important pillar among 6 pillars of vision 2020 and protection of environment and sustainable natural resource management is one of the crosscutting areas of the vision.

The other important planning tools are: the Economic Development and Second Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II), the National Investment Strategy, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The vision document advocates to the development of economic infrastructure of the country and transport infrastructure in particular.

These strategies and action plans reflect national priorities for Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) as a medium-term framework for achieving the country's long term development aspirations as embodied in Rwanda Vision 2020 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) priorities.

2.2.3. Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda

The Land Use Master Plan states that all types of land tenure must be in compliance with the designated land use. The Land Law provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/freehold and long term leasehold. As a result of the recent privatization of State owned lands, many land users don't hold either type of land tenure. As a result of this, the Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements.

Article 5 of the land law No 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees.

2.3 NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT REGULATIONS

This part describes National institutional, legal and policy framework for resettlement requirements in Rwanda, applicable to the project as well as the international provisions that bear relevance to the implementation of this project.

2.3.1 Rwanda Constitution

The constitution is the supreme law of the land. Under Article 29 of the Rwanda constitution, every citizen has a right to private property, whether personal or owned in association with others. Further it states private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable. However this right can be interfered with in case of public interest, in circumstances and procedures determined by law and subject to fair and prior compensation.

2.3.2 Expropriation Law for Public interest

The law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interests determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that it is only the government that has authority to carry out expropriation. However the project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated and for just compensation on its budget.

According to the above expropriation law, no person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation on pretext of self-centered justifications and no land owner shall oppose any underground or surface activity carried out on his or her land with an aim of public interest. In case it causes any loss to him or her, he or she shall receive just compensation for it. The law identifies properties to be valued for just and fair compensation including land and activities that were carried out on the land such as different crops, forests, buildings or any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity. However, as per Article 27 of the law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, the owner of land designated for expropriation in the public interest shall provide proof of rights to land and property incorporated thereon, like land titles or any other documentary evidence showing he/she has property ownership. Here the law is silent on access to economic activities on the land.

2.3.3 Law n° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda

The law No N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda is the law that determines modalities of allocating, acquisition, transfer and management of land in Rwanda. It also establishes the principles applicable to rights recognized over all lands situated on Rwanda's national territory and all rights united or incorporated with land, whether naturally or artificially.

According to the Law, Land in Rwanda is categorized into two: Individual land and Public land. The latter is subdivided into two categories: the state land in public domain and the state land in private domain. The Article 12 and 13 of the land law stipulates that State land in the public domain consists of all land meant to be used by the general public or land reserved for organs of State services as well as national land reserved for environment conservation. Land occupied by national roads and their boundaries; Districts and City of Kigali roads and that of other urban areas linking different Sectors headquarters within the same District, or those roads that are used within the same Sector with their boundaries; arterial roads that connect Districts roads to rural community centres that are inhabited as an agglomeration with their boundaries is among the State land in the public domain. Their widening will be done after expropriation of both land and property incorporated thereon.

2.3.4 Law establishing and organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda

Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession provides conditions for registration of land valuers in Rwanda, establishes the Institute for real property Valuers and sets conditions to exercise the profession. The law also allows the Government staff to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions.

Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law discuss on the valuation methods. These articles specify that the price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of affected asset, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference. The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the national law after approval from the Institute of Valuers Council.

2.4 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement

The Involuntary Resettlement policy aims at avoiding involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or minimizing and mitigating its adverse social and economic impacts. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) sets the guidelines for the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) that would have to be prepared when any project investment (activity) triggers this policy. It has to be prepared by the government and approved by the Bank in compliance with OP/BP 4.12.

The policy also requires that the implementation of the resettlement plans are a pre-requisite for the implementation/start of the construction to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place. The policy aims to have the affected persons perceive the process to be fair and transparent. Where there is a conflict between the Laws of Rwanda and the Bank OP4.12, the latter must take precedence if the Bank is to fund the project/activity.

As stated above, ECAATP does not envisage any physical or economic displacement but will trigger OP4.12 as there are some beneficiaries who are expected to lose their income for missing one cropping season due to land husbandry (LH) works. Due to land shortage in a country with agriculture based economy, the project will delineate the area that will be developed with land husbandry technologies at the start of civil works and some farmers will not cultivate for a cropping season, thus losing income. As a compensation measures, those farmers will be employed in land husbandry works and provided with other sources of income like compost making.

2.5 Comparative Analysis between Rwanda legislations and World Bank OP 4.12

Although Rwanda has developed and enacted new land and new expropriation laws that are responsive to land and property especially in case of expropriation, there are some gaps when compared to World Bank OP4.12 on involuntary resettlement. These gaps include the following:

2.5.1 Stakeholder Participative and Consultation

World Bank OP 4.12 requires that persons to be displaced should be actively being consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs. The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected people be fully informed of the expropriation process. The law also conflicts the very purpose of consultation and involvement by prohibiting any opposition to the expropriation program if considered to be under the pretext of self-centered justification which might not be the case.

2.5.2 Determining Eligibility for Compensation

While World Bank considers and allows a wide range of persons eligible for compensation, such as those who do not own land but access to the property and will be displaced, Rwandan legislation only stipulates that compensation be due to property owners (land or other assets). WB OP 4.12 will provide the framework for resettlement for the FRDP.

2.5.3 Transfer period

The Article 36 of the Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid. WB OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. Measures pertaining to provision of economic rehabilitation however can and often do occur post displacement.

2.5.4 Avoiding Resettlement

According to OP4.12, resettlement should be avoided whenever possible, while the Article 3 of the new Rwandan expropriation Law regards expropriation in the public interest as inevitable. No person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation in the public interest on pretext of self-centered interests.

2.5.5 Assistance to Resettle the Displaced families

While expropriation laws provides for compensation measures, it is silent on other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required.

The table below summarizes the deference between the National resettlement requirements and the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

Table 3: Comparative Analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and National Legislations

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank OP 4.12	Gap filling measures
Valuation	Valuation is covered by the Expropriation Law and the Land Valuation Law and stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just compensation.	OP 4.12 prefers Replacement cost method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken.	Adopt replacement cost method of valuation
Compensation	Article 22 of the expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature location considering the prevailing market value.	OP 4.12 gives preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based as compared to monetary compensation	Adopt OP 4.12 mode of compensation by giving preference to land based resettlement as opposed to monetary compensation
Meaningful and Participative consultation	<p>The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected people be fully informed of expropriation in the public interest. The PAPs have also rights to appeal for the decision on expropriation in the public interest.</p> <p>The law also conflicts the very purpose of consultation and involvement by prohibiting any opposition to the expropriation program if considered to be under the pretext of self-centered justification which might not be the case</p>	OP 4.12 requires that persons to be displaced should be actively be consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs	Adopt OP 4.12 methods of consultative participation
Timeframe	The cut-off date is not clearly defined. As per the law	OP4.12 requires that displacement must	A cut- off date should be applied.

	<p>(Article 17 of the expropriation law), PAPs are requested not to develop any other long-term activities on the land after the publication of the decision on expropriation in the public interest and list of PAHs.</p> <p>Rwanda expropriation law also stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over, which is 120 days after compensation has been paid.</p>	<p>not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may only take place after compensation has been paid and where applicable resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided. Furthermore, measures pertaining to provision of economic rehabilitation however can and often do occur post displacement.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date); people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance)</p>	<p>Adopt OP 4.12 approach, which states that, where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning said offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner.</p>
Overall strategy	<p>Section 2 of the expropriation law on procedures, provides for the process to show how the sub projects fits into the land master plan of the area in question</p>	<p>Under the OP 4.12 , it's not necessary to prove that the project fits within the overall land master plan</p>	<p>Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law</p>
Eligibility	<p>Article 26 of the expropriation law requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to provide evidence of ownership or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect.</p>	<p>OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the</p>	<p>Adopt The World Bank OP4.12 policy which is much broader and includes both legal and illegal occupants of the land.</p>

		resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. The latter are only compensated for assets other than land.	
	Expropriation law is silent on provision of alternative land and resettlement of those to the pre-displaced status.	OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of displaced persons through provision of land for land instead of cash compensation for land, when livelihoods are land based. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	Use World Bank OP 4.12.
Required Measures	Expropriation law does not provide for alternatives when undertaking compensation	OP 4.12 requires displaced persons to be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	Use World Bank OP 4.12.
Grievance redress mechanisms	The new Expropriation Law of 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 creates the Resettlement and Grievance redress committee and provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.	OP 4.12 requires PAPs be informed of the compensation exercise and establishes Grievance Redress Mechanisms	Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law which establishes the GRM formed by District (sector/cell) authority, PAP representatives and Project

2.6 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) through Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), Ministry of land and forestry (MINILAF), Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) and participating Districts are the major institutions involved in the preparation and implementation of the present RPF.

2.6.1 Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

MINAGRI is the executing agency for ECAATP. Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) is the MINAGRI agency which will be the implementation entity for this project. Due to new restructuring, the SPIU that is implementing World Bank financed projects will move from MINAGRI to RAB. This SPIU has an experienced Safeguards team composed of environmental and social safeguards staff that will help in the implementation of the ECAATP RPF.

2.6.2 Ministry of land and forestry

The Ministry of land and forestry (MINILAF) has the general mission to ensure sustainable protection, conservation and development of lands and forestry. Specifically, the Ministry is responsible for developing and disseminating the sector policies, laws and strategies that aim at conserving, developing and ensure optimal and rational use of land and forestry. It also develops laws related to expropriation as well as their follow up and evaluation.

2.6.3 Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority

The Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) has the following mission with regards to ECAATP execution:

- ✓ Registering land, issuing and keeping land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land;
- ✓ Supervising activities relating to proper management and valuation of affected assets;
- ✓ Advising on the selection of adequate borrow pits and quarry areas and their management plans

2.6.4 Province and Districts

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

In the context of this project, the District will play a critical in the expropriation process and by the virtue of the article 8 of the law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015; the District shall establish a committee in charge of supervision of projects of expropriation. In addition, the article 21 of the law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015, gives to the district the responsibility of approving the list of the persons to be expropriated which serves as a basis for drawing up an inventory of the property to be expropriated,

and the district is responsible to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon.

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

2.7 CRITERIA FOR EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION IN RWANDA

2.7.1 Eligibility

Eligibility for compensation as a result of expropriation is enshrined in the constitution under article 29 and the Expropriation Law. The two laws regulate and give entitlement to those affected, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The person to be expropriated is defined under article 2(7) of the Expropriation Law to mean any person or legal entity who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest, in which case they shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation. WB OP 4.12 requires that those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a recognized claim to such land or assets- are also eligible for compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance. Each category in the eligibility matrix has compensation calculations associated with it based on type of lost asset, type of tree, type of crop and yields.

WB OP 4.12 indicates that squatters (i.e. the PAPs who do not have title or valid claim to the land) are provided resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas.

Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid. WB OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation.

2.7.2 Compensation Entitlement

In event of loss occurring to an individual, Article 3 of the Expropriation Law stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for it. This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by the independent valuer. Article 4 of this law also stipulates that any project which results in the need for expropriation for public interest shall provide for all just compensation in its budget. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment. Article 22 (2) of the Expropriation Law provides that through an agreement between the person to expropriate and the one to be expropriated, just compensation may either be monetary, alternative land or a building equivalent as long as either option equates to fair and just monetary compensation.

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

2.7.3 Land Expropriation and Valuation

A landlord whose land is to be expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for land and other assets, plus compensation relating to all activities resulting in any improvement to the land. Land and other assets are classified into two categories: movable and immovable assets, both of which are eligible for compensation. For movable assets, compensation relates to inconveniences and other transition costs caused in the process of relocation. Immovable assets include: crops, forests, any building or other activity aimed at efficient use of the land, the value of land, and the activities thereon that belong to the person expropriated.

Valuation of land and property is carried out by the valuers registered by Institute of Real Property Valuers based on land size, nature and location of land as well as the prevailing market price or any other international methods. The amount of compensation for property is determined on the basis of the replacement cost of the property. The law provides that the valuation for expropriated lands be based on its type, use, location and availability, building on this guidance provided by MINILAF. At the moment market prices for land and property on it are negotiated openly and freely by the buyer and the seller based on mutual agreement (willing seller; willing buyer basis).

2.7.4 Procedures for Expropriation

Organic law on expropriation stipulates and provides for public sensitization on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. In addition to sensitization, 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. 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 (Cell level, sector, district or National level) takes a decision to approve the project within a period of 15 days.

The application for expropriation should have relevant information about the project, including description, the justification that the project is aimed at the public interest, the Land Use Master Plan for the land area on which the project shall be implemented, documentation indicating that the project does not have negative impacts on environment (or that the impact is mitigated by the project) as well as proof confirming the availability of funds to fully cover compensation costs. The Land Use Master Plan should be referred and a survey conducted in order to get a comprehensive description of the activities/ items on that land as well as the list of beneficiaries of activities on that land. After the survey process is completed and approved by ECAATP coordination, parties must sign a contract detailing the objective of expropriation, the value of compensation and the payment method and schedule.

The contract serves as a documentary evidence of the full consent of all parties to the rights and obligations as well as procedures enshrined therein. They bind the parties to it and the contractual provisions become the law between the parties.

The final decision is normally communicated publicly to the population by the relevant Land Commission. The decision is also normally posted in the public offices where the land at issue is located as well as on radio Rwanda and in State newspapers. As such, this is intended to inform the concerned parties and it is normally done within 30 days after the decision has been made (Article 13 of the Expropriation Law). Section 2 of the expropriation law on procedures, ECAATP must show how the sub projects fits into the master plan of the land in question.

2.7.5 Complaints Procedures and Redress

a) Complaints procedures

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

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

b) Grievance Redress mechanisms

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

b.1) Grievance Redress by local administration

The subproject Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) composed of representatives from the participating District, RAB/ECAATP, and Contractor as well as affected communities (including the women representative) will be created to supervise the safeguards compliance throughout the project implementation period and resolve related issues/ conflicts. This committee will ensure that all affected people are fully informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress, and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time.

All grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the site GRC and resolved in coordination with the District Administration.

b.2) Grievances resolution by Court

It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The cell and Sector Executive secretary is the focal person to lead the Grievance resolution process at the Cell or Sector level. The unsolved grievance at the Sector level can be referred to the District level.

If the grievance is not resolved in this way, ie the counter-assessment report is not accepted by expropriator and the person to be expropriated is not satisfied with the decision, he/she can refer the matter to the competent court within 15 days from the day he/she appends his/her signature to the minutes indicating the points of disagreements (Article 34 of the expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015). Local courts should be used. If not resolved then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints.

CHAPTER THREE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, LAND TENURE SYSTEMS AND PROVISIONS

3.1 Population and economy

Rwanda is classified among the poorest and densely populated countries of the world. The 2012 National Population census provision places Rwanda's population at 11,055,976 with a density 408 inhabitants/km². The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per inhabitant in 2011 is estimated to 1,284 \$ US compared with 1,100 \$ US in 2010.

Historically, from 2000 until 2010, Rwanda's average quarterly GDP growth was 8.48 % reaching an historical high of 13.80 % in June of 2008 and a record low of 2.20 % in December of 2003. The Rwandan economy is based mostly on subsistence farming. An estimated 80 % of the population occupied in agriculture. Agriculture comprised an estimated 42.1 % of GDP in 2010 while industrial sector contributed 14.3 % of GDP in 2010. The service sector rebounded in 2010, becoming the country's largest sector by economic output and contributing 43.6 % of the country's GDP. Key contributors include banking and finance, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage, communication, insurance, real estate, business services and public administration including education and health.

3.2 Social-economic information

During public consultation meetings, five districts from the 3 topographic regions of Rwanda were identified as potential project areas. These include Gisagara, Huye and Nyanza Districts for middle land areas, Gatsibo District for lowland area and Nyabihu for highlands. The section below presents the socioeconomic profile of these Districts.

3.2.1 Gisagara District

Gisagara district is located in the southern Province of Rwanda and is divided into 13 sectors: Gikonko, Gishubi, Kansi, Kibilizi, Kigembe, Mamba, Muganza, Mugombwa, Mukindo, Musha, Ndora, Nyanza and Save. The District has a total area of 680Km² (260 sq mi) and its population is 322,506.

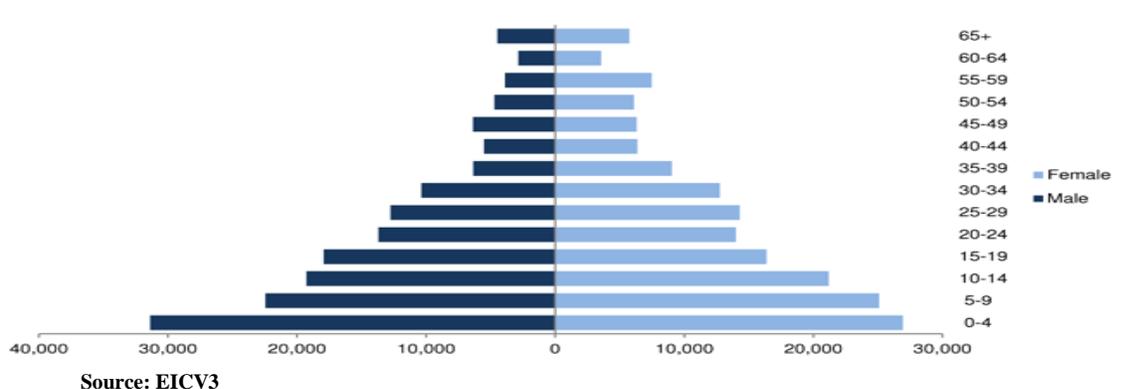


Figure 1: Distribution of population in Gisagara by age groups and sex

The average size of the household in Gisagara district is 4.6, which is below the National average. Gisagara ranks among the nine districts with lower average sizes of household, the lowest country-wide being Ruhango.

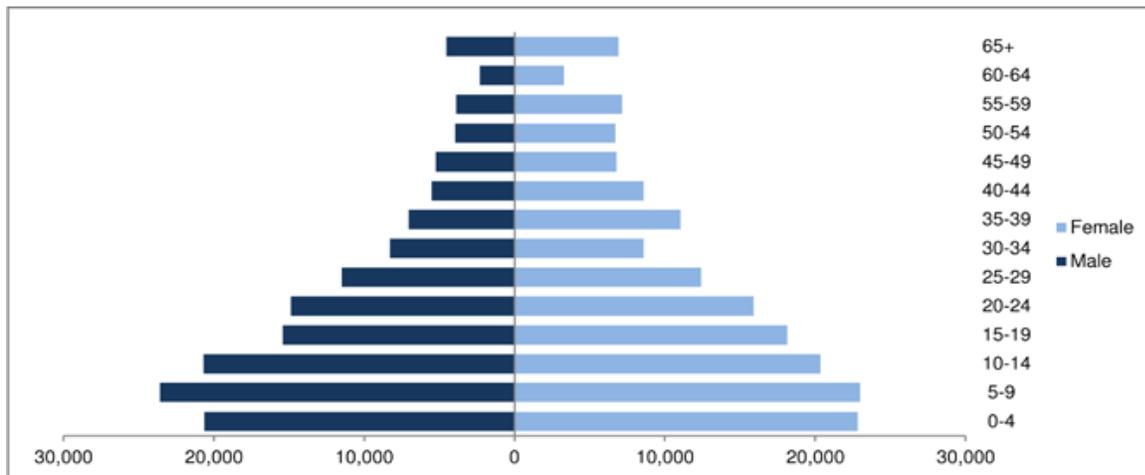
Gisagara district is one of the districts with a high percentage of extreme poverty (32%) and poor² (27%) population categories (compared to 21% and 24% respectively at the national level); 59% of its population is identified as poor. The overall employment rate is 87% of the resident population aged 16 years and above in Gisagara district, the unemployment rate being 0.2% and the economic inactivity rate 12.9%. Gisagara district is ranked 17th out of the 30 districts in terms of its employment rate. For comparison, the national average employment rate is 84%, the unemployment rate is 0.9% and the economic inactivity rate is 15%.

Most people aged 16 and above in Gisagara are *independent farmers* with 71%. The second ranking job is *wage farmer* with 17%. At national level, independent farmers represent 62%, wage non-farmers 17%, and wage farmers and independent non-farmers (i.e. business) 10% respectively. The household income is driven by agriculture income (53%), followed by wages (22%) and rents (8%).

The percentage of land that has been reported as protected against soil erosion in Gisagara district is 78.2%. For comparison, Nyabihu has the highest (94.1%) among all districts. 9.2 % of people in Gisagara are classified as vulnerable (children under five years old, elderly people aged 60 and over, and people with disabilities).

3.2.2 Huye District

Huye district is located in the southern District of Rwanda; the population of Huye district is 319,000.



Source: EICV3

Figure 2. Distribution of population in Huye by age groups and sex

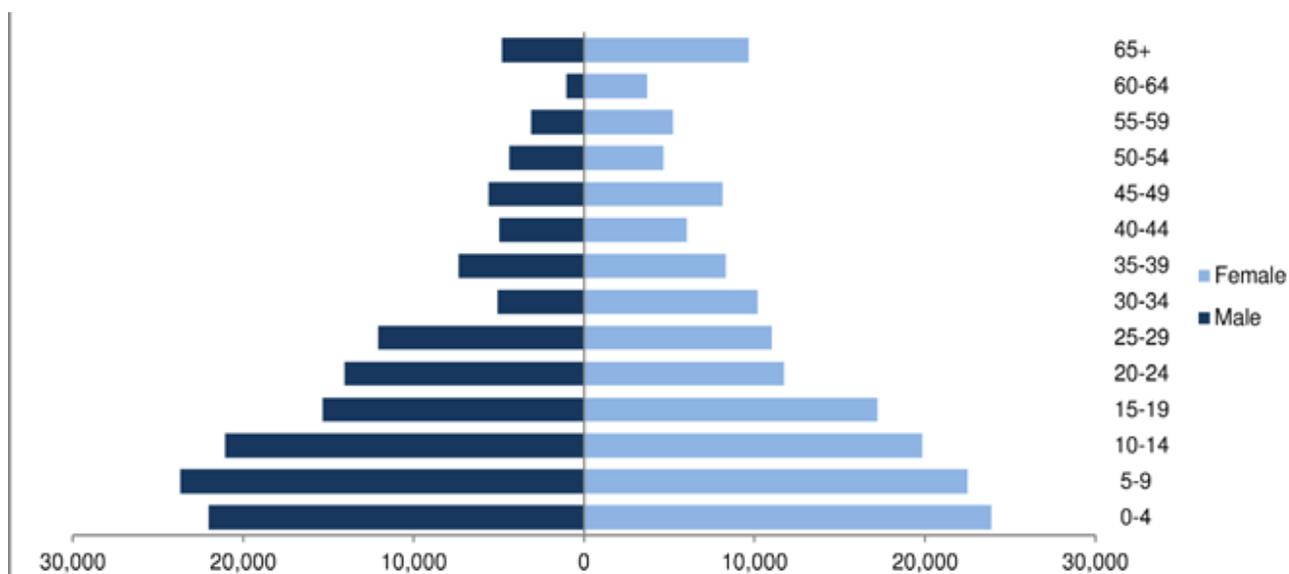
The average size of the household in Huye district is below the national average household size. It is about five persons per household (4.6). Huye thereby ranks below the national average household size. About 53% of the population in Huye district is identified as non-poor, 21.4% as poor (excluding extreme-poor) and a further 25.2% as extreme-poor. Huye ranks sixteen among all districts, with a high percentage of extreme poverty.

The overall employment rate is 80% of the resident population aged 16 years and above in Huye district; the unemployment rate is 0.6% and the economic inactivity rate is 19%. Huye district is ranked six last of all districts by employment rate. The household income is driven by agriculture income (48%), followed by wage income (28%), rents (9%), business income (8%) and private transfers (6%).

The mean size of land cultivated per household in Huye district is 0.41 ha. Huye district is also among the districts that have a high percentage of cultivating households (90%) that cultivate under 0.9 ha of land. Around 78% of cultivated land nationally is reported as being protected against erosion, with Kigali City having the lowest percentage and Southern Province having the highest.

3.2.3 Nyanza District

Nyanza district is located in the southern District of Rwanda and is divided into 10 sectors. Its population is 323,719. The population of Nyanza district is predominantly female; 166,069 are women corresponding to 51.3 % of the total population.



Source: EICV3

Figure 3: Distribution of population in Nyanza by age groups and sex

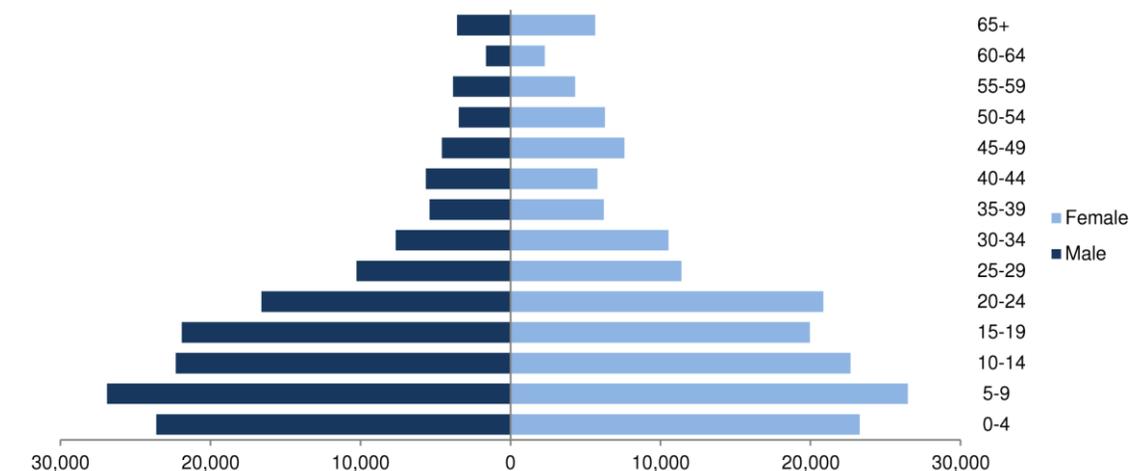
The average size of the household in Nyanza district is below the national average household size. It is about five persons per household (4.6). Around half (50%) of the population in Nyanza district is identified as non-poor, with the other 50% consisting of 22% who are poor and another 28% extremely poor. Compared with the other districts of Southern Province by levels of non-poor, Nyanza is in third place after Huye (53.4%) and Kamonyi (53.3%). It ranks 11th least poor among all districts.

The overall employment rate is 82% of the resident population aged 16 years and above in Nyanza district, the unemployment rate is 0.4% and the economic inactivity rate is 17.4%. Most people aged 16 years and above in Nyanza are independent farmers, with 71% having this as their main occupation; Household income is driven by agriculture income (53%).

The mean size of land cultivated per household in Nyanza district is 0.52 ha. The percentage of land that has been reported as protected against soil erosion in Nyanza district is 83.5%.

3.2.4 Nyabihu District

Nyabihu district is located in the western province of Rwanda. The total population of Nyabihu district is 330,000.



Source: EICV3

Figure 4: Distribution of population in Nyabihu by age groups and sex

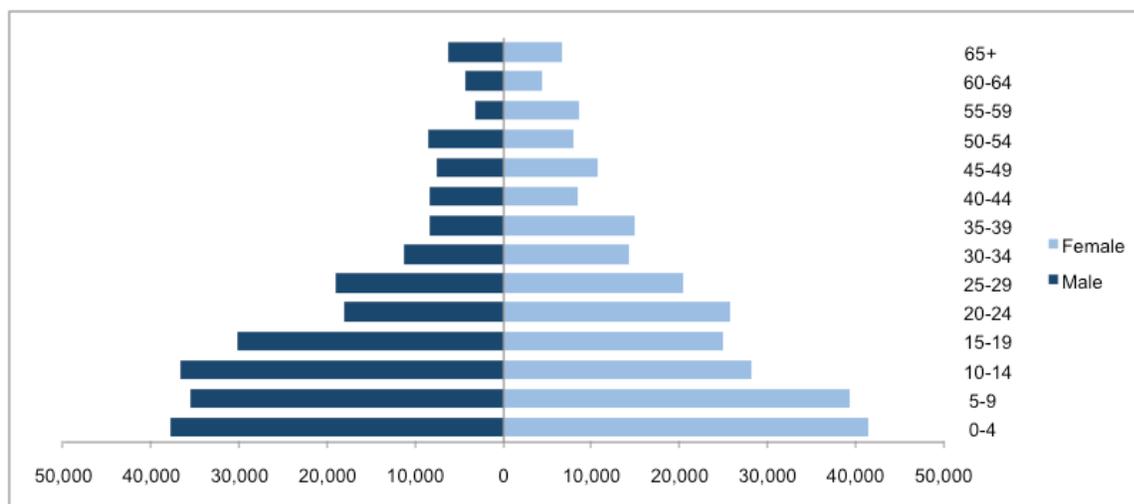
The average size of the household for Nyabihu district is similar to the national average (4.8). Nyabihu district is among the districts which have the lowest percentages of extremely poor and poor population categories. It has 28.6% of extremely poor and poor people.

In Nyabihu district, the overall employment rate is 82% of the resident population aged 16 years and above, and the economic inactivity rate is 17.9%. The household income is driven by agriculture (43%), followed by wage income (25.7%) and business income (12.4%). The smallest contributor to household income in Nyabihu district is rent (5.6%).

For Nyabihu district, the mean size of land cultivated per household is 0.46 hectare. The mean size of land cultivated per household at national level is 0.5 ha. The percentage of land that has been reported as protected against soil erosion in Nyabihu district is 94.1% and this is the highest value reported nationwide.

3.2.5 Gatsibo District

Gatsibo District is located in the Eastern province of the country. The estimated total population on of Gatsibo district as provided by EICV3 survey results in 2010–11 is 491,000. This represents 19% of the total population of Eastern Province and 5% of the total population of Rwanda.



Source: EICV3

Figure 5: Distribution of population in Gatsibo by age groups and sex

Only about 57% of the population in Gatsibo district is identified as non-poor; 24% are poor (excluding extreme-poor) and 18% extreme-poor.

The overall employment rate is 84.3% of the resident population aged 16 years and above in Gatsibo district; the unemployment rate is 0.1% and the economic inactivity rate is 15.7%. The household income is driven by agriculture (60%), followed by wage income (16%) and business income (8%). The smallest contributor to household income in Gatsibo district is public transfers' income (2%)

The mean size of land cultivated per household in Gatsibo district is 0.76 ha and 68% of households of Gatsibo cultivate under 0.9 ha of land. The percentage of land that has been reported as protected against soil erosion in Gatsibo district is 76.4%.

3.3 LAND TENURE SYSTEMS AND PROVISIONS IN RWANDA

3.3.1 Land use

Agriculture is the most important sector of the Rwandan economy with a contribution of 33% to the GDP and contributes 25% of export revenue. Coffee and tea are the main export crops, with about 62 and 60 million US\$ of export revenue in 2014. The agriculture production system is based on small family subsistence farms whose production is consumed by the owners at more than 80%. Seven (7) main crops, namely banana, bean, sweet potato, cassava, Irish potatoes, sorghum and maize, of which the first five are present in 90% of production units and constitute the common basis for all the regions of Rwanda.

In the potential ECAATP represented Districts, 87% and 83.4% of the population in the districts of Gisagara and Gatsibo are respectively engaged in extensive agriculture.

Table 4: Yield of main crops by District for 2017 B Season (kg/ha)

Crop	Nyanza	Gisagara	Huye	Nyabihu	Gatsibo
Maize	1,263	713	833	842	1,389
Sorghum	1,124	611	920	-	1,152
Paddy rice	2,192	2,839	3,124	-	3,576
Wheat	-	-	-	1,329	1,272
Cassava	3,909	3,795	2,216	4,512	2,925
Sweet potatoes	5,664	4,779	5,056	4,869	5,512
Irish potatoes	1,670	2,780	1,302	12,876	3,650
Yams & Taro	5,233	2,151	1,453	8,941	2,525
Cooking Banana	4,108	2,489	1,802	4,684	3,684
Dessert banana	3,793	2,214	1,270	2,286	2,868
Banana for beer	6,035	2,352	1,384	1,954	2,590
Climbing bean	2,215	1,781	2,100	1,545	2,173
Peas	798	690	937	779	426
Ground nuts	513	436	487	-	511
Soya beans	324	358	522	486	556
Vegetables	15,706	5,123	3,162	12,598	13,637
Fruits	2,135	4,114	-	751	2,401

Source: GoR, 2017 Seasonal agricultural Survey- Season B

In addition to agricultural activities, most farmers in Rwanda raise livestock. The national average milk production is 1litre / cow/ day for 180 days of lactation (MINAGRI, 2001). The pastures mainly consist of family fallows and marginal lands considered as inappropriate to agriculture, such as the undergrowth. The demographic pressure progressively leads to the semi intensification and intensification of fodder resources used to feed animals. MINAGRI (2006) showed that the number of cows nationally increased by 60 % between 2000 and 2005.

The number of goats increased by 67 %, sheep by 195 %, pigs by 93 %, poultry by 44 % and rabbits by 67 %. The limited subsisting pastoral areas are used inefficiently, because farmers do not master the rotative management of pastures, resulting in overgrazing and overexploitation caused by trampling, degradation and reduction of vegetation cover.

Table 5: Land cover in Rwanda

Land Cover Types	% of the total
Potential Arable Land (Actual land under agriculture)	61
Wetlands	10
Forests	10
Water bodies (lakes and rivers)	6
Protected areas (parks)	8
Settlement and other infrastructure	5

Source: MINIRENA (2010)

3.3.2 Land tenure systems

Generally, there are two types of formal land tenure: full ownership and long term leasehold.

Article 7 of the law formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized the District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees. However in doing so all types of land tenure must be in compliance with the designated land use and environmental protection measures as outlined in the Land Use Master Plan.

3.3.3 Categories of land in Rwanda

Land in Rwanda is divided into two categories; either urban or rural land. Urban lands are defined as lands confined within the legal boundaries of towns and municipalities as well as lands in suburbs and collective settlements of towns and municipalities. Any other land is rural land. Land ownership is divided into the following categories: individual owned lands and State lands (whether urban or rural).

Article 10 provides that individual land is comprised of land acquired through custom, written law, acquisition from competent authorities, purchase, gift, exchange and sharing. State lands are further categorized into two sub-categories: public domains and private State owned lands (Articles 12 and 13). State land for public domain comprises land reserved for public use, for use by organs of state services or for environmental protection.

CHAPTER FOUR: ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND DISPLACEMENT

This chapter sets out eligibility criteria, which is significant to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and compensation benefits, and to discourage inflow of ineligible people.

4.1 Principles

The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location or not. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

OP 4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility:

- a) Those who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law.
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from before the cut of date, but are recognized under World Bank OP4.12.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above will receive compensation for both land and assets on the land and other resettlement assistance in accordance with the Project. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF only if they occupy the project areas prior to a cut-off date established by the ECAATP in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and acceptable to the World Bank.

Persons who encroach on the area after the *cut-off date* are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

The establishment of a cutoff date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. It should be noted that the cutoff date should be determined before the census is conducted and agreed upon by all the stakeholders especially the PAPs.

4.2 Estimation of number and categories of affected people

Referring to the project activities mentioned in Chapter One under project description, there will be no PAPs to be displaced or relocated; the definite numbers of PAPs to be affected are also not known at this stage of project preparation. The exact number of persons that will be affected by the project will be determined through an elaborate census while preparing the Resettlement Action Plans for the respective project sites identified. However, income loss is anticipated for PAPs who will lose an agricultural season due to execution of land husbandry works.

Before the implementation of ECAATP, a screening assessment will be carried out by RAB/ ECAAT safeguards staff to identify the PAPs who will lose an agricultural season hence leading to income loss. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will therefore be prepared for each site with the guidelines conveyed in this RPF.

This screening is expected to take place right after MINAGRI/RAB and other stakeholders have agreed on the particular project sites under ECAATP implementation.

4.3 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

The compensation implementation will entail taking special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as female headed households, aged people, disabled persons and the poor. PAPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre project standards. All PAPs, vulnerable groups inclusive, will be employed and paid for works executed. In addition to cash for work, agricultural input (lime, compost) will be provided for the first season after LH works. They will also be facilitated to get cows through One Cow per Family Program (Girinka program). They will be trained and encouraged to create small income generating projects which the Project will financially support. Deep discussions with vulnerable PAPs will be done to identify projects and required training for their smooth running.

4.4 Types of Compensation

Civil works planned under ECAATP include land husbandry and laboratory construction. The laboratory construction will be done on government land and no compensation will be therefore be required. The Land Husbandry works will not lead to physical or economic displacement but rather to income loss for some farmers within a particular cropping season. In this regards, cash for works, provision and agricultural inputs (lime, compost for the first season) and good varieties of tree and grass species for the protection of infrastructure made and replacement of those affected, other source of income are among the compensation measures.

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through any other form agreed to between the expropriator and PAP. For payment of compensation in kind, the timing and alternative locations will have to be decided and agreed upon.

Table 6: Types of compensation

Type of Compensation	Description
In – Kind Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Compensation of affected community assets like water points. The project will provide building materials, transport and labor costs and reconstruct the affected community asset for all users. (ii) Good varieties of tree, fruit inclusive, and grass will be provided to replace trees likely to be affected by land husbandry works and to protect constructed LH structures.
Cash for work payments	<p>It is expected that some farmers will miss one cropping season due to land husbandry works, thus losing income for that particular season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Those farmers, together with other job seekers, will be employed in land husbandry works (terracing, tree nursery, tree/ grass planting, etc) to restore the income loss. (ii) They will also be capacitated on other sources of income like compost making, to recover the loss. (iii) Land likely to be acquired for laboratory construction is public and no compensation required
Economic Rehabilitation Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Capacity building of PAPs on small income generating projects; (ii) Provision of assistance to facilitate reestablishment of livelihood activities such as provision of seedlings and agricultural inputs (iii) Creation of income generating activities like compost making, etc.
Additional assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Encouraging PAPs to harvest their crops and mobilize PAPs for discouraging perennial crops within the area delineated for LH works (ii) Facilitation/ advocacy on government social protection support to vulnerable groups.

4.5 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix is given in the Table below and will form the basis for (resettlement planning through the preparation of RAPs and) compensation of project affected people.

Table 7: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement
Loss of land	Farmer/Title holder, and Tenant/Lease holder	<p>Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value if less than 20% of land holding affected land remains economically viable.</p> <p>If greater than 20% of land holding lost land doesn't not remain economically viable, Land for land replacement will be conducted where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice.</p> <p>All compensation of land will be at replacement value</p>
	Government	Land to be taken during construction of laboratories is public land and will hence not be compensated for.
Loss of trees	Farmer/Title holder, and Tenant/Lease holder	- Trees for trees replacement
	Vulnerable	- Employment in set ups of tree nurseries (The trees will be used for replacement of the lost trees)
Loss of perennial crops	Farmer/Title holder and Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs are mobilized and encouraged to harvest their crops before start of works (Works start 6months after the agreed cutoff date) - Provision of capacity on other sources of income (ie Making compost) - Employment in land husbandry works
Loss of community assets and structures	Users of the structure (such as water points, etc) likely to be affected by land husbandry works	- In kind compensation for the entire structures to be affected
Loss of income due to LH works	Farmer/tenant. Licensees, Lessees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment in land husbandry works - Provision of agricultural inputs(compost and lime)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of tree and grass species - Provision and Capacity building of other income generating sources (ie Making compost)
	Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vulnerable are employed in softer works like establishment of tree nurseries, etc
Loss of physical cultural resources (PCRs)	Beneficiaries of the PCRs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide assistance with relocation, and cover all the costs of moving the PCRs where needed

4.6 Methods of asset evaluation

ECAATP investments will be mostly in rural areas. Assets likely to be affected will be valued and compensated for according to the following guidelines and as appropriate for each site:

- ✓ ECAATP will compensate for assets and investments according to the provisions of the resettlement plan (cash for works, supply of agricultural inputs, tree seedlings, etc).
- ✓ Eligibility for compensation will not be valid for new persons occupying/using the project sites after the cut-off date, in accordance with this policy.
- ✓ PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their crops and discouraged to plant perennial crops in the project areas.

4.7 Valuation of Assets and National Law

According to Rwandan Expropriation Law, any expropriated assets are to be ‘justly’ compensated with valuation undertaken by an independent valuer. This RPF provides the basic principles for the valuation of affected assets. The ECAATP in Rwanda through an independent valuer’s assessment will need to determine appropriate unit cost rates for each location. During the consultation with the PAPs, the Social Safeguard Specialist will outline the available options and their advantages to PAPs to assist them to make informed decisions.

4.7.1 Valuation methods

There are several methods that can be used for the valuation of affected assets. These are described below:

a) Replacement Cost Approach

The replacement cost approach is based on the premise that the costs of replacing productive assets is based on damages caused by subproject operations. These costs are taken as a minimum estimate of the value of measures that will reduce the damage or improve on on-site management practices and thereby prevent damage. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The OP 4.12 requires compensation at full replacement cost.

For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms such as access to water sources, public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas, attempts will be made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement will be adopted. The approach will involve direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs.

b) Gross Current Replacement Cost

Gross Current Replacement Cost (GCRC) is defined as the estimated cost of erecting a new building having the same gross external area as that of the existing one, with the same site works and services and on a similar piece of land.

c) Other methods

Rates from Contractors: When rate schedules do not exist or are out of date, recent quotations by contractors for similar types of construction in the vicinity of the project can be used for calculating replacement costs. In projects offering the options of cash compensation or alternative accommodation, the construction cost estimates for alternative accommodation could be used for calculating cash compensation payable. During the implementation of this RPF, the replacement cost approach will be used in all project sites because it fully meets the requirements of the WB policy on involuntary resettlements (OP 4.12).

4.8 Calculating compensation for assets

The following methods of calculation should be adopted for the preparation of the aforementioned standardized asset valuation tables and/or the application of specific case by case valuations in the case of projects that have significant impacts.

4.8.1 Compensation for Crops and Trees

PAPs will be permitted, where possible, to harvest their produce before loss of asset. In order to ensure that this is possible and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned for.

In the event that trees cannot be harvested within the project life and interfere with planned LH works, compensation for loss of trees including value of fruit trees will be provided as follows:

- Provision of good quality seed or seedlings appropriate for the resettled areas, fruit tree materials inclusive and planting
- Cash for work in land husbandry works
- Capacity building on tree maintenance

4.8.2 Compensation for Community Assets

In all cases, these will be provided in kind and new facilities will be provided even if there are existing facilities at the new locations.

4.8.3 Compensation for Sites with cultural and religious interests

The World Bank's Safeguards policy OP/BP 4.11 does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property. Sacred and genocide memorial sites include but not restricted only to; museums, altars, initiation centers, ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries. It includes other such sites or places/features that are accepted by local laws (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities/homesteads, the use of sacred/religious sites or any other site with cultural interests under ECAATP is not permitted.

CHAPTER FIVE: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

Project stakeholder consultation is a vital component of the RPF process. The consultation process focuses on providing information on the proposed project in a manner that can be understood and interpreted by the relevant audience, seeking comment on key issues and concerns, sourcing accurate information, identifying potential impacts and offering the opportunity for alternatives or objections to be raised by the potentially affected parties; nongovernmental organizations, members of the public and other stakeholders.

Consultation has also been found to develop a sense of stakeholder ownership of the project and the realization that their concerns are taken seriously, and that the issues they raise, if relevant, will be addressed in the RPF process and will be considered during project design refinement.

5.1 Public consultation

Consultation with the project stakeholders began during the Scoping phase continued throughout the entire RPF process and will continue into the construction and operational phase of ECAATP.

Consultations with the represented districts administration and PAPs representatives were organized in the represented Districts. The meetings were conducted in Kinyarwanda.

Consultation meetings engaged representatives of affected people in the community, Stakeholders and District authorities (Vice-Mayor or his representative in certain Districts, Agronomists, District Executive secretary, Environmental officer, etc). The PAPs representatives were invited from the local farmers' organizations, private sector, civil society and other community opinion leaders.

In total, about 405 people (293 Men and 114 Women) from 5 Districts were consulted between December 2017 and January 2018. The consultations and meetings discussed the scope of the project, the impacts that are expected to arise, the mitigation measures in place etc. The attendance lists, minutes and photos with the consulted people are presented in Annex 6, 7, 8 and 9.

All the consulted categories are in favor of the project and perceive it as a possibility of increasing economic activity in the area through creation of Jobs; and in improved soil conservation measures that will boost agricultural productivity.

5.1.1 Consultations with Stakeholders

Consultations with key stakeholders are a continuous process that was carried out through the preparation of this project and will continue through the construction and operational phases of the project.

The exercise identified all the stakeholders within and in the surrounding area including local community, local authorities, civil society, Government Ministries and agencies and private sector. These consultations assisted the participants to understand the local conditions, different NGOs and institutions doing similar projects within the sites as well as the existing traditional methods used by the communities.

The stakeholder's consultation meetings also helped in highlighting the socio-economic and environment concerns and impacts that could arise from the project which was significant in coming up with appropriate mitigation measures.

5.1.2 Consultation with affected people

The affected people have a right to be informed, consulted and involved in the activities that will affect their livelihoods. The exact number of directly affected people in ECAATP is yet to be determined; this is because the specific locations and sites have not been identified yet. Nevertheless, indirectly affected people in the represented Districts were represented by community leaders and local leaders and several consultation meetings conducted.

During consultation with the affected people, the project and district staff explained the scope and objective of the upcoming project and were also explained that the negative impacts anticipated are minor. Some of the things discussed include the concerns to the public, compensation procedures including a proposed and effective grievance redress mechanism, generation of income, gender inclusion and participation.

Affected people were allowed to give their feedback and their suggestions were documented and will be taken into account during the project design and implementation.

The benefits of the consultation meetings include among others;

- Early involvement of the affected people
- Improved community understanding of the project scope and objectives
- Promised safeguards compliance through increased ownership
- Enhancement of decision making by the project decision makers

Below, are some photos from several consultation meetings



Public consultation with PAPs in Nyanza Public Consultation with District officers in Nyabihu



Public Consultation in Gatsibo



Public Consultation in Gisagara and Huye

In regards to resettlement concerns, consultation meetings revealed that all expected negative impacts, will be addressed during identified project’s RAP preparation.

The key recommendations drawn from consultation meetings are as follows:

- Continued engagement of the PAPs, Local leaders and stakeholders
- The type compensation agreed upon between the expropriator and the PAP should consider updated market prices;
- Affected persons and local communities will be given priority in recruitment of manpower and technical staff.
- Create strategies for effective communication among all the concerned parties

The table below highlights the key outcome of the meetings

Table 8: Key outcomes of the consultation meetings

ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
Timely availability of funds for compensation	There is no financial compensation planned for. Only employment, supply of agricultural inputs and seedlings are compensation measures to restore loss of income expected during civil works.
Roles of the District in implementation safeguards tools	The Districts will closely work with RAB/ECAATP for RPF and RAP implementation
Expected risks and negative effects of the Project to the local communities.	<p>This is a Category B project, its impacts are manageable and include among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of perennial crops - Loss of income, -air pollution by dust -Noise pollution from labor -Communicable diseases -Child labor <p>The following are responses to issues raised by participants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Loss of crops</i>: PAPs will be mobilized and encouraged to harvest their crops before start of works where feasible; however where it is not, crops, especially tree crops, the in

	<p>kind compensation will be done. Good quality tree seedlings, fruit inclusive, will be planted and maintained to replace the affected trees.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <i>Loss of income:</i> The lost income from missing a single agriculture season will be restored through employment in land husbandry works and provision of capacity on other sources of income (ie Making compost which will be bought by the project or other users) 3. <i>Air pollution from dust during construction activities:</i> The participants were informed that the contractor will be requested to provide respiratory masks workers whenever dust emissions from LH works become severe. 4. <i>Noise pollution from labor:</i> The participants were assured that the contractor will be requested to work in the given hours (7am-5pm) to avoid noise pollution caused by manpower, moving vehicles and equipment. 5. <i>Communicable diseases:</i> There shall be sensitization and awareness campaigns on the prevention and treatment of communicable diseases like HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, etc. 6. <i>Child labor:</i> Sensitization on prevention of child labor within the site. The contractor will also be asked to check national Identity cards before recruitment to ensure that people below 18yrs are not employed. Awareness programs on child protection through close collaboration with existing Child protection Committees within the community and capacity building for those committees will also be done.
<p>Mitigation measures to potential risks and adverse project impacts to local community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assistance to resettled PAPs, including the vulnerable PAPs -Appropriate mitigation measures taken for pollution and health safety control, erosion control -Employment PAPs in ECAATP implementation works - Provision of seedlings and agricultural inputs - Capacity building
<p>Anticipated benefits likely to be occurred from the project for stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased income for all employed personnel that will be recruited in the civil works -Soil erosion control - Overall agricultural productivity from improved soil fertility -Access to regional even international market by selling their products. -Capacity building
<p>Information regarding grievance redress mechanisms.</p>	<p>-Grievance redress mechanism strategies will be put in place, including grievance redress committees that will be voted and close to the affected people</p>
<p>Employment Opportunities for PAPs during civil works</p>	<p>The local people were promised to be given priority during recruitment</p>

Engagement of the vulnerable	The project will engage all people; Vulnerable People will be employed in Tree nurseries that will be used during forest rehabilitation and in creation of check dams.
Soil erosion and landslides	In ESIA studies, measures for soil erosion control and landslides will be provided and will be fully observed.

CHAPTER SIX: PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The ECAATP implementation activities in Rwanda will be implemented in three (3) different landscapes across the country where about 6300 ha of land is planned to be treated with land husbandry practices. Following the completion of the compilation, production and approval of specific project identified sites; in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, a consultative and participatory process for preparing an abbreviated RAP (ARAP) will be stated, as follows:

- The socio economic assessment will be conducted on the project affected communities, including demographic, income and poverty index data of the affected households/persons, land size owned, vulnerability, access to social services (education, health, water, and credit facility etc.), preferred options for compensation, length of residence in the area, livelihoods and income etc. The baseline information gathered on each affected person or household shall be used when monitoring and evaluating the project impacts.
- An environmental and socio economic assessment of the subproject impacted areas will be carried out to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts.
- Assessment will be carried out to ascertain and monitor the impact of resettlement on the PAPs.

Before any sub-project activity that causes loss of any property is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the resettlement policy framework. For activities involving restriction to access or loss of business, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. Taking related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

The measures to ensure compliance with this RPF will be included in the ARAPs that will be prepared for each site involving resettlement or compensation. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement and compensation Committee and the PAPs. These include the target dates for start and completion of civil works, timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, and dates of possession of land that PAPs are using. The screening process must ensure that ARAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy.

6.2 Preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

When a sub-project is expected to cause physical or economic displacement, a RAP must be prepared by the Consultant hired by the Project. This will be approved by the Project and World Bank. The implementation of ECAATP will require the preparation of ARAP since the social impacts are very minimal. The ARAP will include the following information:

6.2.1 Screening

Screening will identify the land/ areas that may result in resettlement impacts. Sub-project screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under ECAATP and to provide adequate measures to address them. It also ensures that the avoidance or minimization of resettlement is key sub-project selection criterion. The screening process will ensure that subprojects presented for ECAATP funding complies with the requirements of WB OP 4.12 and Rwandan Laws.

The process of screening will be undertaken in consultation with the PAPs to ensure that it takes all their considerations into account, and that all potential impacts are identified.

6.2.2 Socio and Economic baseline Survey

To enable identify the numbers and socio-economic impact of PAP, a socioeconomic survey should be conducted. This should include quantitative household survey of the project affected persons or households. The objective of the quantitative household survey will be to generate a baseline description of pertinent demographic and social characteristics of the affected households. The target population for the quantitative household survey will be those affected persons within the project area.

The socio-economic survey will be initiated by the Project with the use of the sample socio-economic survey presented in the Annex 3.

6.2.3 Census of PAPs

A full census of the PAPs will be undertaken to determine the population of those affected and displaced. The methodology will encompass all people adversely affected by the project, regardless of their legal status – landowner, holder of land rights, tenant, and illegal squatter – or whether they are actually living on an affected site at the time of the census. The lack of land title does not disqualify people from resettlement assistance. Private landowners and holders of rights to land as well as any person currently occupying public or private land for shelter, business purposes or other sources of livelihood (caretakers, squatters) should be included in the census.

The census will serve five important and interrelated functions:

- Establishing a list of legitimate beneficiaries before the subproject's onset that counters spurious claims from those moving into the project area solely in anticipation of benefits,
- Provide indicators for monitoring and evaluation;
- Provide initial information on the scale of resettlement to be undertaken
- Laying a framework for subsequent socio-economic research needed to establish fair compensation rates and to design, monitor and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions.

It is advisable that an independent consultant will need to be contracted to undertake the census, under close supervision of the Project and District authorities.

6.2.4 Preparation of Asset Inventory

A selected and trained field team shall visit the project area to carry out an asset valuation survey. The team, led by Valuer certified by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV) should include owner of the affected asset (ie land or property incorporated on land), representative of local administrative entities (mostly village leader or his representative) and representative of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and representative of the implementing agency. During the survey, each asset should be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the approach described above. The values of each asset should then be recorded in a register and shown to the affected person for agreement. The register will be signed and a copy given on spot to the affected person. The implementing agency will keep all copies of the documentation of the whole process. The documents will be referred to during monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities.

The ARAP implementing team shall consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and these will include among others the following:

- ✓ Written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land, received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor;
- ✓ A document or statement of local administrative entities indicating rights of the expropriated person on the land;
- ✓ A document or testimony of the neighbors confirming the ownership of the land;
- ✓ A court certificate.

Photographs of the eligible PAPs will be attached to each PAPs file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries of the project are compensated.

6.2.5 Preparation of ARAP Report

Following the socio-economic census and identification of affected people, an ARAP will be developed by the Consultant under the Project supervision. It will be prepared in consultation with affected parties, particularly in relation to the cut-off date for eligibility, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, methods of valuation, compensation payments, potential assistance and timeframes. The annex 1B gives the minimum requirements of the ARAP as outlined in OP4.12.

6.2.6 Implementation of ARAP

During ARAP implementation, a number of Government institutions will play a key role. MINAGRI/RAB, MINILAF, RLMUA and Districts are the main institutions. As stated above, the implementation of the ARAPs will be the responsibility of the RAB/SPIU and local authorities in each sub-project location and will be led by the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee created for each site.

This committee will be composed of the Vice Mayor in charge of economic affairs as Chair or his representative, the RAB/SPIU safeguards staff as Secretary, District land valuator, Social protection and representatives of affected Sectors and PAPs. Its role is to follow up on the expropriation process (from assets inventory and valuation to compensation payment) and livelihood restoration program.

The presence of the District is to provide political and administrative support for the ARAP implementation while MINAGRI through RAB/SPIU ECAATP will provide funds for compensation payment. National level institutions will ensure that there is compliance with the RPF and national and WB legislations, and that information is available and consolidated in one place for the overall ECAATP project monitoring.

6.2.7 Review and Submission to Project Authorities

After the completion of the ARAP for a specific site, the Consultant must submit the report to the Project for review and approval. Once the report is approved by RAB/SPIU ECAATP, it should be sent to the World Bank for final review and clearance.

6.2.8 Public Consultation and engagement

Public consultation and participation by the affected communities and individuals is an essential element of the compensation and resettlement process. Throughout the process, and particularly during screening, all stakeholders must be adequately consulted and involved.

6.2.9 Public awareness and information dissemination

It is necessary that every affected person and stakeholder must become fully aware of the relevant project information including what is required for them. In this regard, concerned people will be given copies of the relevant documents and be informed accordingly. This information will be disseminated through copies in Sectors and cells offices; and also through several trainings which will be conducted by the project with local leaders and Grievance committees.

6.3 Mechanism for consultations and public participation

Public consultation and participation for the affected communities and individuals is an essential element of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process. Consultations will engage the affected and concerned people in relation to project identification, preparation, planning, implementing and monitoring and evaluation.

The consultations must take into consideration all groups in affected communities (opinion leaders, youth, vulnerable, farmers, etc) and gender aspects. The communication through local leaders (Executive Secretaries of concerned Sectors and Cells as well as village leaders) and leaders of each community group (eg local women's council, youth's council, farmers' organizations like cooperative, etc) should be used to inform and invite the PAHs to the planned consultation meeting. The communiqué should be as specific as possible (ie indicating who, when and why is needed). The Issues raised will be responded to and feedback given will be recorded and incorporated into the project documents. All consultations will be documented in the ARAP, in terms of its location, time and list of participants (gender aggregated). These are some of the areas looked into during consultation meetings.

- Alternative project design
- Assessment of project impacts
- Resettlement strategy
- Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements
- Choice of resettlement sites and timing of relocation

- Development of opportunities and initiatives
- Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes
- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for implementing corrective actions

6.3.1 Overview

The involvement of involuntary resettled persons and hosts in planning prior to the move is critical and initial resistance to the idea of involuntary resettlement is expected. To obtain cooperation, participation and feedback, the resettled persons and hosts will be systematically informed and consulted during preparation of the resettlement plan about their options and rights. They will also be able to choose from a number of acceptable resettlement alternatives. Particular attention will be given to vulnerable groups such as the landless, and women to ensure that they are represented adequately in such arrangements.

The plan will address and mitigate the resettlement's impact on host populations who should be informed and consulted. Any payments due to the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettled persons should be promptly made. Conflicts between hosts and resettled persons may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, forests, services etc., or if the resettled persons are provided services and housing superior to that of the hosts. Effective and close consultation with PAPs is a pre-requisite for project success.

It is to be noted that Public participation and consultation will be conducted through meetings, radio programs, request for written proposals/comments, filling in of questionnaires/ application forms, public readings and explanations of project ideas and requirements, making public documents available at the national, local and homestead levels at suitable locations like the official residences/offices of local elders. All these measures would take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in these rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

6.3.2 Data collecting phase

After several visits to the project sites and consultations with MNAGRI, ECAATP/SPIU and PAPs, the consultants will design appropriate questionnaires intended for data collection at project location levels. The consultant will design questionnaires for data collection from various households, organizations and institutions such as women groups, farmers' Associations, individual farm units, primary and/or secondary schools, health centers and agricultural cooperative unions or individual farm units, depending on the nature of information source.

All the actors will constitute the main taskforce in the data collecting phase and PAPs will be consulted to participate in the process by providing socio-economic information about their livelihoods. This could be done through use of forms, questionnaires and interviews. Persons or groups of persons at the project sites, location, village levels, or household levels to be interviewed will also be identified and selected through stratified random sampling. Those to be interviewed will include those directly affected by physical works and a scientifically accepted number of respondent households for each sub-project location.

6.3.3 Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation phases

Before implementation, the PAPs will be informed about their rights and options, at which point they will air their views. The PAPs representatives will participate in the project completion workshops, to give their evaluation of the impacts of the project. They will also suggest corrective measures, which may be used to improve implementation of other subprojects. After completion of all expropriation/compensation operations, the PAPs will be consulted in a household survey to be undertaken as a monitoring and evaluation exercise.

6.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the implementation of the project activities, it is likely that disputes/disagreements between the project implementers and the affected persons will occur especially in terms of boundaries, ownership of crops or land or use of land/ properties, compensation values, delay in disbursement of the compensation packages.

It will therefore be necessary to establish channels through which aggrieved people could file their complaints so as to ensure successful project development and implementation. The grievance redress mechanisms will be established in accordance to the guidelines outlined here in the RPF. They will have to provide opportunity for PAPs to settle their complaints and grievances amicably and without wasting time and resources going through administrative and legal procedures.

6.4.1 Grievance redress committees

The Subproject grievance redress committee (GRC) will be created at Cell level to supervise the safeguards compliance throughout the project implementation period and handle related issues/ conflicts. This committee will ensure that all affected people are fully informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress, and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time. It will be composed of Cell executive secretaries (affected cells), Village leaders, Contractor, SPIU subproject staff and PAPs representatives. All grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the site GRCs.

In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely during the implementation of a resettlement program are the following:

- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
- Disputes over plot limits, either between the affected person and the Project, or between two neighbors;
- Dispute over the ownership of a given asset (two individuals claim to be the owner of the same asset);
- Disagreement over the valuation of a plot or other asset;
- Successions, divorces, and other family issues, resulting in disputes between heirs and other family members, over ownership or ownership shares for a given asset;

- Disagreement over resettlement measures, for instance on the location of the resettlement site, on the type or standing of the proposed housing, or over the characteristics of the resettlement plot; and
- Disputed ownership of a business (for instance where the owner and the operator are different persons), which gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements.
- Dispute over offsite impacts (for instance, runoff water from the road causing downstream damages)

6.4.2 Grievance resolution approach

PAPs will be consulted about the different approaches to resolving grievances. Through citizen engagement meetings, the PAPs will be informed of the different grievance mechanisms in place for them to lodge their complaints and dissatisfactions. The grievance procedure will be simple and administered as far as possible at the local levels to facilitate access, flexibility and ensure transparency. All the grievances will be channeled via the GRC. Complaints will be filled in a Grievance Resolution Form presented in annex 4.

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

It is encouraged to resolve the issues from the village and Cell levels because they are the closest to the community. The unsolved grievance will then be taken at the Sector and District level. The relevant District staff (Sector Executive Secretary, land valuator, social protection officer) will then attempt to resolve the problem through dialogue and negotiation with the aggrieved within 30 days of the complaint being lodged. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. It should however, be noted that the High Court will be used as a last resort after all avenues have been exhausted.

6.4.3 Monitoring of complaints

In addition to the Grievance Resolution Form, a Grievance Log will be kept by the project staff indicating the date the complaint was lodged, actions to be taken and personnel or team responsible for the complaint. RAB/ECAATP will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved efficiently.

6.4.4 Grievance Log

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

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

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

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION, BUDGET AND MONITORING OF RPF

7.1 RPF implementation arrangements

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.

The overall coordination of the ECAATP will be provided by Rwanda Agriculture Board through a Single Project Implementation Unit under RAB. The implementation arrangement builds on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met.

7.2 Implementing Institutions

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)/ RAB

RAB under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) is the main overseer and implementing agency for ECAATP. It will act as the central agency responsible for all information exchange and complementarities between the other stakeholders.

2. Ministry of Land and Forest (MINILAF)

MINILAF governs the implementation and application of the Land law, the Land Use Master Plan and compensation exercise. While the Ministry deals with the overall land policy and the alignment with these Laws at the national level, responsibilities for their implementation locally has been entrusted with the District.

This is guaranteed by working directly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources. MINILAF will therefore play a critical role in ensuring that appropriate laws are being observed and consistent compensation is provided to all affected persons resulting from the ECAAT activities.

3. Single Project Implementation Unit Under RAB

The ECAATP implementation activities in Rwanda will be implemented through the Single Project Implementation Unit under RAB in the Ministry Agriculture and Animal Resources. The role of the SPIU will be to implement the RPF, coordinate monitoring activities, maintenance of monitoring information, building the capacity of other stakeholders in collection and analysis of monitoring data. The existing social safeguard Specialists of the SPIU will be the focal persons during the implementation of both RPF and site specific RAPs.

They will also undertake the internal monitoring and evaluation role of all resettlement related activities during construction phase and operational phase.

4. Ministry of Education (MINEDUC)

MINEDUC through CAVM and WDA will be responsible for knowledge transfer and skills development.

5. Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)

RLMUA through its department of Land administration and Mapping is the organ responsible for overall management and coordination of all activities related to land administration, land use planning and management in Rwanda. The role of RLMUA in the RPF and RAP process will be to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. RLMUA will also ensure that PAPs have timely access to their land documents to enable them receive their compensation packages.

6. Institute of Real Property Valuers

The valuation during the RAP processes will be carried out by locally certified valuers. As stated before, a project can either use government valuers or independent valuers to provide ‘fair and just’ valuation of affected assets considering the prevailing market prices.

7. District

The District Councils will play the roles of mobilizing the general community and project Affected Persons; Witness the process of land survey, census of affected property and persons; Verify Project Affected Persons; Facilitate conflict resolution, Grievance resolution and Monitoring of RAP activities.

8. Non-Government (NGO) and civil society organizations (CSO)

The NGOs and CSOs will play a role in the implementation of the ARAP through activities like witnessing the ARAP process, overseeing of livelihood restoration programs, monitoring and evaluation of the ARAP activities, Programs for vulnerable, etc.

9. Local communities / Project Affected People

The local people will play a role of community guarding to ensure that the rightful owners of the property are the ones compensated

Table 9: Summary of institutional Responsibilities for RPF implementation

Institutions	Responsibilities
MINAGRI/RAB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review and approval of Resettlement related documentation from all subprojects (screening forms, RAP reports etc) to ensure consistency and compliance with RPF;• Overall monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation (i.e., annual audits and review of sub-project level monitoring undertaken by District authorities), ensuring that RAPs are implemented in accordance with Rwandan laws and OP 4.12.
RAB/SPIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initiate the resettlement process by screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements• Establish Resettlement and Compensation Committee in consultation with respective DLB• Have a representation in each sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee• Provision of capacity building and technical support relating to resettlement and compensation activities;• Ensure funds allocated appropriately, according to RAP.

MINILAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the resettlement sites has sustainable programs including environmental protection measures related to national legislation OP4.12 • Ensure environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement). • Ensure the resettlement plans are within the context of national land use plan
District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify land owners from records of land register • Issue construction permits and monitor compliance with construction plans • Monitor and approve activities pertaining to valuation of land and other immovable property • Work in collaboration with the Sub- Project Resettlement and Compensation Committees to ensure that ‘fair and just’ compensation is reached in accordance with the law and the requirements of this RPF. • Initiate expropriation proposal • Approving for expropriation of persons • Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g., Screening forms, completed RAPs, grievance forms, consultation plans) before submitting to SPIU in Kigali; • Overall responsibility for collation of data for monitoring purposes (integrate information requirements into existing databases and data systems). • Ensure resettled have been provided housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply,) and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.
RLMUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To check and to approve surveys, various maps surveys carried out during the RAP exercise.
Resettlement Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifying PAPs/Community policing • Validate inventories of PAPs and affected assets; • Facilitate conflict resolution and addressing grievances • Guide and monitor the implementation of compensation

7.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

7.3.1 Introduction

The ARAP team will develop and put in place a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The main indicators that the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will measure are:

- ✓ Impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre project standard of living or better
- ✓ Improvement of communities affected by the project
- ✓ Management of conflicts.

In order to measure these impacts, the RAP will identify the specific indicators to be monitored; define how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identify key monitoring milestones.

Internal monitoring shall be controlled by the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee. They will be mandated to carry out independent monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plans at periodic intervals of quarterly or half yearly (as circumstances dictate) during the program life.

Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

7.3.2 Internal and External Monitoring

There will be need to carry out both internal and external monitoring to ensure complete and objective information and to avoid one sidedness.

7.3.2.1 Internal Monitoring

Resettlement committees in collaboration with the SPIU RAB staff will take full responsibility for regular monitoring of the implementation of the project.

7.3.2.2 Indicators of project affected people

Verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of all basic information concerning the status of project affected people arising from the sub Project include:

- ✓ Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub project.
- ✓ Length of time from sub project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs
- ✓ Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works
- ✓ Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind)
- ✓ PAPs recruited in the civil works disaggregated by gender
- ✓ Number of people raising grievances in relation to each subproject.
- ✓ Number of received and unresolved grievances.

7.3.2.3 Indicators of RAP Performance

In order to assess whether these goals are met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities.

The RPF shall take into account gender mainstreaming issues to ensure that overall project benefits are attained for both men and women equitably. All the data provided through consultation meetings, Monitoring and Evaluation and Grievance resolution process will have to be gender disaggregated, the project will address gender inequalities during project implementation and eliminate all gender stereotypes during employment etc.

The following provides a list of potential indicators for monitoring, which assess the change in the following for those who have been resettled

- ✓ Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation;
- ✓ The number of contentious cases as a percentage of the total cases disaggregated by gender.
- ✓ The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution;
- ✓ The ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre- displacement activities, crops or other alternative incomes;
- ✓ Number of locals employed by the civil works contractors disaggregated by gender
- ✓ General relations between the project and the local communities.

7.3.2.4 Indicators for Consultations

The indicators for consultations held will include Minutes of the meetings conducted with the concerned parties (Affected people, local leaders and stakeholders) including issues raised and the project's response, attendance lists and photos.

7.4 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent Consultant. External monitoring will be done at least 2 years after completion of the construction phase.

External monitoring will include an independent impact evaluation that will determine the following

- ✓ If compensation payments have been completed in a satisfactory manner; and
- ✓ If there are improvements in livelihoods and wellbeing of PAPs

Several indicators will be used to measure these impacts; these will include:

- ✓ Comparison of income levels before and after and improved livelihoods
- ✓ Access to employment disaggregated by gender
- ✓ Changes in health standards
- ✓ Increased agricultural production
- ✓ Increased access to markets etc

7.5 Methods for Measuring Impacts

The following methods will be used to measure impacts:

- ✓ Questionnaires with database for comparative analysis (Before & After)

- ✓ Compensation reports
- ✓ Consultations

7.6 Annual Audit

The annual audit of RPF implementation will include (i) a summary of the performance of each sub-project vis-à-vis its RAP, (ii) a summary of compliance and progress in implementation of the process s and (iii) a presentation of compliance and progress in the implementation of the RPF.

The audit will verify results of monitoring of RAP implementation indicators, and assess whether the project achieved the resettlement objectives. A specific measure of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced will be completed. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RAP sub project activities.

Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank.

7.7 Socio-economic monitoring

The purpose of socio economic assessment, is to ensure that PAPs livelihood and wellbeing have improved, and have not worsened as a result of the subproject. An assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income and livelihoods, and provision of sufficient community development activities. Monitoring of living standards continues after resettlement.

A number of indicators will be used to determine the status of affected people and appropriate parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to Measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance. The socioeconomic assessments will use surveys, focus group meetings, and participatory appraisal tools for measuring impacts. A separate assessment will be made for each subproject. Additionally, since a baseline household survey will have been completed during RAP preparation, the end RAP assessment will measure changes from this baseline.

7.8 Storage of PAPs Details

Each PAP household will be provided with a signed report recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets and compensation agreed upon and received. At the same time, before compensation all household heads representing the PAPs will be required to provide passport size photographs that will help with clarity during compensation.

It is normal that some compensation procedures and rates may require revision at some time during the project/program cycle. The SPIU, District Administrations will implement changes through the Change Management Process in the Monitoring and Evaluation manuals of the project (PIM or Project Implementation Manual), which will require feedback from indicators monitored by the local regional governments to determine whether goals are being met, and a grievance procedure for the local community to express dissatisfaction about implementation of compensation and resettlement.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources through RAB as the main executing agencies will be the custodian of all the documents to the project affected persons.

7.9 Estimated Budget

A detailed budget will be prepared for the implementation of resettlement activities including compensation. Specific RAPs prepared for the subprojects for each identified site must provide a budget which is significant during planning and implementation phases.

Because the exact unit prices, the number of people to be affected, and the scope of land acquisition are estimates, the exact figures will not be known until the RAPs are prepared.

The costs outlined include those relating to preparation and implementation of each individual RAP, capacity building and technical assistance required to ensure that implementers of each RAP are fully able to do so.

Table 10: Estimated cost for RPF Implementation

Activity	Unit Cost (\$ US)	Total Cost (\$ US)	Basis of Estimates
Abbreviated RAP preparation for each of Project sites	1,252	6,260	This estimation includes cost for Census, public consultations and RAP report preparation
RAP implementation for each of the Project sites	LS	15,000	This includes the estimated cost for livelihood restoration program
Capacity building	LS	20,000	Based on comparable agricultural projects approved by the World Bank
RAP monitoring	2,000	10,000	Based on comparable agricultural projects approved by the World Bank
RAP Audit	LS	25,000	Based on practice from other projects
Total		76,260	
Contingency (10%)		7,626	
Grand Total		83,886	

7.10 Disclosure of social safeguards documents

Upon clearance of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) by the World Bank, Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) will disclose this report by making copies available at the RAB/SPIU ECAATP head office, MINAGRI library and Project website. It will also make copies available to the local government's agencies (RLMUA) and other stakeholders of the ECAATP. Likewise, all ARAPs to be prepared under ECAATP will be disclosed by the RAB/SPIU ECAATP by making copies available at its head office in Kigali, website, Subproject coordination office and participating Districts. It will also make copies available to the local government's agencies (RLMUA) and other ECAATP stakeholders.

The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose the RPF and subproject ARAPs electronically through its external website.

All eligible PAPs and concerned parties will be informed about the project and the RAP process.

CHAPTER EIGHT: INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

8.1 Introduction

The effective implementation of this RPF will require technical capacity in the human resource base of implementing institutions as well as logistical facilitation. Implementers need to understand inherent social and environmental issues and values to be able to clearly identify their indicators. While preparing this RPF, an institutional assessment was inbuilt to identify strengthening needs on social and environmental evaluation, screening, mitigation and monitoring.

8.2 Capacity Assessment and Capacity building

Overall project management will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) through Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB). This is a major task covering technical, procurement, social and environmental safeguards, local economic development, financial management and accounting aspects of the Project.

An existing World Bank funded Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) working on LWH/RSSP projects will be strengthened through capacity building to be able to manage the tasks mentioned above for the implementation of ECAATP.

The SPIU has adequate human resource capacity to undertake the ECAATP Project since the components of ECAATP are very similar to those of LWH project.

8.2.1 Human Resource Capacity Requirements

The safeguards team at the SPIU is made of 3 staff (2 Social safeguards specialists and 1 Environment specialist) who have been overseeing the overall issues related to safeguards in the LWH and RSSP project sites. The existing SPIU safeguards team will be repositioned to RAB under the new institutional arrangement. There is no doubt they will still execute the same responsibilities for the implementation of ECAATP.

Each District has one land officer, social protection officer and environmental officer among other staff who are responsible for the social and environment safeguard aspects of the development projects in the District. The staff at the sector level that are responsible for the implementation of ECAATP include; Agronomist, Social protection officer and land manager whereas the responsible staff at the cell level consist of the Cell Executive secretary and the Social and economic development officer. Due to limited budget, workload and capacity limitation, the engagement of the staff mentioned above is specifically restricted to minor community level development actions. Social and environment safeguards management aspects are daily cared for by the Cells and Sectors staff. However, their level of training and technical capacity on safeguards is not sufficient and will need to be enhanced.

The SPIU will emphasize on capacity building through trainings and workshops of the relevant district staff (land officers, social protection officers, environmental officers; Agronomists Executive Secretaries, Grievance redress committees (GRC) and Self Help Groups (SHGs) on safeguards implementation and monitoring aspects (ie monitoring compensation, valuation,

Grievance Redress Mechanisms, gender equity and GBV, child labor prevention, follow up of displaced PAPs, reporting, etc.). Such trainings and workshops shall be provided by the project management before the start of project works to ensure proper safeguards management under ECAATP.

8.2.2 Technical Capacity Enhancement

Mobilization meetings, awareness campaigns and trainings on social safeguards will be required for the following institutions and personnel:

1. RAB/ SPIU Environmental and Social Safeguard specialists,
2. Local Government Authorities (District authorities, Sector authorities, Cell authorities and GRCs) through sectors and cells covered by ECCATP activities.
3. Subproject Grievance resettlement and compensation committees;
4. Monitoring and Evaluation staff
5. Engineering Contractors who will be contracted or sub contracted to undertake the construction works and supervision works;
6. Farmers organizations (Cooperatives and Associations);
7. Community opinion leaders.

The Trainings will cover:

- Overview on the safeguards policies;
- Implementation and monitoring the compliance of safeguards during both the construction and operation phase of the ECAATP implementation activities.
- Organization and management of resettlement and compensation committees
- Grievance Redress Mechanism

CHAPTER NINE: GUIDELINES FOR RAP PREPARATION

A resettlement Action Plan will be required for every project that involves either the physical or economic displacement of people. The scope and level of detail of the RAP will vary depending on the magnitude and complexity of resettlement or displacement. The RAP is prepared based on the most recent and accurate information on the: (i) proposed resettlement and its impacts on displaced persons and other adversely affected groups; and (ii) legal issues affecting resettlement. The RAP covers elements that are specific to the project context.

The essential component of the RAP includes but is not limited to the following:

- ✓ Description of the sub-project
- ✓ Identification of project impacts and affected people
- ✓ Socio-economic studies
- ✓ Legal framework for land acquisition and compensation
- ✓ Valuation and compensation for losses
- ✓ Resettlement measures and resettlement assistance
- ✓ Public consultation and participation
- ✓ Institutional framework
- ✓ A detailed budget
- ✓ An implementation schedule
- ✓ Provisions for Grievance Redress mechanism
- ✓ Framework for monitoring, evaluation and reporting

REFERENCE

1. GoR, 2004. Rwanda National Land Policy. Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forests, Water and Mines.
2. GoR, 2003. Rwanda Environmental Policy
3. GoR, 2008. Resettlement Policy Framework. Second Rural Sector Support Project.
4. GoR, 2010. Resettlement Policy Framework. Land husbandry, Water harvesting and Hillsides irrigation.
5. GOR, 2016. Resettlement policy Framework, AF Feeder Road Development project
6. GoR, 2011. Resettlement Policy Framework and Process Framework for LVEMP II.
7. GOR, 2012. Resettlement Policy Framework, the Third Rural Sector Support Project.
8. GoR, 2010. Organic Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda.
9. GOR, 2016. Resettlement policy Framework, Development of Urban Infrastructure in six Secondary Cities of Rubavu, Rusizi, Musanze, Muhanga, Huye and Nyagatare of Rwanda and the City of Kigali.
10. Premature, 2015. Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest,

ANNEXES

Annex 1: RESETTLEMENT INSTRUMENTS

This annex describes the elements of a resettlement plan, an abbreviated resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, and a resettlement process framework, as discussed in [OP 4.12](#), paras. 17-31.

A. Resettlement Action Plan

2. The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

3. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.

4. *Potential impacts.* Identification of

(a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;

(b) the zone of impact of such component or activities;

(c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and

(d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

5. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement program.

6. *Socioeconomic studies.* The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including

(a) the results of a census survey covering

(i) Current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;

(ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal

economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;

(iii) the magnitude of the expected loss—total or partial—of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;

(iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in [OP 4.12](#), para. 8, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and

(v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

(b) Other studies describing the following

(i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;

(ii) The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;

(iii) Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and

(iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

7. Legal framework. The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

(a) The scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;

(b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for

such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;

(c) Relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;

(d) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;

(e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and

(f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land—including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage (see [OP 4.12](#), para.15 (b)).

8. ***Institutional Framework.*** The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:

(a) The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;

(b) An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and

(c) Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

9. ***Eligibility.*** Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

10. ***Valuation of and compensation for losses.*** The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.¹

11. ***Resettlement measures.*** A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see [OP 4.12](#), para. 6). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the

resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

12. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.* Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering:

(a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;

(b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;

(c) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and

(d) Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

13. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services.* Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, ECAATP infrastructures), and social services (e.g., schools, health services);² plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

14. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement³ and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

15. *Community participation.* Involvement of resettlers and host communities,⁴ including:

(a) A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;

(b) A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;

(c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and

resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and

(d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

16. ***Integration with host populations.*** Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including:

(a) Consultations with host communities and local governments;

(b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettle.

(c) Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettler and host communities; and

(d) Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

17. ***Grievance procedures.*** Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

18. ***Organizational responsibilities.*** The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

19. ***Implementation schedule.*** An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits

to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

20. **Costs and budget.** Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

21. **Monitoring and evaluation.** Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

B. Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

An abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- (a) A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- (b) Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- (d) Institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- (e) Arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- (f) Timetable and Budget

In case some of the displaced persons lose more than 10% of their productive assets or require physical relocation, the plan also covers a socioeconomic survey and income restoration measures.

C. Resettlement Policy Framework

The purpose of the policy framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation (see [OP 4.12](#), paras. 26-28). Subproject resettlement plans consistent with the policy framework subsequently are submitted to the Bank for approval after specific planning information becomes available (see [OP 4.12](#), para. 29).

24. The resettlement policy framework covers the following elements, consistent with the provisions described in [OP 4.12](#), paras. 2 and 4:

- (a) a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a resettlement plan as described in paras. 2-21 or an abbreviated plan as described in para. 22 cannot be prepared by project appraisal;
- (b) Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation;
- (c) a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans;
- (d) Estimated population displacement and likely categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;
- (e) Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- (f) A legal framework reviewing the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- (g) Methods of valuing affected assets;
- (h) organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements, including, for projects involving private sector intermediaries, the responsibilities of the financial intermediary, the government, and the private developer;
- (i) a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works;
- (j) a description of grievance redress mechanisms;
- (k) a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements;
- (l) a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- (m) Arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by independent monitors.

25. When a resettlement policy framework is the only document that needs to be submitted as a condition of the loan, the resettlement plan to be submitted as a condition of subproject financing need not include the policy principles, entitlements, and eligibility criteria, organizational arrangements, arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, the framework for participation, and mechanisms for grievance redress set forth in the resettlement policy framework. The subproject-

specific resettlement plan needs to include baseline census and socioeconomic survey information; specific compensation rates and standards; policy entitlements related to any additional impacts identified through the census or survey; description of resettlement sites and programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; implementation schedule for resettlement activities; and detailed cost estimate.

D. Process Framework

26. A process framework is prepared when Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities (see [OP 4.12](#), paras. 7 and 31).

27. Specifically, the process framework describes participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished

(a) ***Project components will be prepared and implemented.*** The document should briefly describe the project and components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use. It should also describe the process by which potentially displaced persons participate in project design.

(b) ***Criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined.*** The document should establish that potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing of the significance of impacts, and establishing of the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary.

(c) ***Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area will be identified.*** The document should describe methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them.

(d) **Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.** The document should describe the process for resolving disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected communities, and grievances that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, community planning measures, or actual implementation.

Additionally, the process framework should describe arrangements relating to the following

- (a) **Administrative and legal procedures.** The document should review agreements reached regarding the process approach with relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries (including clear delineation for administrative and financial responsibilities under the project).
- (b) **Monitoring arrangements.** The document should review arrangements for participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons within the project impact area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes and living standards.

Annex 2: RESETTLEMENT SCREENING FORM

Sub-project name Subproject Location include map/sketch Type of activity	(e.g. District, Sector, Cell etc) (e.g. new construction, rehabilitation, periodic maintenance)
Estimated Cost (Rwandan Francs) Proposed date of Commencement of Work	
Technical Drawing/ Specifications Renewed (circle answer)	Yes No

This report is to be kept short and concise.

1. Site Selection

When considering the location of a subproject, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable adverse environmental and social effects, and that more substantial environmental and/or social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects.

Issues	Site Sensitivity			Rating
	Low	Medium	High	
Involuntary resettlement	Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well defined.	Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure	High population density; major towns and villages; low income families and/or illegal ownership of land; communal properties.	

2. Checklist questions:

Refer to project application for this information.

Land and resettlement	<i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i>
Will the subproject involve loss of land and other resources?	
Will the project result into temporary or permanent loss of crops, household infrastructure like shelter, granaries or latrines?	
What is the likelihood of land purchase for the subproject?	
How will the proponent go about land purchase?	
What level or type of compensation is planned?	
Who will monitor actual payments?	

Refer to the ECAATP Resettlement Policy Framework

Actions	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before sub-project appraisal.	
Approval/rejection	<i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i>

Recommendations

Requires a RAP to be submitted on date: _____

Does not require further studies

Reviewer:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Annex 3: SOCIO ECONOMIC AND LAND ASSET INVENTORY FORMS

1. Socio-economic Household Datasheet of PAPs

Name of interviewer ID Code		signature
Name of supervisor ID Code		(after verification of interview)

Cell Name		Number of Concession in Village (GPS Coordinates)
-----------	--	---

Date: _____
 Day Month Year

Name of Head of Extended Family	
Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group (including household of head of extended family)	

Name	Relations hip to head of family	Sex		Plac e of birth	Ag e	Marit al Status	Residen ce Tenure	Religi on	Educatio n Level	Income Earner		Econo mic activitie s	
		M	F							Ye s	No	Pri m ar y	se co nd ar y
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													

Relation to Head of Family

1 HOH; 2 Spouse of Hoh; 3 Child of HoH; 4 Spouse of child of HoH; 5 Grandchild of HoH; 6 Parent of HoH; 9 Other (specify); 0 No answer

Marital Status 1 Married 2 Widowed; 3 Divorced; 4 Unmarried; 0 No answer

Residential status 1PRP (Permanent Resident) 2 RA (Resident Absent) 3 Member of non-resident HH;
 4 Visitor; 9 other (specify); 0 No answer

Occupations

Principle Occupation

1 Farmer 2 Shepherd; 3 household; 4 Merchant; 5 Religious leader; 6 Artisan; 7 Transport;
8 UnemDPCOyed; 9 Other (specify); 0 No answer

Secondary Occupations

Educational Level 1 Illiterate; 2 Three years or less; 3 Primary School; 4 Secondary school ; 5
Technical School; 6 Religious School; 0 No Answer

Religion 1 Christian (Specify denomination); 2 Muslim; 9 Other (specify); 0 No Answer

2. Land asset inventory for Project Affected People

Village;

Date;

Cell;

Survey No.	Name of HH Head	No of persons in Household	Total land holding of Household(m ²)	Land to be acquired(m2)	Land use Type*	Loss of % total	Loss of assets	Loss of crops	Loss of other assets	Other losses
							Structures permanent(m2); Structures temporary	Fruit trees lost type and number; Agricultural land lost(m ²) Other(specify)	e.g. graveyards, wells etc(type & no)	Residence rented; Business lost; Income loss

*Land types are as follows (please fill in the types of land for Rwanda)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

3. Entitlements of Project Affected People
Sector
Cell

date

<i>Survey No.</i>	<i>Name of Head of Household</i>	<i>Compensation for Land</i>	<i>Compensation for Structures</i>	<i>Compensation for crops and trees</i>	<i>Compensation for other assets and losses(e.g. graveyards, wells, businesses, etc)</i>	<i>Total (USD)</i>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity(m²) ▪ Unit Price(USD) per m² ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity(m²) ▪ Unit Price(USD) per m² ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity Unit ▪ Unit Price(USD) ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity Unit ▪ Unit Price(USD) ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	
		▪	▪	▪	▪	
		▪	▪	▪	▪	

Annex 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

Grievance Form		
Grievance Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the recorder		(Original) Receiver Party
District/ Sector/Cell		(Copy)- Responsible Party
Date		
INFORMATION ABOUT GRIEVANCE		
Define The Grievance		
INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT	Forms of Receive	
Name-Surname	Phone line Community/Information meetings Mail Informal Other	
Address		
Village/ Cell		
Sector/ District		
Signature of Complainant		

DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE				
1.Access to land and Resources Fishing grounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands • Pasture lands • House • Water • Latrines • Commercial site • Other 	2.Damage to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House • Land • Latrines • Livestock • Means of livelihood • Water • Road access • Other 	3.Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road • Bridge/ Passageways • Power • Water sources, canals and water infrastructure for irrigation and animals • Drinking water • Other 	4.Decrease or Loss of Livelihood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Animal husbandry • Beekeeping • Small scale trade • Other 	5.Traffic accident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury • Damage to property • Damage to livestock • Other
6.Incidents Regarding Expropriation and Compensation (Specify)	7.Resettlement Process (specify)	8.EmDPCOyment and recruitment (Specify)	9.Construction Camp and Community Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance from dust • Nuisance from noise • Vibrations due to exDPCOsions • Misconduct of the project personal/worker 	10.Other (specify)

			• Complaint follow up Other	
--	--	--	--------------------------------	--

Grievances Close Out Form

Grievance

Number:.....

Define immediate action required:.....

Define long term action required (if necessary).....

Verification of corrective action and sign off

Corrective action taken	Due date

Responsible Party

Notes: This part will be filled in and signed by the complainant when he/she receives the compensation or file is closed out

Complainant:.....

.....

Name and Signature.....

Date

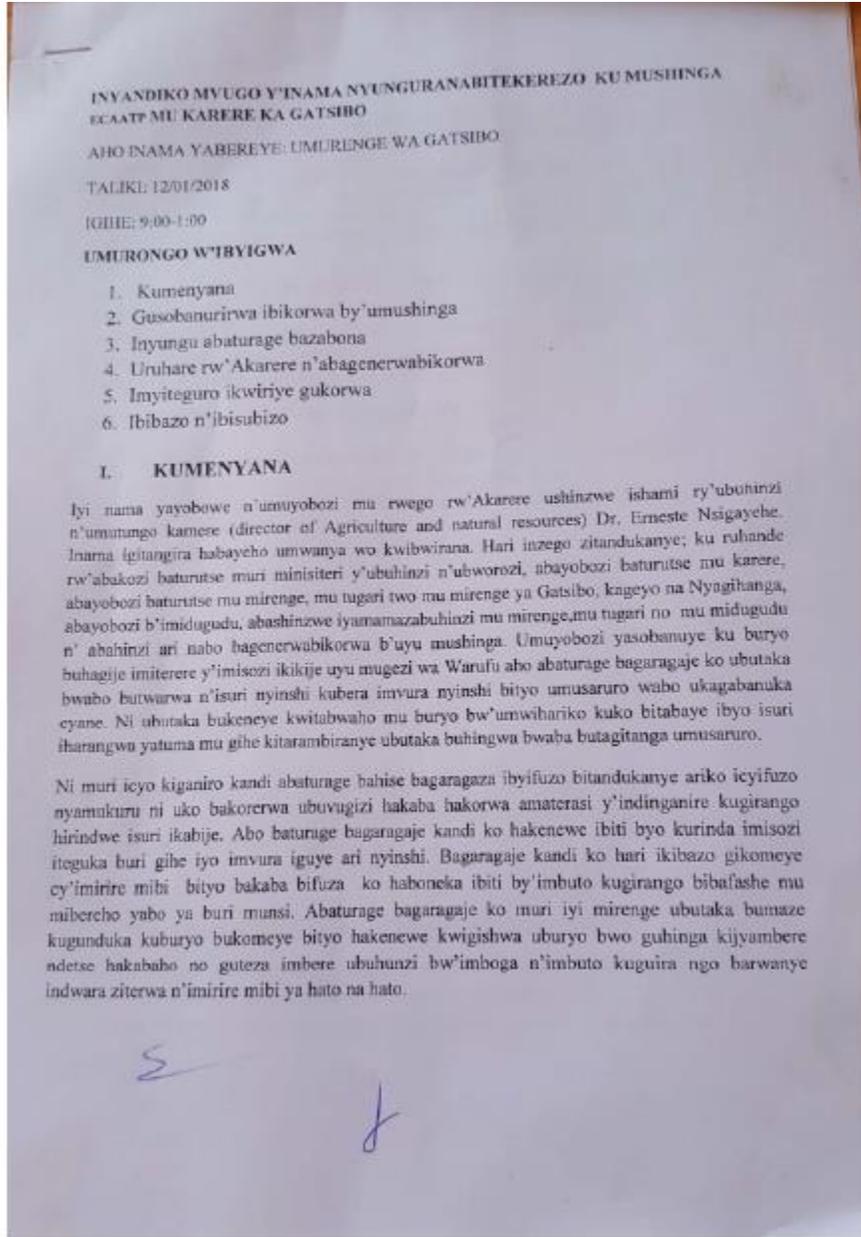
Representative of Responsible Party

Title, Name and Signature.....

Date:.....

.....

Annex 5: MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE LISTS IN GATSIBO District.



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II. GUSOBANURIRWA IBIKORWA BY'UMUSHINGA

Abayobozzi baturutse mu rwego rwa ministeri y'ubuhinzi n'ubwoko basobanuye aho umushinga uteye. Basobanuye ko mu magambo arambuye ari *East and Central Africa for Agriculture Transformation Project(ECAATP)* akaba ari umushinga ugamije guteza imbere ubuhinzi ukoresheje uburyo bwiza bwo gufata neza ubutaka hagamijwe kongera umusaruro w'ubuhinzi n'ubwoko. Uwo mushinga ukajyakoresha imuri ibyo zashyirijwe. Bihabura bitangirweye y'uko no mu karere ka Gatsibo wahakorera cyane ko hari n'igishanga cya warufu gihariweho n'imirengye ya gatsibo, kageyo, nyagihanga.

Basobanuye neza ko uyu mushinga utegurwa ushobora kuba igisubizo ku bibazo byabo nk'uko bari babigaragaje. Uwo mushinga ukazaba ugamije gukora materasi yindinganire ku mabanga y'imisozi ihereye mu murenge wa Kageyo na Gatsibo ni Nyagihanga. Dabwye abaturage kuzagira uruhare rugaragara mu ishyirwa mu bikorwa ry'awo mushinga kandi bakazaba abambere mu gukora akazi bityo bikabafasha kwiteza imbere.

III. INYUNGU ABATURAGE BAZABONA

1. Ubutaka bw'abaturage bwarwarwaga n'isuri ya hato na hato usibisongera gutwarwa n'isuri igihe imvura iguye keretse habaye ibibazo bidasanzwe
2. Nyuma yo gukora amaterasi umushinga uzashyira ishwagara mu butaka kugira ngo uhusharire bwo mu butaka bugabamuke
3. Umushinga kandi uzageza ifumbire y'imborera mu butaka kandi wigishe n'abaturage kwikorera ifumbire y'imborera kugira ngo gukoreshe ifumbire y'imborera bibe umuco
4. Abaturage bazashyirwa kuri tekinike zose zikoreshewa mu buhinzi mu buryo bwo kongera umusaruro kuri ha.
5. Ku bufatanye na RAB abahinzi bazajya bagezwaho imbuto n'inyongeramusaruro kugirango bahinge kuburyo bwa kijyambere kandi bugezweho
6. Abahinzi bazagezwaho ibiti bivangwa n'inyaka ndetse nitezwe imbere ubahinzi b'imbuto n'imboga
7. Abaturage bafite ubushake n'imbaraga bazabona akazi bityo imibereho yabo irushaho kumera neza.
8. Abahinzi bazahabwa amashyamba atandukanye n'ingendo shuri, bigishwe ibyiza byo gukorera hamwe bityo bazashobore kwishyiriraho koperative nk'urwego rubahuza kandi rubavuganira mu zindi nzego

IV. URUHARE RW'AKARERE N'ABAGENERWABIKORWA

Urwego rw'akarere kazakurikirana umunsi ku wundi imikorere y'umushinga. Akarere kazafasha umushinga mu gukurikirana abaturage bangiza ibikorwa remezo bizubakwa n'umushinga. Akarere kandi kazakora ubujyanama aho kabona hari ibidakorwa uko

E

J

byateganyijwe kanakore ubuvugizi mu nshamba zizubonye za IFA, abikorera ku giti cyabo ndetse no mu buri bafatanyabikorwa kugira ngo umushinga ukorwe neza ugere ku ntego zawo.

Abagenerwabikorwa ari nabo bahinzi bazatangirizwa ubutaka nabo bazajira uruhare kuko ubutaka buzatanganywa ni ubwabo. Bazafasha umushinga muri mobilization aho abaturwa neza ibikorwa by'umushinga bazajya babisobanurirwa mu nama, mu matsinda mato ndetse no mu baturanyi babo.

Abagenerwa bikorwa kandi bazafasha mu gukurikiranira hafi ibikorwa byo guahyira ishwaga mu mirima yabo ndetse n'ubwabo kugira ngo abakozi bazabikora bazabikore neza.

Abaturage bazakora mu mushinga bazafasha mu kubona ibikorwaho by'ubwabo bikoresha mu kubaka imiyoboro (check dams,...)

Abagenerwabikorwa bagomba kubyaza umusaruro ubutaha bumaze gutunganywa kandi bagakoresha neza inyongeramusaruro kurirango umusaruro wiyongere.

V. IMYITEGURO IKWIRIYE GUKORWA(INGAMBA)

Gutangira byihutirwa inama zivuye ibijyanye n'uyu mushingaku bufatanye n'ubuyobozi bw'abikorera mu gashyamba.

Gutangira mobilization y'abaturage abahungu babajije baturutse mu mibungo y'abaturage aho umushinga uzakorera.

Kumenyekanisha gahunda ihamye yo gutangiraho ibikorwa by'umushinga.

Gukurama inama n'abaturage kugira ngo bababwirwe ibisobanuro bitagize cyane cyane kubafite kawa, urutoki...

Gukora mobilization ijyanye no kubyaza umusaruro anaterasi igihe azaba amaze gutunganywa.

VI. BIMWE MU BIBAZO ABATURAGE BABAJIJE N'UKO BYASUBIJWE

- Abaturage babajije niba bazabona akazi muri uwo mushingwa n'ibizagenderwaho mu kugira ngo bababwirwe ibisobanuro. Bibaza niba n'abantu bakuzwe nabo hari icyo umushinga uzabamurira.
- Babajije kandi niba igihe umushinga uzatangirira kugira ngo bibafashe mu itegurwa ry'igihembwe cy'ihinga.
- Babajije ibihingwa bizahungwa ahazakorwa amaterasi n'uko umushinga ndetse bitajye tumenyako abakozi bazakora mu mushingwa bazahembwa.

Mu bisubizo byatanze n'abakozi bo ku rwego rw'umushinga bafatanyije n'ubuyoboziw'inzego z'ibanze:

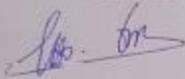
Hemejwe ko mu gutanga akazi ko gutunganya amaterasi y'indangaire abaturaye aho umushinga ukorera nibwo bahabwaga akazi. Abashyamba bakuzwe bo bashobora gukora imirimo idakoreye ingufu nyinshi nko gukora mu mapepiyeri. Abaturage bazigishwa uburyo bwiza bwo gukora no kwizigamira kugira ngo babashe kwikura mu bukene.

Ku bijyanye n'ibihingwa bizabwaho kurusha ibindi ari ibigori nibishyamba ndetse hakabaho guteza imbere ibiti bivangwa n'imvaka. Ryongeye kandi ibihingwa nk'imbuto n'imboga nabyo bizabwaho. Ibiyanye no guhamba abakozi hasobanurwa ko abakozi bazajya bahembwa nyuma y'iminsi 15 (quinzaine) ariko kandi basabwe ko iyo umuntu ashaka akazi agomba no kugira ibyangombwa nk'instagantunye ndetse na konti muri sacco cyangwa mu biao by'imari.

Inama yosojwe abitabiriye inama bese bishimiye ibyavuzwe kandi bashishikajwe no gukora bagakomeza kwiteza imbere nk'uko icyivugaga cy'akarere ka Gatsibo kibivugaga neza kiti:

ISHEMA RYA GATSIBO...IBAKWE MU ITERAMBERE

TOGETHER... WE CAN DO BETTER.



Umwanditsi w'inama: **MANIRIHO Pierre Damien**

ISHURUSI GATSIBO



Umuyobozi w'inama: **NSIGAYEHE Ernest**

Director of agriculture and natural resources

Gatsibo District

MURENGE WA GATSIBO na MASHAHTAMBA

N°	AMAZINA	IGITSINA	AHO ATUYE	AKAGARI	UMURENGE	TELEFONE	UMUKORO
1	Gicamuhira Jean Baptiste	M	Rugaramu	Kamushya	Gashyamba	078537296	1000
2	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	07859164447	1000
3	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0789680605	1000
4	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
5	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
6	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0787203166	1000
7	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
8	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
9	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
10	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
11	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
12	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
13	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
14	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
15	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
16	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0783271224	1000
17	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
18	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0785547560	1000
19	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
20	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
21	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
22	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
23	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
24	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
25	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
26	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0785826333	1000
27	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba		1000
28	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0784212740	1000
29	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0784207445	1000
30	Utabarungu Juvénal	M	Kamushya	Kamushya	Gashyamba	0784615788	1000

URUTONDE RW'ABATURAGE BITABIRIYE INAMYA YO KUWA 12/01/2018 YITUNGANYWA NO KURINDA ISURI IGISHANGA. CYA WARUFU MU MURENGE WA GATSIBO

N°	AMAZINA	IGISINA	AHO ATUYE	AKAGARI	UMURENGE	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	NTWASHIHO E.A	M	URUGAZI	URUGAZI	GATSIBO	0784434610	
2	GASHIMANA Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		MULLS
3	BASHIMANA Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
4	HAKIZIMANA Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
5	RYAMUKIRA Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO	0726631222	
6	AMINAHARU Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
7	AMINAHARU Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
8	AMINAHARU Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
9	AMINAHARU Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
10	MUKAMUKAMA Juvénal	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
11	AMINAHARU Juvénal	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
12	MUTESI Claudine	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
13	AMINAHARU Juvénal	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
14	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO	073332700	
15	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO	072535977	
16	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO	079336587	
17	MUTESI Claudine	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
18	MUTESI Claudine	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
19	KABIRUKA Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO	078257760	
20	BASHIMANA Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
21	BASHIMANA Juvénal	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
22	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
23	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
24	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
25	MUTESI Claudine	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
26	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
27	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO	072676379	
28	MUTESI Claudine	F	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
29	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		
30	MUTESI Claudine	M	KAZIYAGA	URUGAZI	GATSIBO		

URUTONDE RW'ABATURAGE BITABIRYE INAMA YO KUWA 12/01/2018 YITUNGANYWA NO KURINDA ISURI IGISHANGA CYA WARUFU MU MURENGE WA GATSIBO

N°	AMAZINA	IGITSINA	AHO ATUYE	AKAGARI	UMURENGE	TELEFONE	URUKONO
1	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA	07853566	F
2	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
3	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
4	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
5	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
6	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
7	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
8	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
9	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
10	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
11	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
12	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
13	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
14	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
15	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
16	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
17	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
18	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
19	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
20	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
21	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
22	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
23	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
24	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
25	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
26	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
27	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
28	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
29	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F
30	MUSUBYI MANAMA GASHUBURUKA	F	UMUDUGUDU	GASHUBURUKA	MURUMUNA		F

URUTONDE RW'ABATURAGE BITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUWA 12/01/2018 Y'ITUNGANYIWA NO KURINDA ISURI IGISHANGA CYA WARUFU MU MURENGE WA GATSIBO

N°	AMAZINA	IGITSINA	AHO ATUYE	AKAGARI	UMURENGE	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	Ndatoboka Emmanuel	G	Rufurama	Nyapokoya	Gatsibo		
2	Gaburu Jean	G	Nyapokoya	Kamukama		098556968	
3	Kirima Vincent	G	Rufurama	Nyapokoya		098853463	
4	Ushimana (Manana)	G	Rufurama	Nyapokoya		098356179	
5	Mubonyuma Claude	G	Gitega				
6	Kayimana Edisire	G	Rufurama				
7	Mukamana Epide	G	Rufurama				
8	Nyapokoya S. Clode	G	Rufurama				
9	Twahirwa Tadeshe	G	Rufurama			0983445915	
10	Uwungyamba Clode	G	Gitega				
11	Uwungyamba Clode	G	Rufurama				
12	Birwano Theophile	G	Rufurama				
13	Habumusha S. Paul	G	Rufurama			0982397030	
14	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
15	Udeje Andeya	G	Rufurama				
16	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
17	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
18	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
19	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
20	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
21	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
22	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
23	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
24	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
25	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
26	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
27	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
28	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
29	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
30	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				
31	Mukandaga Jean	G	Rufurama				

URUTONDE RW'ABATURAGE BITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUWA 12/01/2018 YITUNGANYWA NO KURINDA ISURI IGISHANGA CYA WARUFU MU
MURENGE WA GATSIBO

N°	AMAZINA	IGITSINA	AHO ATUYE	AKAGARI	UMURENGE	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	MUSA G. Kavutse	M	RUSENGE	MURAMBA	CIT. B	078770254	[Signature]
2	BIZIMASE Thomas	M	GITSA	"	"	078222204	[Signature]
3	KABIRUKA YABULIJE	M	Impamba	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
4	SENGIYWA GIMAMUCI	M	KABARIBI	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
5	Karukufi Yashyamba	M	Karukufi	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
6	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
7	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
8	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
9	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
10	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
11	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
12	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
13	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
14	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
15	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
16	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
17	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
18	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
19	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
20	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
21	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
22	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
23	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
24	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
25	MURIZIMANA Jean	M	Murizimana	"	"	078665174	[Signature]
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

[Signature]

URUTONDE RW'ABATURAGE BITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUWA 12/01/2018 Y'ITUNGANYWA NO KURINDA ISURI IGISHANGA CYA WARUFU MU MURENGE WA GATSIBO

N°	AMAZINA	IGITSINA	AHO ATUYE UMUDUGUDU	AKO GARI	UMURENGE	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	Kayama J.B.	M	Mausiyo	Hausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
2	Kwizira Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
3	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
4	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
5	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
6	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
7	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
8	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
9	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
10	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
11	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
12	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
13	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
14	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
15	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
16	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
17	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
18	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
19	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]
20	Mugabana Emmanuel	M	Mugabana	Mausiyo	Gatsibo	078205288	[Signature]

Impress
Limo office
Sector committee
SEDO
Director
Dro
Agreement
SEDO, Social Extension
NTERUKAZA Limited

Ingingo z'ingingo zaganurwaho:

- (1) Guteguka igihembwe cy'ishinga cya 2088
- (2) Gufata reza no kubungabunga inkengero z'Umuryi wa Gisozi na Basera.

UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Mu gitekerezo Inama Umuryi boya w'Inama yahamye ibaye abaturage bese bitabwira Inama, atangira atajugije Umwaka mushya mukire wa 2018, ko wazababera mu 'Amata n'ibubirira Inama yari itabwira abaturage bagere ku 119.

Ingingo ya 1: Umuryi boya w'Inama yaganurije abaturage ko bababaye gusuzura muri hamwe ukwe igihembwe cy'ishinga cya 2088 byaganzwe, barebwe hamwe imbarokamunye n'ibibazo byagaragajemo, ubuho byatumuraga a' 150 mu bakuramo abazababafashije gutegura reza k'umuryi 2088.

Muri gahungu z'ingingo igihembwe cy'ishinga cya 2088, abaturage Inama batunze mu mibungo y'abaturage banyuze igihungu banyuzuye (nep selection).

Mu gitekerezo igihungu urwayabaye Inama yibukije biturage n'abaturage bitabwira Inama ko bitamwo ingingwa kubakuramo imvura n'ingingo kandi cyera ubuho banyuzuye n'uko igihembwe cy'ishinga cya B, imvura aba n'ingingo, izuba n'ibaturage. kuri ingingwa yibukije biturage ko bagomba gutegura reza imvura yabo y'ishinga ibi z'ibaturage bitarenze tariki ya 1/2/2018 y'ibaturage ariyo ibaturage ya nyuma.

Shirinkwa byemejwe ko byazashingwa ni: abayari, Inyamba.

INGANCO YA 2: Kubungabunga inkangero z'Umugazi wa GUYANA
BASELA

Umunyobozi w'Inyamba yashyize abaturage babungaga mu macyi
yaburirye umugazi wa GUYANA wa BASELA ko bagomba gufatwaho
amashuri, baburwanyaho isuri, bakubura iburwanya seho kandi
baterako ubwari bw'amatungo kuri icyo muryango.

Umunyobozi w'Inyamba kandi yaburirye abaturage ko bagomba
gufatwaho n'ubushyamba kubungabunga Inyamba yashyize mu
inkangero z'Umugazi wa GUYANA wa BASELA kandi
kubungabunga amatungo. Yaburirye ko ufatwaho aho
hamba n'amatungo, kuko kuzapuzwa amatungo bitemewe.

Umunyobozi w'Inyamba yashyize abaturage aho babaye ibibazo
byabo maze umutwe.

VLADYSLAV NANI CLAUDINE, abaye ibibazo byerekanywe
ko kubungabunga inkangero za GUYANA wa BASELA ko bagomba
nko bakomeye n'ubwari mu byuma buramye bakorerwaho
amaterasi y'ibidungo n'ibindi mu macyi n'ubwari buramye
isuri itwara ubwari.

Nako KABERUKA Gilbert w'umunyobozi wa Inyamba
nawe yaburirye ibibazo byerekanywe ko ubwari mu Inyamba
n'amataterasi arakomeye ko bagomba gufatwaho
mu macyi ya 2003 ko babonye amataterasi ayeze ubwari
byabafoshe kubungabunga no gufatwaho ubwari
ko ubwari.

MUshyamba Emmanuel mu mudugudu wa
 MURABA, yakajye iburyo y'ibyamwo mu yindi murya
 Umushyamba w'abakoreye amaterasi, niko bagera
 mu mudugudu wabo bagakagarara. Yifuye ko niba
 bishoboka Umushyamba LWA, ukora amaterasi; wayabako
 rera naba bakagendane n'iterambere ryegukwaho nyo
 gufata n'ya ubutaka. Muri rusanga abaturage bas
 banyuze ku bifuze yubakoreye amaterasi y'ibyamwo
 mu kubabura ibibazo byose byababwirye, Umunyobozi w'ibyamwo
 yashyize abaturage ko barabwira n'ibyamwo byo
 n'uburyo byo ku Umushyamba LWA wo muri MURABA
 niba bishoboka ko bababwirye amaterasi aho hantu
 hose hashoboka kashyirirwa, mu rwego rwo gukomeza
 gufata n'ya ubutaka, harwamwaza kuri kandi kungurwa
 amashyamba.

Umwanzuro : Abaturage bo mu kiringo ya IMBA,
 WEMBO, MURABA na KAMBAZA
 buri bitabwira ibama byifuze ko bakorewe amaterasi
 mu rwego rwo gufata n'ya ubutaka bwabo, burwamwaza
 ho iburi kandi harwamwaza n'ya ibyamwo
 z'Umunyobozi wa GISE na BASURA.
 Inama yashyirirwe saa 13h 24'

Umwenditwiri w'ibama
 MUKESHIMANA Louise
 SED: IGARIBO All
 [Signature]

Umunyobozi w'ibama
 BYUKU SERGE Emmanuel
 Umunyamabanga w'ibyamwo
 w'Umunyobozi wa MURABA

INITIAL Y'U BULWENGERA ZUBA
AKATREZE KA NYATHU

- 1 -

UJUNGE AU' ATOTARI RIVE / NATHA Y'ATHA TUKHE BATHU GA KU NIKUGED
Z'UWGETH WA GUYE AK BABELA.

NO.	AKAZAM ZAMBI	NO. Y'IBANWUNU, UJUNGUU	UKUGU	AKAZAM	UJUNGE	UJUNGE
1.	IKAVU Jan Claude	1196680029757032	CYU GI	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
2.	JONATHAN Ekwende	119708003896892	NYAVU	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
3.	JONATHAN Ekwende	119837003592005	KUMISIBI	GURU	KUBUZA	
4.	JONATHAN Ekwende	119838007901029	KUMISIBI	GURU	KUBUZA	
5.	YATHEVA Claude	119978007540085	CYU GI	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
6.	YATHEVA Claude	1198870087481087	CYU GI	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
7.	YATHEVA Ekwende	1198870076692035	NYAVU	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
8.	YATHEVA Ekwende	119917007566118	NYAVU	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
9.	YATHEVA Ekwende	1199270093231092	NYAVU	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
10.	YATHEVA Ekwende	119708007621821	KUMISIBI	GURU	KUBUZA	
11.	YATHEVA Ekwende	119837007814075	KUMISIBI	GURU	KUBUZA	
12.	YATHEVA Ekwende	11978700609089	KUMISIBI	GURU	KUBUZA	
13.	YATHEVA Ekwende	1199680077791081	GURU	KUBUZA	KUBUZA	
14.	YATHEVA Ekwende	119757004437808	CYU GI	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	
15.	YATHEVA Ekwende	119777004816307	CYU GI	BIZI 60	KUBUZA	

INTAKA YUBUNDEMU GEZA ZU BA
AKAREBE KA NYARUHU

UBUNDEMU BUJUKURUZI Y'AMATUNGA GE BAHINGA MU NYUNGE Z'UBUNDEMU
GICIZE NA BASHAKA

N°	AMAZINA YAMBA	N° Y'AMAMAMUKU	UMUBUN	ATEKERE	UMUBUNGE	UMUKO
1.	SIMUNYARABO Bwami	11988004906094	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
2.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
3.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
4.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
5.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
6.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
7.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
8.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
9.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
10.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
11.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
12.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
13.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	
14.	MURUBUKURUZI Fweli	1198780075043055	KURUBA	MURINGA	MURINGA	

INTARA Y'IBURENGEZARUBA
AKA BEEBE KA N'ABUKU

- 3 -

UBUTONBE KU ABATANGIRI BASHI INATIRA Y'ABATUYE BAHINSA KU NKENGEZO
Z'UBUKWEZI NA GICIRI NA BASHI

N°	AMANA ZOMBA	N° Y'IKANAKURUKU	UBUKURU	AKAZI	UBUKURU
1.	Nshakighe Alon.	11932800 ± 34054.	kinaba	kinaboga	Burenba
2.	Nyigimano Jean Claude	1199180065 827014	kababoga	Bwaga	Burenba
3.	Bumungu Théodore	11986800 7761200 3	kababoga	Bwaga	Burenba
4.	Bwagye Jean Pierre	11921800 70745010	kababoga	Bwaga	Burenba
5.	Wurekate Providence	11937900 ± 6453087	kababoga	Bwaga	Burenba
6.	Bwagimungu Bishye	1199230092326046	kababoga	Bwaga	Burenba
7.	Bateye Innocent	11964800 32358034	kinaboga	kinaboga	Burenba
8.	Wuhabwe bimen	1195480018364041	kinaboga	kinaboga	Burenba
9.	Nyigayakinda	1195570022193002	kinaboga	kinaboga	Burenba
10.	Nyirinda Jean	1192270043133039	kinaboga	kinaboga	Burenba
11.	Ndurungu Jean Baptiste	1198280088907038	kinaboga	kinaboga	Burenba
12.	TWILLER HANA Atilise	1192280042874004	kinaboga	kinaboga	Burenba
13.	Amé Edouard HARABAKI	1198280090121035	kinaboga	kinaboga	Burenba

INTARA Y'IBURENGERARUKA
 AKARERE KA NYATOTU.

Umukunda w'abatanyije inama y'abaturage bakungu ku nkenero
 z'umugenzi wa g'idiye na Basera.

N°	Amazina yombi	N°s'ingamuramba.	Umudugudu	Akaganu	Umurenge	Umukano
1.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Joseph	119280031181021	Ruhongore	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
2.	MUKAZITABE Jacques	119280059448036	Ruhongore	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
3.	MUKAZUBUKA Pascal	1195470019296081	Kimurmu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
4.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Akhona	119280041168046	Ruhongore	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
5.	MUKAZUBUKA Erimwe	119280085317022	Ruhongore	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
6.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Claude	119280058407094	Kimurmu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
7.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Spacie	119280023498070	Kimurmu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
8.	MUKAZUBUKA Florence	1192800411653014	Rubavu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
9.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Franck	11928007094278089	Rubavu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
10.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Jean Bice	119280082544062	Rubavu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
11.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Jeanne	119280023498003	Rubavu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
12.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Estime	119280059434098	Rubavu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM
13.	AMAZINA YOMBURI Fohien	119280030556079	Rubavu	Nyamukanga	Pamba	AM

INTARANI UBULENGERAZUBA

AKARERE KA NYABAHU

NO	AMAZINA SHAMBA	NO Y'IBYARUKURU	UBURUSU	AMASHURI	UBURUSU	UBUKUNDO
1	MURUKUTIKA Emmanuel	1198858087224064	KIVURUGA	MURUMUKI	KUKINGA	[Signature]
2	MURUKUTIKA Odette	1199470773828055	KIVURUGA	MURUMUKI	KUKINGA	[Signature]
3	MURUKUTIKA	1199570746751013	KIVURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
4	MURUKUTIKA Claude	1198870076354088	KIVURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
5	MURUKUTIKA	1199280026381001	KIVURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
6	MURUKUTIKA D. Jean	1198570080540096	KIVURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
7	MURUKUTIKA Jean de Dieu	1198670072810010	KIVURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
8	MURUKUTIKA Sédice	1199570747173002	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
9	MURUKUTIKA Jeéquiel	1199270045336065	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
10	MURUKUTIKA Odette	1199080075850025	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
11	MURUKUTIKA Yestice	119827007202096	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
12	MURUKUTIKA Elyse	1199270042554091	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
13	MURUKUTIKA E. Emmanuel	1198858079035188	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
14	MURUKUTIKA Alpha	1198070072775013	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
15	MURUKUTIKA Kivite	1198170015725034	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
16	MURUKUTIKA Emman	119775003204204	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
17	MURUKUTIKA DENIS	119767005831025	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]
18	MURUKUTIKA Jeanne	1198570083392180	MURUGA	MURUMUKI	MURUGA	[Signature]

INTARA Y'IBURENGEBAZUBA
AKAREBE KA NYABIRU.

UBUTONSE RIM'ABATARURWE INAMA Y'ABATURARWE BAHINGA KUKENYESHO
Z'UBUKERE WA GICIRI NA GISEBA

No	Amajana gamba	no y'ibangamurika	Umudugudu	Akagaro	Umuranga	Umu
1.	Amajana gamba	119577500 22764028	Gasura	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
2.	Amajana gamba	11967800 25455086	Gasura	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
3.	Amajana gamba	11991800 36026680	Gasura	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
4.	Amajana gamba	11953800 17667039	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
5.	Amajana gamba	11972800 41547044	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
6.	Amajana gamba	11969800 38021609	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
7.	Amajana gamba	11963800 36141024	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
8.	Amajana gamba	11980700 85303002	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
9.	Amajana gamba	11958800 26117025	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
10.	Amajana gamba	11958800 26117025	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
11.	Amajana gamba	11988800 95106030	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
12.	Amajana gamba	11984800 82525056	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
13.	Amajana gamba	11984800 82525056	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
14.	Amajana gamba	11984800 82525056	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu
15.	Amajana gamba	11984800 82525056	Kagara	Gasura	Pamba	Umu

Annex 7: Minutes and attendance lists of consultation meetings in Gisagara District

INYANDIKOMVUGO Y'INAMA NYUNGURANABITEKEREZO KU MUSHINGA ECAATP

MUKARERE KA GISAGARA

GAHUNDA Y'INAMA

- Gutanga ikaze no kwakira abitabiriye inama(Ubuyobozi bw'akarare)
- Gusobanurira abitabiye inama gahunda y'umushinga gahunda ya ECAATP
- Kugaragaza uruhare rwaburi ruhande
- Kugaragaza ibyitezwe kuro uyu mushinga
- Ibibazo nibitekerezo
- Ingamba
- Utuntu nutundi

1. Gutanga ikaze no kwakira abitabiriye inama(Ubuyobozi bw'akarare)

Umuyobozi w'akarere wungirije unshinzwe iterambere ry'ubukungu niwe watanze anakira abitabiriye inama.NZUNGIZE Gustave. Abari munama bibwiranye kugirango inama itangire abantubose baziranye

Umuyobozi w'inama yasabye abari munama kwisanzura kandi bagakurikira neza ibijyanye n'umushinga ECAATP kugirango babashe gutanga ibitekerezo aho bikenewe.

2.Gusobanurira abitabiye inama gahunda yumushinga ECAATP

Uwaje ahagarariye umushinga yatangiye asobanura ECAATP asobanura ko mungambo arambuye ECAATP ari "East and Contrarl Africa for Agriculture transformation Project" , Uyumushinga rero ukuba ari umushinga ugamije kurwanya isuri kumabanga

Umushinga uzakorera ahantu hatandukanye bitewe nuko Site zizatoranywa, ariko nakarere ka Gisagara kakaba gafite amahirwe yo gutangirirwamo. Aho biteganijwe ko akarere ka Gisagara karamutse gatoranijwe hazabungabungwa amabanga yimisozi kubuso burenga hegitari 1000.

Yavuze ko kandi nyuma yo gutunganya ubutaka bukorwaho amaterasi, umushinga uteganya ko hazahingwa ibihingwa bitandukanye bizatoranywa byumwihariko imyubati.

Yakomeje asobanura ko umusaruro uzashakirwa isoko, haba hagati mugihugu haba ndetse no hanze y'igihugu

Yasobanuye ko, iyo Amaterasi amaze gucukurwa, ubutaka buba butakaje bimwe mubishobora kongera umusaruro akaba ariyo mpamvu mu mushinga hateganijwe ko nyuma yo gukora amaterasi hajya hatangwa inyongeramusaruro zisubiza ubutaka uburumbuke bwabwo arizo. Inyongera musaruro ziteganijwe ni: Ishwagara, Imborera, ibiti bivangwa nimyaka, gusa bigatangwa mu igihembwe kimwe cyihinga.

Aha yongeyeho ko kugirango izo nyongera musaruro ziza komeza gutangwa. Umushinga unateganya nubundi guha amahugurwa abahinzi kubijyanye no gukora Compost bazajya bakoresha igihe Umushinga ntayo uzaba ukibaha.

-3 Kugaragaza uruhare rwaburi ruhanda

Kugirango Umushinga Uzabashe gushyirwa mu bikorwa neza, abari munama basabye ko Inzego zose zabigiramo uruhare. Aha twavugaga inzego z'ibanze, Umushinga ndetse nabikorera

Ibikorwa bigakurikiranwa umunsi kumunsi kandi abantu bagasangira amakuru haba kubitagenda ndetse nibigenda neza.

Inama nyishi zizajya zikorwa, ndetse na mbere yuko Umushinga utangira gushyirwa mubikorwa ningombwa ko Akarere, umushinga, abaturage ndetse nabikorera bajya inama murwego rwo kubisobanurira abafatanyabikorwa bose imiterere yumushinga nuburyo ujyije gushyirwa mubikorwa

Ba nyiri amasambu azatunganywa. Uruhare rwabo mumigendekere myiza yuyu mushinga ruzagaragarira mubintu bikurikira;

-Gutunganya amaterasi nkabakozi ba Nyakabyizi (Manpower)

-Gutanga ubufasha mukubona umubare munini w'abakozi bakora imirimo yo guca amaterasi

-Gutanga ubufasha mugusobanurira abaturage bazaba binangiye

-Gutanga bimwe mubikoresho bizifashishwa nko mugukora cg kubona za Checkdams aho ari ngombwa

-Kubahiriza ingengabihe yibikorwa by'umushinga hirindwa ko hazagira ibyangirika

-Gukurikirana imirimo yo gutunganya no gushyira inyongeramusaruro mu mirima yabo

-Kubyaza umusaruro imirima yabo nyuma yo kuyitunganya.

4. Kugaragaza ibyitezwe kuro uyu mushinga

Umuyobozi winama yagaragarije abitabiriye inama ko bimwe mubyitezwe kuri uyu mushinga ari ibi bikurikira:

- Kubona akazi kubaturage
- Ubutaka burwanyijeho isuri
- Amahugurwa atandukanye
- Umusaruro uziyongera
- Isoko ry'umusaruro

5. Ibibazo nibitekerezo

Ibibazo byagarutse nabitabiriye inama ni ibi bikurikira:

- Nigute tuzabasha kubona imbuto?
 - Ese aho ntituzajya dutinda guhembwa?
 - Kuhagera tugatakaza seasons tuzatungwa niki?
 - Ese imyaka yacu izaba iri mumurima ntimuzayirandura?
 - Kukibazo cyambere , abahinzi basobanuriwe ko umushinga ufatanije na ministeri y'ubuhinzi bizabafasha kubona imbuto kandi kugihe..
 - Abazakora mumatersi bazajya bahwmbwa nyuma y'iminsi 15.
 - Ingengabihe yo gukora izajya yita ku gihembwe cyihinga kuhjira hatazagira igihombo cyibaho.
 - Abahinzi bijwije ko ntamyaka iri mumurima izangizwa
- Ikindi basobanuriwe nuko n tangurane izatangwa ahakozwe amaterasi . Basabwa ko bagomba no gutamngira kubahiriza gahunda yo gutura mumidugudu.

6.INGAMBA

-Gushyiraho gahunda ihamye yo gutunganya ubutaka

-Ubukangurambaga bwimbitse kugirango imirimo yihute

-Inama nyinshi n'abahinzi, ikindi ahazaba hagaragara imyaka imara igihe mumurima kandi imeze neza(urutoki, ikawa n'ibindi)ntizakurwaho ahubwo bakagirwa inama yo kuhatunganya neza.

-Guhemba abakozi kugihe.

-Ubukangurambaga bwimbitse mukubyaza umusaruro ubuso bwatunganijwe

-Gufata ingamba hakiri kare ngo hatazajyira ubutaka butabyazwa umusaruro bitewe nuko banyirayo batari hafi aho cyangwe bafite ubuso bunini

7 Utuntu nutundi

Ubuyobozi bw'Akarere kwasabye ko kugirango uyu mushinga ubashe gutanga umusaruro witezweho, Umushinga wakorana byahafi n'ubuyobozi bw'akarere, hatangwa amakuru yishyirambikorwa ry'umushinga kugihe,ndetse na zaraporo zitandukanye z'imigendekere y'akazi.

Abagerwabikorwa babonetse uwo muni babaye bake kuko amasaha yarakuze abenshi bavuye mumirima yabo.

Icyari kigamijwe kwari ukubaganiriza kubikorwa biteganijwe ndetse no kubabaza bo ubwabo uko bumva umushinga wazabagiriye akamaro ndetse no kubasaba ko babiganiriza bagenzi babo batabashije kuboneka.

Umuyobozi winama yasoje ashimira abitabiriye, abasaba kugeza ubutumva kubitabiriye,abizeza ko abazakorerwa mumirimo aribo bazaherwaho bahabwa akazi anabasaba

Emile NSENGIMANA

Umwanditsi w'inama.

APITARIYE INAMA GISABAA

AMAZINA	AMUKABARI	UMUKUGU	
1. MUKEREMUKU Gaspard	CYAMUKUZA	GISEKE	AM
2. GASHYIMAZI David	ZIVU	Ryarubayi	AM
3. NISHATYIMANA Vincent	CYAMUKUZA	Nyahurundwe	AM
4. NYIRAJEUBUKA Antoine	CYAMUKUZA	GISEKE	AM
5. NYOMUGABO Bonat	CYAMUKUZA	Nyahurundwe	AM
6. MAFIMAZA Sibomani	CYAMUKUZA	GISEKE	AM
7. NISHATYIMANA Vincent	ZIVU	Ryarubayi	AM
8. MUTUYIMANA Theodor	ZIVU	Ryarubayi	AM
9. UKWIBAGIRA Theodor	CYAMUKUZA	Giseke	AM
10. SHIRASIMUKURUZA Emmanuel	ZIVU	Ryarubayi	AM
11. NIBIKURU Comana Joseph	ZIVU	Ryarubayi	AM
12. Ndimubanzi Emmanuel	Cyamukuzi	gi Seko	AM
13. Hategekimana Cyprien	Cyamukuzi	gi Seko	AM
14. NYIRABENGA Vincent	CYAMUKUZA	GISEKE	AM
15. NYIRABAYUKIRA Consolata	ZIVU	Ryarubayi	AM
16. Ntaramelani Janga Janete	Cyamukuzi	gi Seko	AM
17. Jerandi Nyangawindemera	ZIVU	nyamurungu	AM
18. Kamuruzo Jeanne	Cyamukuzi	gi Seko	AM
19. Nyirabwami Denathor	Cyamukuzi	gi Seko	AM
20. NDERUKIYETE Vincent	Cyamukuzi	Giseke	AM
21. MURIMAZORO Ezechiel	Cyamukuzi	Giseke	AM
22. Ntaramelani Emmanuel	Cyamukuzi	Giseke	AM
23. NYIRABWAMI Vanessa	CYAMUKUZA	GISEKE	AM
24. MISA GOFITEK	Cyamukuzi	Gi Seko	AM
25. TWAGIRATZU Shani	Cyamukuzi	Giseke	AM

ABITARIYE INAMA

1. NYONSABA peruth	Agronomist save	
2. MUMBARUMBU Staza	LTS/Inform Setor.	
2. UWIZOBIMANA Jean Paul	ETS CYAMUKUZA CEP	
4. UWIMBARAZI Anne	Gis intern LWH/RSP	
5. NIYOBIZENGA Samuel	Irrigation Engineer LWH/RSP	
6. UWUMUKIZA Ernestine	LTS (LWH) RSSP	
7. MUMUNGU Clarisse	Contract Management	
8. MUBONIBAZA Inesmas	CYAMUKUZA/GISEKE	
9. MUHIRE Augustin	CYAMUKUZA/GISEKE	
10. HANIRAGABA Jean Baptiste	JH Supervising Engineer	
11. HANGAMUKANA Paul	Vice Mayor ED	
12. Emile NSEBIMANA	LWH/RSSP H3 DPC	

Annex 8: Minutes and attendance lists of consultation meetings in Nyanza District

INVANDIKOMVUGO Y'INAMA NYUNGURANABITEKEREZO KUI MUSHINGA ECAATP MURI
NYANZA Kuwa 10 /01/2018

GAHUNDA Y'INAMA

- Kwibwirana kw'abitabiriye inama
- Ibisobanuro kumushinga ECAATP
- Uruhare rw'Akarere mumigendekere myiza y'Umushinga
- Uruhure rw'Abagenerwabikorwa(Beneficiaries)
- Ibyiza umushinga uzazanira Abagenerwabikorwa
- Imbogamizi
- Ingamba
- Ibindi.....

I: KWIBWIRANA

Inama yayobowe n'Umuyobozi ku Karere ka Nyanza ushinze ubuhinzi ndetse n'ibidukikije NZUNGIZE Gustave. Abari munama rero baribwiranye kugira ngo inama itangire abantu bose baziranye ndetse kugira ngo babashe no kungurana ibitekerezo .

Umuyobozi w'inama yasabye abari munama kwisanzura kandi bagakurikira neza ibijyanye n'Umushinga ECAATP kugira ngo babashe gutanga ibitekerezo aho bikenewe .

II: IBISOBANURO KUMUSHINGA ECAATP

Uwaje ahagarariye Umushinga yatangiye asobanura icyo aricyo ECAATP avuga ko ari Umushinga usobanuye numagambo arambuye y'icyongereza ko ari "East and Central Africa for Agriculture transformation Project". Ati ni umushinga uzakorera abantu hatandukanye bitewe nuko Site zizatoranywa ko ariko mu ma Site biteganijwe ko ushobora kuba wahita utangira gukoreramo na Nyanza irimo;

Uyu mushinga rero ukaba ari umushinga ugamije kurwanya isuli kumabanga y'imisozi bikaba biteganijwe ko Nyanza iramutse ituranywa nka Site bakoreramo bazatangirira kubuso bugera kuri 2000ha, byaba na ngombwa hagakorwa urugomero ruzuhira imusozi (hillside irrigation).

Yavuze ko kandi nyuma yo gutunganya ubutaka bukorwaho amaterasi, umushinga uteganywa ko hazahingwa igihingwa cy'imyumbati (Cassava), akaba ari nayo mapamvu Nyanza yahise itekerezwaho kuhera ko ari Akarere kabanyanye niki gihingwa.

Yakomeje anasobanura ko umusaruro uzashakirwa isoko,haba hagati mugihugu haha ndetse na hanze y'igihugu aho biteganyijwe ko ushobora kuzajya ugashyirwa ku isoko ry'ibihugu bihariye mugace k'iburasirazuba(East African Community)

Yagize ati kandi,ayo Amaterasi amaze gucukurwa,ubutaka buba bwatacaje bimwe muhishobora kongera umusaruro akaba ariyo mpamvu mu mushinga hateganyijwe ko Nyuma yo gukora Amaterasi hazajya hatangwa inyongeramusaruro zisubiza ibutaka uburumbuke bwabwo arizo:

- ✓ Ishwagara
- ✓ Ihambire y'imboreza
- ✓ Ndetse hakanatwara uduti turumbura ubutaka ndetse tukabufata(Agroforestry trees).

Aha ariko yavuze ko izi nyongeramusaruro zitangwa inshuro imwe gusa(Season imwe)hanyuma nyuma yaho abahinzi bakabyishakira(Seasons zikurikiraho).

Aha yongeyeho ko kugira ngo izi nyongeramusaruro zizabashye gukomeze gutangwa,Umushinga unateganyije nibundi gusa amahugurwa abahinzi kubijyanye no gukora compost bazajya bakoresha igihe Umushinga ntaho uzaba ubabaha.

III: URUHARE RW'AKARERE

Murwego rwo kugira ngo Umushinga Uzabashye gushyirwa mu bikorwa neza,Abari munama basabye ko inzego zose zabigiramo Uruhare.Aha twavuye Inzego z'ibanze,Umushinga ndetse Private Sector.

Ibikorwa bigakurikiranwa umunsi kumunsi kandi abantu bagasangira amakuru haba kubitagenda ndetse nibigenda neza.

Inama nyinshi zizajya zikorwa,ndetse na mbere yuko Umushinga utangira gushyirwa mu bikorwa ningumbwa ko Akarere ndetse n'Umushinga habijyanamo murwego rwo kubisobanurira Abagenerwabikorwa(Ba Nyiri mirima).

Akarere kandi Razatanga ubufasha aho Abaturage bazaba bitangaye cy'atumva neza ibijyanye n'umushinga.Bazanakurikirana kandi umunsi kumunsi kubufatanye n'Umushinga abantu bazaba bagize ibikorwaremezo bizakorwa.

IV URUHARE RW'ABAGENERWABIKORWA

Abagenerwabikorwa aha bavugwaga niba Nyiri amasambu azatunganywa.

Uruhare rwabo mu bigendakere nyiza yuyu mushinga ruzagaragarira mu bitu biturikira:

- Gutunganya materasi n'abakozi ba Nyakabyizi(Manpower)
- Gutanga ubufasha mu kubona umubare munini w'abakozi bazakora imirimo yo gusa amaterasi
- Gutanga ubufasha mugusobanurira abaturage bazaba bitangaye.(Bazaba batumva ingaruka nziza z'umushinga)
- Gutanga bimwe mu bikoresho bizafashishwa nko mugukora cy'ubona za Checkdams

- Kuvana imyaka mumurima hakiri kare kugira ngo bitazagongana nikorwa ry'amaterasi imyaka ikiri mumurima
- Gukurikirana ishyamba mumurima ry'ishwagara na compost kugira ngo abakozi bazaba babishyiramo batabishyiramo nabi.
- Kubyaza umusaruro imirima yabo nyuma yo kuyitunganya, bahingira igihe kandi bakanahinga igihingwa cyatoranijwe aricyo imyumbati.
- Kwirinda gusiga ibisambu mumurima izaba yaratunganijwe.

V: IBYIZA UMUSHINGA UZAZANIRA ABAGENERWABIKORWA

Abari munama basanze Uyu mushinga hari byinshi uzazanira Abagenerwabikorwa n'abaturage b'akarere ka Nyanza muri rusange aribyo:

- Kubona akazi kubaturage ba Nyanza
- Mituelle zizatungwa kubwisi kubera akazi
- Ubutaka burwanyijeho isuli
- Amahugurwa atandukanye
- Umusaruro uzinyongera
- Isoko ry'umusaruro
- Igabanuka ry'inzererezi

VI: IMBOGAMIZI

Abari munama bagaragaje ko kandi hashobora kuzaboneka imbogamizi zitandukanye arizo:

- Imyaka izaba iri mumulima igihe cyo gutunganya amaterasi
- Abana bashobora kuzata ishuri bakajya gukora imirimo yo mumaterasi
- Kwijujuta kw'abahinzi igihe bazajya batinda guhembwa
- Gutinda gukora cyo gutunganya ubutaka bityo ugasanga hari abamaze igihe kinini badahingwa
- Abantu batahaba bashobora kuzatuma hari ahazatunganywa ntihahingwe
- Abakozi bashobora kuzabura igihe imirimo izaba itangiye.

VII: INGAMBA

- Kuzatangira mobilization yo gushaka abakozi hakiri kare, hakanyambazwa abaturage baturutse mutundi turere.
- Gushyiraho gahunda ihamye yo gutunganya ubutaka
- Inama nyinshi n'abahinzi, ikindi ahazaba hagaragara imyaka imara igihe mumulima kandi imeze neza (Urutoki, ikawa n'ibindi) muzakuri waho ahubwo bazagira inama yo gutunganya neza.

IBINDI

Abari munama bahagarariye Akarere basabye ko kugira ngo uyu mushinga ubashe gukorwa kandi uzagere kunshingano zawo,Umushinga ugomba kubakorera ibi bikurikira:

- Gutanga amakuru kumigendekere y'Umushinga
- Gutanga impapuro zose zirebana n'Umushinga
- Gushyiraho gahunda ihamye y'ishyirwamubikorwa ry'umushinga.

Inama yarangiye saa saba nigice(13h30)hanyuma Ikipe yaturutse ku Mushinga ijyana na Agronome wa Busasamana kuri terrain kubonana n'Abaturage bamwe mubazakorerwa Amaterasi.

IBYAVUYE MUBIGANIRO BY'INAMA YABAREYE KURI TERRAIN N'ABAHINZI

Abahinzi cg Abagenerwabikorwa babonetse uwo munsu babaye bake kuko amasaha yarakuze abenshi bavuye mumirima yabo.

Icyari kigamijwe kwari ukubaganiriza kubikorwa biteganijwe ndetse no kubabaza bo ubwabo uko bumva umushinga wazabagirira akamaro ndetse no kubasaba ko babiganiriza bagenzi babo batahahije kuboneka.

Uwaruhagarariye Umushinga yasubiyemo neza ikigamijwe abasobanurira ibijyanye n'Umushinga.abereka ibigamijwe,igihe nyacyo umushinga ushobora gutangirira ndetse anababwira ibyiza umushinga uzazana aribyo:

- Kurwanya isuli
- Gutanga akazi kumubare munini wabazatunganya ubutaka
- Guha abazabababatangirijwe imirima inyongeramusaruro(Ishwagara ndetse na Compost)
- Amahugurwa
- Kubafasha kongera kubona imbuto y'imyumbati no kuyihinga neza
- Isoko ry'umugaruro n'ibindi.

Abahinzi nabo babajije ibibazo bikurikira kugira ngo babashe gusobanukirwa neza.

- Ese imbuto izaturuka he?
- Ese aho nituzajya dutiuda guhembwa?
- Ese nimudusaba kudahinga kugira ngo hakorwe amaterasi mwarangiza mugatinda kuhagera tugatakaza seasons tuzatungwa niki?
- Ese imyaka yacu izaba iri mumulima ntumuzayirandura?

Mukubasubiza Yaba ari Agronome w'umurenge wa Busasamana n'Abahagarariye Umushinga basubije mu buryo bukurikira:

- Minisiteri y'Ubuhinzi mu rwego rwo kongera umusaruro, ibinyujije muri RAB izabonera abahinzi imbuto nziza kugira ngo nubundi umusaruro uzabe mwiza kandi imbuto izavaho nayo ikwirakwizwe mubandi bagenerwabikorwa.
- Kubijyanye no gutinda guhembwa basobanuriwe ko analistes azajya akorwa hakiri kare bityo bakajya bahembwa buri minsi 15.
- Hazashakwa umubare munini w'abakozi bityo ntawe uzararany seasons 2 adahinze.
- Banasobanuriwe ko ntamyaka imeze neza izakurwa mumulima (Urutoki, Kawa...) ko ahubwo hazasabwa kuyikorera neza.
- Abahinzi kandi basabwa kuba intumwa nziza bakamenyeshya abatabashije kugera aho inama yabereye igikorwa giteganijwe ndetse no kuzatanga ubufasha mugushakisha abakozi bazakora amaterasi.
- Abahinzi kandi banasobanuriwe ko hari bimwe mubikoresho bazajya bitangira mugihe cyo gukora materasi cyane cyane nkibyo gukora checkdams n'ibindi. Banasobanurirwa kandi ko aribo bambere bazaherwaho bahabwa Akazi ko gukora imirimo yo guca amaterasi.

Ikindi basobanuriwe nuko ntangurane itangwa ahakozwe amaterasi. Basabwa ko bagomba no gutangira kubahiriza gahunda yo gutura mu midugudu.

Umwanditsi w'Inama :

MUGAMBIRA Bonfils

