

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES
RWANDA FEEDER ROAD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
(RFRDP)

UPDATED RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK
FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

February, 2017

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) through the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) got funds from the World Bank (WB) to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain 500 km of feeder roads in 4 Districts, namely Rwamagana, Gisagara, Nyamasheke and Karongi. As part of its effort to expand the feeder roads network, the GoR applied for additional funding for the rehabilitation/upgrading and maintenance of additional 1,200 km of feeder roads in other six districts. These are Nyagatare and Gatsibo of Eastern District, Nyaruguru of Southern Province, Nyabihu and Rutsiro of Western Province and Gakenke of Northern Province. This makes the overall Government project scope to 1700 km of roads in 10 District. The estimated cost of the proposed project for both phases totals up One hundred and Sixteen million US dollars (US \$ 116,000,000) over seven year period. This financing comes from IDA for the current project of 4 Districts and from a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) managed by the World Bank for part of the additional financing (initially corresponding to approximately 450km) which will scale up the project to 6 more Districts respectively.

The rehabilitation and upgrading of feeder roads implies a need for land acquisition likely to lead to physical and economic displacement of people and loss of assets. This requires the preparation of RPF to ensure that the planned activities are environmentally and socially implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's and the World Bank's social policies and regulations. The GoR prepared the RPF for the first 4 Districts which was cleared by the World Bank in November 2013. The Government of Rwanda needs to update the existing Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to ensure the project implementation in both initial and additional districts is in full compliance with Rwanda and WB safeguards policies.

The RPF establishes mechanisms to determine and assess future resettlement implications of the planned investments/activities proposed under FRDP. It also provides relevant policies and legal framework applicable to its implementation as well as the basis for preparing Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for individual sub-projects once their location and scope are known.

The Rwandan constitution, the expropriation law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land, law No 55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing roads and law No 17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda are national laws and regulations applicable to this project. They are complemented with the international provisions, especially the Involuntary Resettlement (OP4.12) of the WB. All project affected people (PAPs) must receive fair and just compensation for their affected land and assets on that land. The calculation of fair and just compensation will be made by independent valuer based on the market price of the property. The Rwandan laws determine the width of the road reserve and indicate affected properties that require compensation as well as procedures for the compensation exercise.

Before undertaking the compensation exercise, the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for each subproject should be prepared. The process of undertaking RAP will include a screening process, a socioeconomic census and asset inventory of the area and identification of Project Affected Parties (PAPs). This will be followed by the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), its review and approval by MINAGRI and WB, the RAP implementation and monitoring. MINAGRI will disclose this Resettlement Policy Framework by making copies available at its head office, its website and in all participating Districts. It will also authorize the World Bank to disclose it electronically through its Info Shop. Likewise, all RAPs to be prepared under FRDP, will be disclosed by the Ministry, which will also authorize the World Bank to disclose them electronically through its InfoShop.

Though MINAGRI via the FRDP is the main executing and accountable agency at national level, the participating District will play a critical role in supervising subproject resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. Other stakeholders include MININFRA/ RTDA and MINIRENA/ RNRA.

This RPF has an inbuilt grievance procedure that will be used to address grievances that arise during the RAP process. This mechanism will be administered, as far as possible, at the Cell level by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee to facilitate access by PAPs. A representative of the Committee will act as District Project Coordination officer and be the main project contact for all PAPs.

All grievances concerning non conformity with the RPF, levels of compensation, or displacement of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the District Project Coordination officer and resolved in coordination with the District Lands Office and project Coordination.

The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fit the overall monitoring program of the entire FRDP program, which will fall under the overall responsibility of the SPIU. At the sub-project level, the District authorities will have the responsibility for ensuring monitoring is undertaken with the Resettlement and Compensation Committee coordinating efforts. Periodic evaluations will be made in order to determine whether: the PAPs have been paid in full and before implementation.

The cost for implementing the resettlement policy framework for all sub-projects is estimated to US\$ 6,060,000. This figure has been estimated from similar costs and by comparing other RPF with similar scope. Due to the fact that the feasibility of the sub projects has not been undertaken, 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.

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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”*** 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 RFRDP 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”*** 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 RFRDP. 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 RFRDP sub-projects will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF. **“Vulnerable Groups”** refers to:
 - Widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators;
 - Incapacitated households – those no one fit to work and;
 - Child-headed households and street children
 - Orphans

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

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
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
MININFRA:	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIRENA:	Ministry of Natural Resources
OP:	Operational Policy
PAPS:	Project Affected Persons
PDOs:	Project Development Objectives
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

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. General context

Roads are one of the most economically important infrastructures in Rwanda, given the fact that more than 95% of the country's international trade is handled by land and there are hardly any land alternatives (such as railway). Internal communication is also almost exclusively by road. Yet the terrain and the economy of Rwanda are such that developing roads is a very costly venture both financially and environmentally. Unfortunately, district and unclassified roads that principally constitute the feeder roads network are in dismal state and are major constraint for the mobility of the rural population. Moreover, the feeder roads in Rwanda traverse hilly terrain with high rainfall and soft soils, and the earth roads, which are not engineered roads, are often washed out during the rainy season. Further, with its mountainous terrain, excessive rain fall, and severe erosion Rwanda's road network is rendered to high maintenance cost, which is twice higher than that of most Sub-Saharan countries.

The Government's Feeder Roads Development project (FRDP) has been clustered into four components which are; (i) rehabilitation, upgrading and spot improvement of a total of about 1700km of indicative feeder roads, and improving connectivity to agricultural marketing centres in the ten participating districts; (ii) routine and periodic maintenance of about 1700 km; about 125 km in each of the 4 participating districts and 200km in each of the other six districts; This component will finance routine and periodic maintenance of about 1700 km of districts feeder roads; (iii) Institutional Development for Rural Infrastructure Management and Strategy as well as the development for Rural Access and Transport Mobility Improvement, and (iv) Project Management Support.

The FRDP received funding to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain 500 km of indicative feeder roads in 4 Districts, namely Rwamagana of Eastern Province, Gisagara of Southern Province, Karongi and Nyamasheke of Western Province. As part of its national effort to improve the feeder roads network, the Government of Rwanda also applied for additional funding for the rehabilitation of 1200 km of feeder roads in other six districts.

These are Nyagatare and Gatsibo of Eastern Province, Nyaruguru of Southern Province, Nyabihu and Rutsiro of Western Province and Gakenke of Northern Province. The estimated cost of the proposed project is One hundred and sixteen million US dollars (116,000,000) over seven year period.

This financing comes from IDA for the current project of 4 Districts and from a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) managed by the World Bank for a portion (initially equal to approximately 450km) of the additional financing which will scale up the project to 6 more Districts respectively.). The Environmental Assessment (OP/BP4.01), Natural habitats (OP/BP4.04), Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP4.11), Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP4.12) and Forests (OP/BP4.36) are safeguards policies to be triggered by the FRDP.

The map showing the Districts covered by FRDP is presented below:

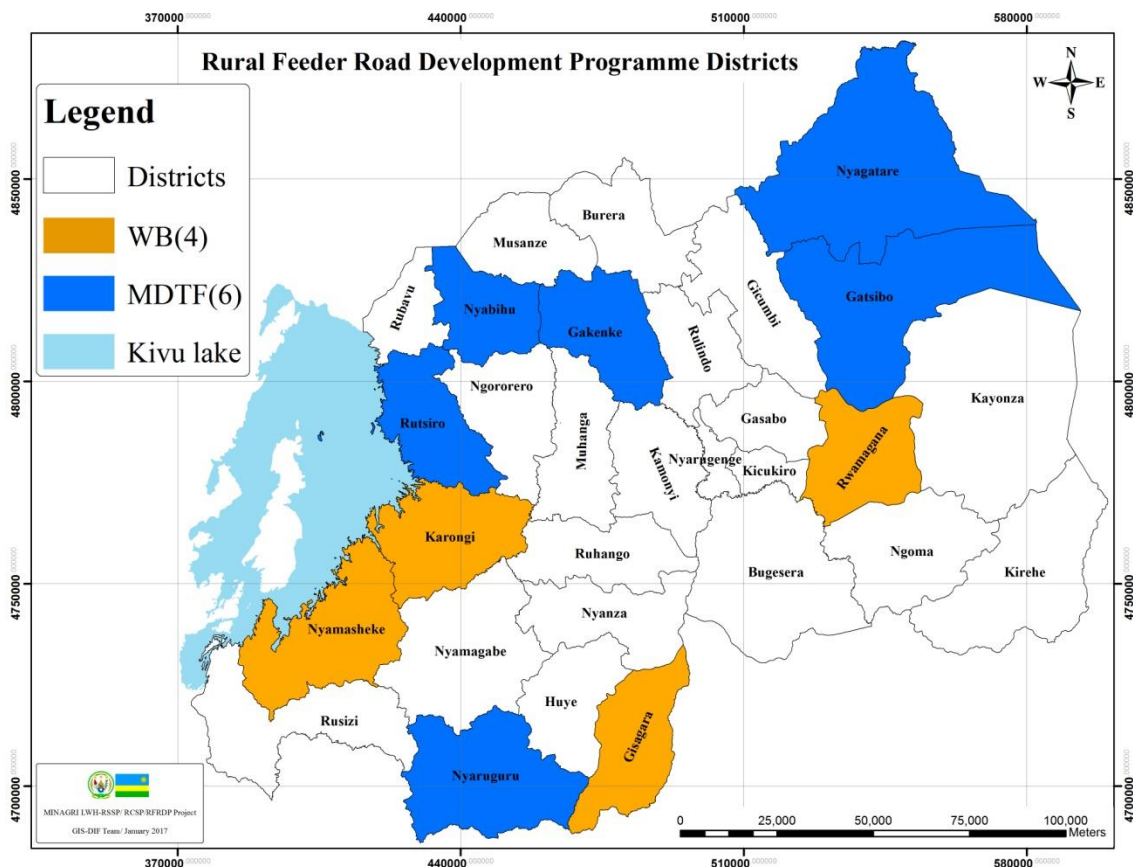


Figure 1: Location of Feeder roads project sites

The road works include road rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance. The rehabilitation and upgrading feeder roads implies a need for land acquisition that is expected to lead to physical and economic displacement of people and loss of access to the land that provides for economic resources. Therefore, the Resettlement Policy framework is to guide FRDP to ensure that the World Bank safeguards Operation Policy 4.12 (involuntary resettlement) and national requirements for land acquisition and resettlement are adequately addressed. In addition, the project management should ensure that the relevant capacity and training needs are established in order for the recommended measures to be implemented effectively.

The project prepared the resettlement policy framework (RPF) for the parent project which was disclosed in 2013. The resettlement action plan (RAP) report for each subproject was prepared and disclosed in November 2013. The RAP implementation for Rwamagana and Gisagara subprojects where civil works started and is being monitored. The initial RPF guided in the proper RAP implementation and compliance with the involuntary resettlement (compensation for affected assets, livelihood restoration and grievances resolution) and physical cultural resources (PCR). The updated RPF report is more detailed than that of the parent project. Not only similar sections in both reports are deeply discussed in the updated version but also new Sections have been included in the updated document to the make it more complete. Legal frameworks (eg roads law, land law) were also updated to incorporate missing important regulations and changes in the amended or repealed regulations (eg new expropriation law of 2015, etc).

1.2. Feeder Roads Project Design

In general, a road scheme may take the form of opening up a new road, whether asphalt paved or earth; re-constructing an existing road i.e. excavating and replacing an existing layer; upgrading an existing road – could be expanding an existing road and/ or paving an existing earth road (from earth to tarmac road); rehabilitating an existing road through maintenance activities such as patching broken parts, reconstructing the drainage systems, constructing turnouts, etc. therefore, this RPF responds to the implications of implementing the Feeder Roads Development Project in Rwanda made up of four components for which this RPF will provide guidance.

Component 1 – Rehabilitation, Upgrading and Spot Improvement of Indicative Feeder Roads -This component will finance the rehabilitation, upgrading and spot improvement of indicative feeder roads, improving connectivity to agricultural marketing centers in the four participating districts, namely: (i) Karongi (Western Province); (ii) Rwamagana (Eastern Province); (iii) Gisagara (Southern Province); and (iv) Nyamasheke (Western Province), (v) Nyaruguru (Southern Province), (vi) Rutsiro (Western Province), (vii) Nyabihu (Western Province), (viii) Nyagatare (Eastern Province), (ix) Gatsibo (Eastern Province) and (x) Gakenke (Northern Province).

Component 2 – Maintenance of Indicative District and Feeder Roads: This component will finance routine and periodic maintenance of about 1600 km (about 100 km in each of the 4 participating districts and 200 km in each of the 6 other districts) of feeder roads. This component will have two sub components.

Component 3: Institutional Development for Rural Infrastructure Management - Support capacity building initiatives helping to strengthen the institutional base for rural feeder roads management at the participating districts and national levels, and support to project management.

1.3. Feeder Roads project and Resettlement Implications

a) Indicative feeder roads

The FRDP will be implemented in all provinces across the country, except Kigali City. Ten (10) Districts constitute the project sites. Those include Rwamagana, Nyagatare and Gatsibo of the Eastern Province, Gisagara and Nyaruguru of Southern Province, Nyamasheke, Karongi, Rutsiro and Nyabihu of Western Province and Gakenke District of Northern Province. The Government's long list of possible feeder roads eligible for financing in each of the 10 Districts are presented in Annexure 10.

b) Resettlement implications

The rehabilitation and upgrading feeder roads implies a need for land and hence land acquisition that is expected to lead to physical and economic displacement of people and loss of assets. Therefore, the Resettlement Policy framework and Resettlement Action Plans have to be

developed to guide FRDP 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 the proposed feeder roads projects, only two components, rehabilitation, upgrading and Spot improvement of Indicative Feeder Roads and Maintenance of Indicative District and Feeder Roads will have resettlement implications. The table below summarizes the resettlement implications related to feeder Roads project activities:

Table 1: Resettlement implication related to feeder Roads project activities

Proposed activities	Resettlement implications
Rehabilitation, Upgrading and Spot Improvement of Indicative Feeder Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of land for Roads upgrading and spot improvement - Loss of privately owned land for use as borrow pits - Loss of crops and structures on these lands - Temporary or permanent Loss of land from access Roads
Maintenance of Indicative District and Feeder Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of lands for Roads upgrading and spot improvement - Loss of privately owned land for use as borrow pits
Institutional Development for Rural Infrastructure Management	No resettlement implications is envisaged as long as there is no new construction
Strategy Development for Rural Access and Transport Mobility Improvement, and Project Management Support	No resettlement implication is envisaged as long as there is no constructions

1.4. Rationale of RFP for Feeder Road Development Project in Rwanda

As part of World Bank safeguards policies, safeguards instruments have to be prepared for any project with adverse environmental and social impacts, they may include OP/BP 4.01, Environmental Assessment and OP/BP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement. The RFP spells out the principle of resettlement, corporate resettlement policy frameworks, institutional arrangements and capacity available to identify and mitigate potential safeguard concerns and impacts of each sub-project. This ensures that the sub-projects meet the national and local resettlement requirements and consistent with OP 4.12 and other applicable safeguard provisions of the Bank.

The decision by the MINAGRI to update an RPF in the implementation of the Feeder Roads Project is to adapt for the Ministry and the implementing agencies a framework that will facilitate compliance with relevant national and the World Bank resettlement and other

requirements for projects under the feeder roads in a coherent manner. The RPF represents a statement of policy, and provides the guiding principles and institutional arrangements as well as environmental and social safeguards instrument of reference, in the implementation of road sector activities. The framework gives a platform of standard principles and processes for the road activities agreeable to all parties – MININFRA, MINIRENA, MINAGRI and the implementing Agency (SPIU LWH-RSSP), the World Bank and others, as appropriate.

This RFP is built on World Bank Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP4.12 and National resettlement requirements. Roads are one of the most important infrastructure developments in Rwanda, and by their nature, they have potentially resettlement impacts. Since around 2001 when the emergency post-genocide rehabilitation ended, the Government of Rwanda embarked on long-term development, often including large scale infrastructure developments. Accordingly, the number and scale of national and district road projects has increased considerably, leading to a significant increase in the number of Environmental and Social impacts.

Feeder road projects, by their nature, tend to be narrow, low profile projects extending over a substantial geographical area. The planning of feeder road schemes fundamentally differs from other types of development. Therefore, the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank Regulations require to updating of the Resettlement Policy Framework(RPF) to address the needs of those who might be affected when an operator's operations causes the involuntary taking of land and other assets resulting in: (a) loss of land, (b) relocation or loss of shelter, (c) loss of assets or access to assets (d) loss of income sources or means of livelihoods, whether or not the affected person must move to another location.

The RPF will be prepared as a standalone and separate document but will be completed by the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs).The updated RPF was really required because Annex 10 includes a long list of roads possibly eligible for financing. The Annex 10 includes different roads categories (like national roads, district roads category 1, feeder roads, etc). In addition, as the district possess different development partners, funds might be obtained and allocated to the development of some of the listed roads at the time of the feasibility study by FRDP. New roads may also be included on the list based on the District needs.

Though the location and alignments of roads in Annex 10 are known, the list is not final and needs to be further confirmed or updated.

1.5.Scope of the project

The feeder roads development project (FRDP) is mandated to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain indicative feeder roads in both parent project and additional financing Districts. The road rehabilitation and upgrading is done on the existing platform/right of way and involve many civil works including widening existing lanes to 6 m width, geometrical alignment/adjustment, purge of the loose soil (clay,...), compaction and completion of the platform, construction of drainage structures (ditches, culverts, bridge, ...), construction of the wearing course as well as the stabilization of the steep embankments slopes. The maintenance of road network includes both routine and periodic tasks. Routine maintenance consists of many different tasks frequently necessary to maintain the function of the road (such as pothole repairs, cleaning of drainage, cutting of vegetation, etc.). The periodic maintenance consists of predictable and more costly measures of a less frequent nature designed to avoid road degradation (such as grading, drainage work, resurfacing, etc.). The planting of grasses on embankment slopes as well as trees along the rehabilitated and upgraded feeder roads is also planned for the road protection and replacement of lost tree species.

1.6.Methodology for the preparation of RPF

The present RPF report was updated by the Project Environmental and safeguards team using the following approach and methodology.

1.6.1. Literature review

Review on the existing baseline information and literature material was undertaken to gain a further and deeper understanding of the project.

Among the documents that were reviewed included the project design documents, the national transport policy, District development plan of Rwamagana, Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Nyamasheke, Karongi, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Gakenke, RSSP and LWH project documents; National Land use master Plan.

The project team of the project also undertook detailed review and analysis of the current national relevant legislations, policies and guidelines including the World Bank Safeguards Policies, international conventions related to this project and other relevant documents.

1.6.2. Field Visits

The project team carried out visits to ten (10) districts namely Rwamagana, Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Nyamasheke Karongi, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Gakenke in order to be familiar with the issue on the ground and appreciate the possible environmental and social issues of concern.

1.6.3. Public consultation

Various discussions were held with the PAPs, district and sector officials as well as other relevant staff of the key implementing partners of the Feeder Road Development Project including among others Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), and MINAGRI projects. After updating the RPF report, a national validation workshop was organized by MINAGRI and attended by District representatives, representatives from various institutions working on roads and environment matters.

1.6.4. Preparation of RPF

The preparation of RPF for Feeder Roads development project in Rwanda consisted of:

- Collection of baseline data on social-environment of the project area;
- Identification of resettlement implications;
- Identification mitigation measures;
- Preparation of screening procedures to be used while screening subproject activities
- And formulation of resettlement monitoring plans.

CHAPTER TWO: POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1. PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The overall objectives of this RPF will be to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimized, 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 FRDP to share in project benefits.

Displaced persons will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. They will also 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.

The RPF for FRDP will therefore adopt the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, where it cannot be eliminated.
- 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.
- PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and will participate in planning and implementing both the resettlement and feeder roads rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance funded under FRDP.
- 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 indicative.

Measures to address resettlement shall ensure that project affected peoples are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, are included in the consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in the selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives. They will also be provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets and access attributable to the subproject(s).

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 FRDP and thereby cause involuntary taking of land in the right of way, quarry and borrow areas and as a result of rerouting leading to

1. Relocation or loss of shelter;
2. Loss of land and assets on that land 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;

Required measures for the RPF shall ensure displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement, consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets. If the impacts include physical relocation, measure shall be provided to assist (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and affected FRDP Resettlement Policy Framework persons will be provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.

The project will offer support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job creation.

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, economical, 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 Organic 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.

2.2.4 Transport Policy

The transport policy (TP) was approved in December 2008. This policy takes into account the action plan of the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender mainstreaming, socio-economic and environment. The main objective is to reduce down constraints of transport in order to promote sustainable economic growth and contribute to poverty reduction.

The policy also advocates the reduction in transport costs, develop transport infrastructure, increase mobility and supplying of services and allow the entire population to improve their standard of living.

The transport infrastructure sector must be effective to facilitate the other socio-economic sectors and thus stimulate the growth for achievement of the objectives of EDPRS and Vision 2020.

2.3. NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT REGULATIONS

Rwanda has numerous legal and policy framework relating to Land and resettlement issues. These include;

- The Rwandan Constitution, promulgated in 2003 and amended in 2015;
- Law No 17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda
- Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interests;
- Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 Governing Roads in Rwanda
- Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda

Rwanda being a signatory to various international conventions and laws, it is important that national projects are in line with these laws and as such some of the relevant international conventions are also reviewed. This chapter therefore, highlights resettlement objectives and principles, describes national legal and regulatory framework in detail and makes a comparative analysis of Rwandan legislations with the World Bank provisions on resettlement to identify gaps and provide the way forward to seal these gaps.

The above legal orders are briefly describe as follows:

2.3.1. Constitution of Rwanda

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.

Furthermore, it states private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable. However this right can be interfered with in case of public interest, in circumstances and procedures determined by law and subject to fair and prior compensation.

Article 30 stipulates that private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. The constitution provides that a law should be in place to specify modalities of acquisition, transfer and use of land (expropriation law). The constitution also provides for a healthy and satisfying environment. In the same breath, every person has the duty to protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The State shall protect the environment.

2.3.2. Expropriation Law in the 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 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 later 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 governing Roads in Rwanda

The law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 provides classification of roads and defines responsibilities, management, financing and road development. In the context of this project, feeder roads fall under the district responsibility.

The article 17 of this law stipulates that the widening of a road shall be done after expropriation of the people near the road in accordance with the law to secure the land needed. The Article 22 of the Law No 55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing roads in Rwanda stipulates that the road reserve for Category 2 roads – feeder roads fall under this category- is delineated by two parallel lines at 12 m on both sides of the road from the median line (Article 22).

2.3.5. 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 deals with valuation methods. These articles stipulate that 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 law after approval from the Institute of Valuers council.

2.4. WORLD BANK INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT (OP/BP 4.12)

Interventions in the road sector could lead to displacement, loss of assets and restriction of access to sources of livelihood. All candidate roads would be screened for impacts and a Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be prepared. 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 4.12. In some cases, the World Bank reserves the right to also approve any RAP before its implementation.

This policy is triggered when a project activity causes the involuntary taking of land and other assets resulting in: (a) relocation or loss of shelter, (b) loss of assets or access to assets (c) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. Therefore, people are in most cases compensated for their loss (of land, property or access) either in kind or in cash of which the former is preferred.

The resettlement policy applies to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced.

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.

For chosen sites involving land acquisition, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, the taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites, new homes, related infrastructure and moving allowances have been provided to displaced persons. For project activities requiring relocation or loss of shelter, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the project resettlement plans of action.

The policy aims to have the displaced 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.

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 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-centred interests.

2.5.5. Assistance to Resettle the Displaced

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 2: Comparative Analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and National Legislations

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank OP 4.12	Recommendations
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
Participation and consultation	The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected peoples be fully informed of expropriation issues. The law also conflicts the very purpose of consultation and involvement by prohibit any opposition to the expropriation program if considered to be under the pretext of self-centered justification which might not be the case	WB 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 participation

Timeframe	Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid.	OP4.12 requires that displacement must 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. WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date); people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance)	A cut- off date should be applied. 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.
Overall strategy	Section 2 of the expropriation law on procedures, provides for the process to show how the sub projects fits into the land master plan of the area in question	Under the OP 4.12 , it's not necessary to prove that the project fits within the overall land master plan	Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law
Eligibility	Article 26 of the law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to provide evidence of ownership	OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even those who do not have formal legal rights to land at	Adopt OP 4.12 approach; this will be more appropriate for determining eligibility due to the

	or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect	the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	fact that many of those who farm the lands don't own it, although they may have depended on farming on such lands for their livelihood, and as such, should be assisted to at least maintain their pre-project level of welfare. (especially for assets)
	Expropriation law is silent on provision of alternative land and resettlement of those to the pre-displaced status.	OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of displaced persons through provision of land for land instead of cash compensation for land, when livelihoods are land based. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	Use World Bank OP 4.12. During the upgrading of the feeder road, some resettlement will be required.
Required Measures	Expropriation law does not provide for alternatives when undertaking compensation	OP 4.12 requires displaced persons to be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	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
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2.6. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA); Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA), Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA) and participating District are the main institutions involved in the preparation and implementation of this RPF.

Table 3: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibility

S.No	Implementing Institution	Responsibility
1	Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the policies, laws and regulations related to efficient land, water and forest resources management Developing laws related to expropriation as well as their follow up and evaluation
2	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) through Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project (FRDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executing agency for the feeder road project in Rwanda Overall Management of RPF Coordinating all activities related to RPF and RAPs preparation and implementation (Public Consultation meetings, compensation exercise, monitoring, grievance redress mechanisms, etc) Capacity building of Districts staff and other stakeholders Provision of funds for RPF preparation and implementation Monitoring and evaluation of project activities
3	Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing policies, laws and regulations related to transport sector
4	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 burrow pits and quarry areas and their management plans
5	Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting the FRDP in defining the Roads alignment and the required land for upgrading feeder roads and spot improvement.
6	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approving projects of expropriation in the public interest; Organizing public consultation meetings

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of affected households and land asset inventory of the Project Affected People (PAPs) • Implementing/ supervising the expropriation exercise • Verification of PAPs • Creation of resettlement and compensation committee • resolution of conflict/grievances raised by PAPs
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2.7. CRITERIA FOR EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION

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. Expropriation and Valuation in Rwanda

The land owner whose land is to be expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for land and other assets, plus 5% disturbance allowances. Land and other assets incorporated thereon 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 property on land is done by the Government or independent valuers registered by the Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV). 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 assets be based on its type, use, location and availability. At the moment, market prices for 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

The 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. Normally, a consultative meeting is held within 15 days after receipt of the application for expropriation. Based on these consultations, the Resettlement and compensation committee shall submit in writing its decision to the District Council for approval of the expropriation in the public interest.

The District Council decision shall be announced on at least one of the radio stations with a wide audience in Rwanda and in at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership in order for the relevant parties to be informed thereof. If necessary, any other means of communication shall be used (article 16).

2.7.5. COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

The Article 33 and 34 of the Expropriation Law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the value of their compensation. The Article 33 of the expropriation Law stipulates that dissatisfied persons have a period of 10 days from the application for counter valuation by the person to be expropriated. This application should be done within 7 days after the approval of the valuation report by the expropriator.

a) Grievance Redress by local administration

The grievance redress committee, composed of District executive committee and Project Coordinator as well as PAPs representative was created to supervise the compensation exercise and resolve related issues/ conflicts from the planning to operation phase. The PAPs with no formal rights or recognized claims (i.e. squatters) are welcome to access the grievance redress mechanism.

It will ensure that all affected people are fully informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress, and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time. The grievance redress committee is similar to the resettlement and compensation committee.

The first step of redress mechanism is to inform those to be expropriated of their rights during the expropriation process. Once the valuation report is approved by the expropriator and the owner of property incorporated on land is satisfied with the valuation, he/she shall sign or fingerprint the approved fair compensation reports (Article 31 and 32 of the expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015).

In the event that any PAP rejects the value given by the expropriator, he/she can indicate in writing for his/her dissatisfaction with the valuation report and ask for a counter-assessment of the value. He will then engage the services of a valuer or a valuation firm recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda at his/her own expense. The counter-assessment report must be available within ten (10) days from the application for counter valuation by the person to be expropriated (Article 33 of the expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015).

When the counter-assessment report is approved and the owner of property incorporated on land is satisfied with the valuation, he/she shall sign or fingerprint the approved fair compensation reports.

b) Grievances resolution By Court

It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell, Sector or District levels as they are aware of and involved in the whole process. 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 BASELINE AND LAND TENURE SYSTEM AND PROVISIONS IN RWANDA

3.1 Population and Demographic Characteristics

Rwanda is classified among the densely populated countries of the world. The Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census of 2012 places Rwanda's population at 10,515,973 residents, of which 52% are women and 48% men. The population density in 2012 was 415 inhabitants per square kilometer. Compared to neighbouring countries, Burundi (333), Uganda (173) or Kenya (73), Rwanda is the highest densely populated country in the region.

In general, urban districts have the highest population densities, particularly the districts of Nyarugenge with 2,124 inhabitants/ km², Kicukiro with 1,911 inhabitants/km², Gasabo with 1,234 inhabitants/km² and Rubavu with 1,039 inhabitants/km².

Low densities are recorded in rural districts; those with the lowest density are Bugesera (280 inhabitants/ km²), Gatsibo (274 inhabitants/km²), Nyagatare (242 inhabitants/km²) and Kayonza (178 inhabitants/ km²).

The population of Rwanda is still largely rural, with 83% living in rural areas. The majority of the population of Rwanda lives in private households with an average size of 4.3 persons. Households are a bit smaller in urban areas with 4.0 persons. The Rwandan population is young, with one in two persons being under 19 years old. People aged 65 and above accounts for only 3% of the resident population. This has consequences in that the demographic dependency ratio, measuring the number of potential dependent persons per 100 persons of productive age, is 93 at national level (NISR, 2012). The Table below indicates the population in the Districts and Provinces under FRDP.

Table 4. Population in the Project areas

Province and District	Total Population			Population Density
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	
<i>Eastern Province</i>	<i>1,258,090</i>	<i>1,337,613</i>	<i>2,595,703</i>	<i>274</i>
Rwamagana	153,607	159,854	313,461	460
Gatsibo	207,669	225,351	433,020	274

Nyagatare	228,325	237,530	465,855	242
Southern Province	1,233,753	1,356,221	2,589,975	434
Gisagara	150,455	172,051	322,506	475
Nyaruguru	139,279	155,055	294,334	291
Western Province	1,168,445	1,302,794	2,471,239	420
Nyamasheke	178,421	203,383	381,804	325
Karongi	156,073	175,735	331,808	334
Rutsiro	154,044	170,044	324,654	281
Nyabihu	137,799	156,941	294,740	555
Northern Province	818,456	907,914	1,726,370	527
Gakenke	159,366	178,868	338,238	480
RWANDA	5,064,868	5,451,105	10,515,973	415

Source : NISR, 2012

The following tables details the population in sectors crossed by the indicative roads in some Districts

Table 5: Population in Gatsibo District

District Sectors	Both Sexes	Urban Population	Rural Population	Population share (% of District Pop.)	Area (Sq. Km)	Density inhabitants per Sq.km.	House hold Size	Pop. Growth rate (2002-2012)	Estimated pop. 2025
Gasange	17,783	-	17,783	4.1%	38.2	465	4.6	-0.2%	18,648
Gatsibo	36,690		36,690	8.5%	61.3	598	6.2	5.6%	38,475
Gitoki	33,409		33,409	7.7%	446	74.9	4.3	3.8%	35,034
Kabarore	50,288	8,933	41,355	11.6%	210.3	239	4.5	11.6%	52,734
Kiramuruzi	31,083	8,432	22,651	7.2%	60.4	514	4.2	3.7%	32,595
Kiziguro	29,996	1,041	28,955	6.9%	61.4	488	4.4	3.8%	31,455
Muhura	29,568		29,568	6.8%	55.7	531	4.4	3.0%	31,006
Murambi	29,032		29,032	6.7%	59.8	486	4.3	4.4%	30,444
Ngarama	30,354	5,508	24,846	7.0%	58.4	519	4.2	4.4%	31,831
Nyagihanga	24,159		24,159	5.6%	71.9	336	4.3	1.3%	25,334
Rugarama	37,029		37,029	8.6%	75.5	490	4.4	5.0%	38,830
Rwimbogo	35,952		35,952	8.3%	647.8	55	4.7	8.9%	37,701
Gatsibo District	433,020	23,914	409,106	100%	1,584.1	273	4.5	4.3	454,086

Source : NISR, 2012

Out of 14 sectors composing Gatsibo District, only 12 sectors are crossed by 13 indicative feeder roads. The Sectors that are not covered by the Project are Kageyo and Remera.

Table 6: Population in Nyagatare District

District Sectors	Both Sexes	Urban Population	Rural Population	Population share (% of District Pop.)	Area (Sq. Km)	Density inhabitants per Sq.km.	Household Size	Pop. Growth rate (2002-2012)	Estimated pop. 2025
Gatunda	27,776	0	27,776	6	52.1	533	4.2	3.5%	29,127
Karama	26,994	0	26,994	5.8	53.6	502	4.3	3.2%	28,307
Karangazi	57,444	3,020	54,424	12.3	564.1	104	4.7	10.5%	60,239
Katabagemu	34,033	0	34,033	7.3	98.0	347	4.5	4.4%	35,689
Matimba	23,704	5,943	17,761	5.1	78.7	299	4.4	5.8%	24,857
Mimuri	27,211	4,878	22,333	5.8	47.7	570	4.0	1.9%	28,535
Mukama	21,679	0	21,679	4.7	64.3	337	4.3	1.9%	22,734
Musheri	32,204	0	32,204	6.9	95.8	334	4.8	8.1%	33,771
Nyagatare	52,107	14,320	37,787	11.2	164.6	317	4.2	10.3%	54,642
Rukomo	34,218	3,875	30,343	7.3	58.5	585	4.2	5.0%	35,883
Rwempasha	20,512	1,545	18,967	4.4	167.7	122	4.8	6.0%	21,510
Rwimiyaga	57,527	12,490	45,037	12.3	309.0	186	4.5	13.1%	60,326
Tabagwe	33,294	1,409	31,885	7.1	106.3	312	4.6	6.0%	34,914
Nyagatare District	465,855	47,480	418,375	100	1929.5	241	4.4	6.2%	488,519

Source : NISR, 2012

Out of 14 sectors composing Nyagatare District, only one (1) sector of Kiyombe (with 17,152 inhabitants and 69.1 Km²) is not crossed by the indicative feeder roads.

Table 7: Population in Nyaruguru District

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

Source : NISR, 2012

All the indicative feeder roads are crossing all sectors of the district of Nyaruguru.

Table 8: Population in Rutsiro District

District Sectors	Both Sexes	Urban Population	Rural Population	Population share (% of District Pop.)	Area (Sq. Km)	Density inhabitant s per Sq.km.	Household Size	Pop. Growth rate (2002-2012)	Estimated pop. 2025
Boneza	24,166	0	24,166	7.4	32.9	735	5.0	3.5%	25,342
Gihango	23,166	2,818	20,348	7.1	46.3	501	4.4	2.3%	24,293
Kigeyo	24,486	0	24,486	7.5	40.9	599	4.8	0.7%	25,677
Manihira	16,098	0	16,098	5.0	36.9	436	4.4	2.1%	16,881
Murunda	18,478	0	18,478	5.7	45.3	408	4.5	2.8%	19,377
Musasa	22,805	0	22,805	7.0	43.5	525	4.4	2.3%	23,914
Mushonyi	24,038	0	24,038	7.4	32.2	748	4.6	0.8%	25,207
Mushubati	25,822	0	25,822	8.0	52.1	495	4.4	2.7%	27,078
Nyabirasi	28,971	0	28,971	8.9	90.8	319	4.6	1.9%	30,380
Ruhango	28,589	0	28,589	8.8	56.3	507	4.6	1.4%	29,980
Rusebeya	21,634	0	21,634	6.7	52.6	412	4.4	2.2%	22,686
Rutsiro District	324,654	7,034	317,620	100	661.8	491	4.6	2.1%	340,448

Source : NISR, 2012

The feeder roads Project in Rutsiro covers 11 Sectors out of 13 sectors. The 2 sectors that are not crossed by the indicative roads include Mukura (with 33,440 people and 103.1 Km²) and Kivumu (with 32,961 inhabitants on 29.0 km²)

Table 9: Population in Nyabihu District

District Sectors	Both Sexes	Urban Population	Rural Population	Population share (% of District Pop.)	Area (Sq. Km)	Density inhabitant s per Sq.km.	Household Size	Pop. Growth rate (2002-2012)	Estimated pop. 2025
Bigogwe	31,657	12,015	19,642	10.7	52.21	606	4.9	-0.2%	33,197
Jenda	34,648	10,465	24,183	11.8	47.83	724	4.5	3.0%	36,334
Jomba	20,610		20,610	7.0	35.03	588	4.3	0.7%	21,613
Kabatwa	18,971		18,971	6.4	52.07	364	4.5	2.4%	19,894
Karago	25,681		25,681	8.7	38.12	674	4.5	0.1%	26,930
Kintobo	15,379	798	14,581	5.2	27.43	561	4.6	-0.1%	16,127
Mukamira	28,675	15,101	13,574	9.7	38.56	744	4.6	1.1%	30,070
Muringa	22,876		22,876	7.8	68.24	335	4.5	1.3%	23,989
Rambura	28,484	2,294	26,190	9.7	63.65	448	4.6	0.8%	29,870
Rugera	24,236		24,236	8.2	41.18	588	4.2	0.5%	25,415
Rurembo	23,689		23,689	8.0	39.71	597	4.3	0.2%	24,841
Shyira	19,834		19,834	6.7	33.71	588	4.1	1.6%	20,799
Nyabihu District	294,740	40,673	254,067	100	537.73	548	4.5	0.9%	309,079

Source : NISR, 2012

All Sectors of Nyabihu District are covered by all the indicative feeder roads, except Mukamira Sector.

3.2 Human settlements

The rural settlement of Rwanda has been scattered and characterized by unplanned settlements which has led to land degradation and soil erosion. In some urban areas, Rwanda has developed a master town plan. Towns have earlier been developed spontaneously without taking into consideration the environmental aspect.

Scattered and grouped settlements are found within the project areas. However, the Rwanda settlement policy encourages a system of grouped settlement which is commonly known as Imidugudu (Villages).

3.3 Socio – economic activities

The Rwandan economy is mostly based on subsistence farming. An estimated of 80% of the population is generally occupied with agriculture. Commerce, mining are other socio-economic activities in the project areas.

a) Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important sector of the Rwandan economy with a contribution of 42.1% to the GDP (12 % for livestock) and contributes 71% of export revenue. Coffee and tea are the main export crops, with about 62 million US\$ of export revenue in 2005, of which 38 million US\$ were from coffee and 24 million US\$ from tea. The agriculture production system is based on small family subsistence farms whose production is consumed by the owners at more than 80 %. The systems of crops are complex, based on the product diversification and the association of crops. Seven main crops, namely banana, bean, sweet potato, cassava, sorghum and potatoes, 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 project areas, 67% and 83.4 % of the population in the districts of Nyagatare and Gatsibo are respectively engaged in extensive agriculture. The mean size of land owned by household range between 0.75 and 0.90 ha. This is above the national land holding size of 0.3 ha per household. The major crops grown are maize, bean, rice cassava, banana, soya bean, passion fruit and vegetables (mainly tomato and pepper).

Maize, bean, cassava, rice, banana, soyabean and tomato dominate the farming system of the District. The table below shows the key crops and their productivity in Gatsibo with key sectors under the feeder roads project.

Table 10: Crop production in Gatsibo District for 2015 A & B seasons

District Sectors	Crop production (Tons)					
	Maize	Bean	Cassava	Soyabean	Rice	Total
Gasange	3,475.0	1,864.5	858.0	77.0	0.0	6,274.5
Gatsibo	7,934.0	3,507.0	929.5	359.0	0.0	12,729.5
Gitoki	7,957.0	3,862.5	1,859.0	311.0	877.5	14,867.0
Kabarore	21,340.0	6,900.0	1,944.8	62.0	0.0	30,246.8
Kiramuruzi	3,042.0	1,600.5	743.6	21.0	642.0	6,049.1
Kiziguro	2,963.0	3,150.0	1,716.0	180.0	941.6	8,950.6
Muhura	3,985.0	4,098.0	1,201.2	136.0	0.0	9,420.2
Murambi	3,291.0	1,920.0	2,431.0	99.0	2,497.0	10,238.0
Ngarama	4,341.0	2,745.0	1,501.5	85.0	0.0	8,672.5
Nyagihanga	2,000	2,929.5	1,573.0	50.0	0.0	6552.5
Rugarama	11,265.0	3,757.5	2,545.4	76.0	2,340.0	19,983.9
Rwimbogo	23,590.0	11,100	4,576.0	63.0	5,616.0	44,945.0
Gatsibo District	106,054.0	54,070.5	25,025.0	2,118.0	12,914.1	200,181.6

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

Maize, bean and cassava are the key crops grown in the project area and respectively represent 53%, 27.0% and 12.5% of the total production in the area. The following table illustrates the proportion of the crop production marketed in 2015 A and B Seasons.

Table11 : Marketed crop production in Gatsibo District for 2015 A and B Seasons

District Sectors	Sold production (Tons)						
	Maize	Bean	Cassava	Soyabean	Rice	Total	%
Gasange	2,258.8	1211.9	462.0	49.9	0.0	3,982.6	63.0
Gatsibo	5,156.8	2279.6	500.5	233.4	0.0	8170.3	64.0
Gitoki	5,172.1	2510.6	1001.0	201.9	658.1	9543.7	64.0
Kabarore	13,870.7	4485.0	1047.2	40.6	0.0	19443.5	64.0
Kiramuruzi	1,977.3	1040.3	400.4	13.4	481.5	3912.9	65.0
Kiziguro	1,925.6	2047.5	924.0	117.0	706.2	5720.3	65.0
Muhura	2,589.9	2663.7	646.8	88.1	0.0	5988.5	64.0
Murambi	2,139.2	1248.0	1,309.0	64.4	1,872.8	6633.4	64.0
Ngarama	2,821.3	1784.3	808.5	55.3	0.0	5469.4	65.0
Nyagihanga	1,300.0	1904.2	847.0	32.2	0.0	4083.4	62.0
Rugarama	7,321.9	2442.2	1370.6	49.4	1,755.0	12,939.3	65.0
Rwimbogo	15,333.5	7215.0	2464	41.1	4212.0	26,816.9	60.0
Gatsibo District	68,932.9	35,145.9	13,475.0	1,376.1	9,685.6	128,615.5	64.0

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

The above table reveals that the important share of the produce (64%) in project area is marketed. About 65% of Maize, 65% of bean, 53.8% cassava, 65% soybean and 75% of the rice produced in seasons A&B of 2015 were sold.

The following table illustrates the proportion of the crop production marketed in 2015 A and B Seasons in Nyagatare District.

Table 12: Crop production in Nyagatare District

District Sectors	Production (Tons)					
	Maize	Bean	Cassava	Soyabean	Rice	Total
Gatunda	2000	1500	1200	0.0	816.0	5516
Karama	2400	7000	1740	187	0.0	11327
Karangazi	13647.6	6920	6000	86.4	0.0	26654
Katabagemu	11,204.0	2561.6	660	178	0.0	14603.6
Matimba	8,700.0	2400	600	520	0.0	12220
Mimuri	4,095.0	3249	0.0	592	0.0	7936
Mukama	3,375.0	2300	380.0	150	0.0	6205
Musheri	7,978.5	3300	1100	0.0	0.0	12378.5
Nyagatare	9,320.0	2200	480	16	3,190.0	15206
Rukomo	5,920.0	3525	740	58.5	3,600.0	13843.5
Rwempasha	3,380.0	1330	600	43.5	12,955.3	18308.7
Rwimiyaga	27,712.0	8296.5	7000	294	0.0	43302.5
Tabagwe	3,730.0	3114	1100	7	2,800.0	10751.0
Nyagatare District	103,462.1	48,146.1	21,600	2,132.4	23,361.3	198,701.8

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

The table indicates that maize, bean, rice and cassava are the main crops in Nyagatare District with maize and bean being the key crops. About 76% of the total production is dominated by the 2 crops.

The table below depicts the proportion of the crop production marketed in 2015 A and B Seasons.

Table 13: Marketed crop production in Nyagatare District for 2015 A and B Seasons

District Sectors	Sold production (Tons)						
	Maize	Bean	Cassava	Soyabean	Rice	Total	%

Gatunda	1,400	1,200	1,080	0.0	816.0	4,496	82
Karama	1,680	5,600	1,566	177.7	0.0	9,023.7	80
Karangazi	9,553.3	5,536	5,400	82.1	0.0	20,571.4	77
Katabagemu	7,842.3	2,049.3	594	169.1	0.0	10,655.2	73
Matimba	6,090	1,920	540	494	0.0	9,044	74
Mimuri	2,866.5	2,599.2	0.0	562.4	0.0	6,028.1	76
Mukama	2,362.5	1,840	342.0	142.5	0.0	4,687	76
Musheri	5,585	2,640	990.0	0.0	0.0	9,215	74
Nyagatare	6,524	1,760	432	15.2	3,190.0	11,921.2	78
Rukomo	4,144	2,820	666	55.6	3,600.0	11,285.6	82
Rwempasha	2,366	1,064	540	41.3	12,955.3	16,966.5	93
Rwimiyaga	19,398.4	6,637.2	6,300	279.3	0.0	32,614.9	75
Tabagwe	2,611	2,491.2	990	6.7	2,800.0	8,898.9	83
Nyagatare District	72,423.5	38,516.9	19,440	2,025.7	23,361.3	155,767.3	78

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

The table shows that 78% of the total production for key crops are marketed. Maize (70%) and beans (80%) are the key crops sold, representing 71.2 % of the total marketed produce in the district of Nyagatare.

The economy of the districts in Western, Northern and Southern Provinces is also heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, where the majority of households are smallholders. Agricultural food products, industrial and ornamental crops are grown extensively. Irish potatoes, maize, beans, banana, wheat, peas, fruits and vegetables in Rutsiro, Nyabihu, Karongi, Nyamasheke, Gakenke and Nyaruguru Districts are some of the major food crops while coffee and tea are the main industrial crops. Mining activities in Gakenke, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Gatsibo Districts also constitute an important source of revenue. The tables below presents the crop productivity in Nyaruguru District

Table 14: Crop production in Nyaruguru District

District Sectors	Production (Tons)						
	Maize	Wheat	Beans	Cassava	Coffee	Tea	All Produce
Busanze	3,391.5	2,900.3	3,769.7	0.0	1,293.0	1,864.8	13,219.3
Cyahinda	704.0	0.0	7,576.8	1,430.0	1,281.0	0.0	10,991.8
Kibeho	299.2	0.0	7,217.4	1,457.5	161.2	3,496.4	12,631.7
Kivu	3,228.3	4,369.2	1,561.9	0.0	0.0	3,186.5	12,345.9
Mata	475.2	94.5	5,640.4	0.0	465.0	5,739.4	12,414.5
Muganza	3,660.0	4,216.0	3,183.2	0.0	0.0	3,821.3	14,880.5
Munini	544.5	0.0	6,256.6	0.0	538.8	3,514.4	10,854.3

Ngera	536.8	0.0	5,306.8	15,675.0	1,927.0	0.0	23,445.6
Ngoma	829.1	0.0	7,474.7	11,178.8	2,922.1	0.0	22,404.7
Nyabimata	2,408.3	45,442.7	956.3	0.0	0.0	8,693.1	57,500.4
Nyagisozi	768.8	0.0	7,411.5	2,736.3	1,629.2	0.0	12,545.8
Ruheru	5,033.9	5,395.0	1,019.7	0.0	0.0	2,191.6	13,640.2
Ruramba	633.6	357.7	6,195.8	0.0	192.2	916.5	8,295.8
Rusenge	461.7	0.0	8,093.1	17,118.8	1,729.3	0.0	27,402.8
TOTAL district	22,974.9	62,775.4	71,663.9	49,596.3	12,138.8	33,424.0	252,573.3

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

In Nyaruguru District, beans (28.4%), wheat (24.9%), cassava (19.6%) and Tea (13.2%) are the predominant crops. Bean and wheat represent 53.2% of the total production.

The total production is mainly used for domestic consumption and marketing. The Table below presents the marketed share in Nyaruguru area.

Table15 : Marketed crop production in Nyaruguru District for 2015 A and B Seasons

District Sectors	Sold Production (Tons)						
	Maize	Wheat	Beans	Cassava	Coffee	Tea	All Produce
Busanze	678.3	1,060.5	481.1	0.0	1,136.0	1,608.0	4,963.9
Cyahinda	140.8	0.0	966.9	80.2	1,125.0	0.0	2,312.9
Kibeho	59.8	0.0	921.0	81.8	141.6	3,015.0	4,219.2
Kivu	645.7	1,597.6	199.3	0.0	0.0	2,747.7	5,190.3
Mata	95.0	34.6	719.8	0.0	408.6	4,949.1	6,207.0
Muganza	732.0	1,541.5	406.2	0.0	0.0	3,295.1	5,974.8
Munini	108.9	0.0	798.4	0.0	473.4	3,030.5	4,411.2
Ngera	107.4	0.0	677.2	879.4	1,693.2	0.0	3,357.2
Ngoma	165.8	0.0	953.9	627.1	2,567.6	0.0	4,314.4
Nyabimata	481.7	16,615.7	122.0	0.0	0.0	7,496.1	24,715.5
Nyagisozi	153.8	0.0	945.8	153.5	1,431.6	0.0	2,684.7
Ruheru	1,006.8	1,972.6	130.1	0.0	0.0	1,889.8	4,999.4
Ruramba	126.7	130.8	790.7	0.0	168.9	790.3	2,007.4
Rusenge	92.3	0.0	1,032.8	960.4	1,519.5	0.0	3,605.0
TOTAL district	4,595.0	22,953.3	9,145.0	2,782.4	10,665.4	28,821.5	78,962.6

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

The total produce absorbed by the market averages 31.3% of the total production and is dominated with coffee (87.9%), tea (86.2%), wheat (36.6%) and maize (20%). Beans and cassava are mainly used for home consumption.

The crop production in Rutsiro District is presented below:

Table 16: Crop production in Rutsiro District

Sectors	Production (Tons)					
	Maize	Beans	Irish Potatoes	Coffee	Tea	All Produce
Boneza	1,596.0	1,757.8	0.0	377.7	161.0	3,892.5
Gihango	3,005.8	1,392.5	7,144.2	271.9	84.5	11,899.0
Kigeyo	558.6	2,867.1	0.0	644.2	51.8	4,121.7
Kivumu	3,562.5	4,807.0	0.0	225.0	60.5	8,655.0
Manihira	0.0	0.0	0.0	134.1	122.5	256.7
Mukura	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,223.0	167.2	2,390.2
Murunda	1,783.3	2,975.4	13,356.0	493.9	157.8	18,766.4
Musasa	6,429.6	3,140.7	0.0	310.1	141.7	10,022.0
Mushonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,925.0	203.6	2,128.6
Mushubati	3,710.7	1,672.0	3,058.0	315.0	170.7	8,926.4
Nyabirasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	409.2	176.9	586.1
Ruhango	4,188.2	3,271.8	22,282.0	1,857.6	139.5	31,739.0
Rusebeya	0.0	0.0	44,525.0	1,375.0	1,637.7	47,537.7
TOTAL district	24,834.7	21,884.3	90,365.2	10,561.7	3,275.4	150,921.3

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

Irish potato, maize, beans and coffee are the key crops in Rutsiro District. The 1st crop represents 60% of the total production. The share of sold produce is indicated below.

Table 17: Marketed crop production in Rutsiro District for 2015 A and B Seasons

Sectors	Sold Production (Tons)					
	Maize	Beans	Irish Potatoes	Coffee	Tea	All Produce
Boneza	319.2	351.6	0.0	339.9	144.9	1,155.6
Gihango	601.2	278.5	2,500.5	244.7	76.1	3,701.0
Kigeyo	111.7	573.4	0.0	579.8	46.6	1,311.5
Kivumu	712.5	961.4	0.0	202.5	54.5	1,930.9
Manihira	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.7	110.3	231.0
Mukura	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,000.7	150.4	2,151.1
Murunda	356.7	595.1	4,674.6	444.5	142.0	6,212.9
Musasa	1,285.9	628.1	0.0	279.1	127.5	2,320.6
Mushonyi	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,732.5	183.2	1,915.7
Mushubati	742.1	334.4	1,070.3	283.5	153.6	2,583.9
Nyabirasi	0.0	0.0	0.0	368.3	159.2	527.5
Ruhango	837.6	654.4	7,798.7	1,671.8	125.5	11,088.0

Sectors	Sold Production (Tons)					
	Maize	Beans	Irish Potatoes	Coffee	Tea	All Produce
Rusebeya	0.0	0.0	15,583.8	1,237.5	1,473.9	18,295.2
TOTAL district	4,966.9	4,376.9	31,627.8	9,505.5	2,947.8	53,424.9

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

The table shows that the total produce sold represents 35.4% of the total production for the key crops. Irish potato, coffee and tea are the main produce sold representing 82.5% of the marketed production.

The agricultural production in Nyabihu district is detailed below.

Table 18: Crop production in Nyabihu District

Sectors	Production (Tonnes)					
	Maize	Beans	Irish Potatoes	Carrots	Wheat	All Produce
Bigogwe	0.0	41.8	76,943.0	720.0	0.0	77,704.8
Jenda	0.0	0.0	114,768.0	1,280.0	0.0	116,048.0
Jomba	5,790.0	9,578.2	0.0	0.0	2,394.5	17,762.7
Kabatwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karago	0.0	5,785.8	67,933.6	240.0	1,548.9	75,508.3
Kintobo	3,748.0	3,125.1	21,190.5	0.0	1,522.5	29,586.1
Mukamira	1,251.3	2,866.0	66,289.8	630.0	102.5	71,139.6
Muringa	4,157.0	756.6	22,123.0	0.0	1,593.5	28,630.1
Rambura	723.6	1,446.2	21,664.4	0.0	948.9	24,782.9
Rugera	3,530.2	8,666.8	0.0	0.0	1,827.8	14,024.8
Rurembo	6,407.6	6,378.6	0.0	0.0	1,910.6	14,696.8
Shyira	5,220.1	3,261.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,482.0
TOTAL district	30,827.8	41,907.0	390,912.3	2,870.0	11,849.1	478,366.2

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

Irish potato dominates the production of key crops in Nyabihu district and represents 81.4% of the total production. Other key crops include beans, maize and wheat. The proportion of marketed crop production in the project area is shown in the Table below.

Table 19: Marketed crop production in Nyabihu District for 2015 A and B Seasons

Sectors	Sold Production (Tonnes)					
	Maize	Beans	Irish Potatoes	Carrots	Wheat	All Produce
Bigogwe	0.0	25.1	30,777.2	504.0	0.0	31,306.3
Jenda	0.0	0.0	45,907.2	896.0	0.0	46,803.2
Jomba	2,026.5	5,746.9	0.0	0.0	1,795.9	9,569.3
Kabatwa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karago	0.0	3,471.5	27,173.4	168.0	1,161.6	31,974.6
Kintobo	1,311.8	1,875.1	8,476.2	0.0	1,141.9	12,804.9
Mukamira	438.0	1,719.6	26,515.9	441.0	76.9	29,191.4
Muringa	1,455.0	454.0	8,849.2	0.0	1,195.1	11,953.2
Rambura	253.2	867.7	8,665.7	0.0	711.6	10,498.3
Rugera	1,235.6	5,200.1	0.0	0.0	1,370.9	7,806.5
Rurembo	2,242.7	3,827.2	0.0	0.0	1,433.0	7,502.8
Shyira	1,827.0	1,957.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,784.2
TOTAL district	10,789.7	25,144.2	156,364.9	2,009.0	8,886.8	203,194.7

Source: Feasibility study of indicative feeder roads in 5 Districts by Sheladia, June, 2016

The total production marketed in Nyabihu district represents 42.5% of the total produce for key crops. Most of wheat produce (75%), carrots (70%), bean (60%) and irish potato (40%) are taken to the markets.

In addition to agricultural activities, most farmers in Rwanda raise livestock. Livestock production has increased, especially in Eastern districts, mostly due to disease control, insemination and cross breeding programs. The national average milk production is 1litre / cow/ day for 180 days of lactation (MINAGRI, 2001). The pastures mostly consist of family fallows or marginal lands considered as inappropriate to agriculture. The demographic pressure led to zero grazing system, especially in Northern, Western and Southern Districts. In East, animal's transformations have registered significant changes where the long horned cows were replaced by the improved ones with high level of production.

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. The permanent stabulation, the semi-stabulation and extensive farming constitute the three main types of animal husbandry. It should be noted that there is a program managed by MINAGRI called «One Cow per Every Poor Family in Rwanda (Girinka Program) » that will cover all the districts of the country in order to contribute to poverty reduction and food security.

b) Energy and transport

In Rwanda, the biomass serves as the main source of energy as it covers 86.3 % of national needs, against only 13.7 % for the contribution of petroleum products. Only about 16% of households are connected to the grid. Woody fuels and biomass wastes are the sources of energy used in households, industries and handicrafts. However, the country has alternative sources of energy, which have not been developed, such as peat, methane gas from Lake Kivu, geothermal energy, solar energy and biogas.

Combined with anthropic factors (agriculture, drainage of marshes, deforestation and overexploitation of river basins), the hydrous deficit is considered to be the main factor of vulnerability of the hydropower sector. It is evident that the pluviometric deficit leads to the reduction of offer in water resource and, consequently, in hydroelectricity. That was the case for the power plants of Ntaruka and Mukungwa on lakes Burera and Ruhondo, two main interior sources of electric energy of Rwanda.

Moreover, the hydropower-related infrastructure is still weak with present production not exceeding 112 MW, while the demand is estimated to be more than 400MW. The mobilization of funds and investors is underway for other electric projects including:

- 60 MW (three countries) on Akagera at Rusumo;
- Rusizi II, Mukungwa III, Rukarara and various other micro hydropower plants.
- Methane gas from Kivu lake and Geothermal energy;
- Peat and Solar energy
- Biogas

The transport sector is generally dominated by road transport that includes 14,000 Kms of roads and tracks. In air transportation, the country has two international airports (Kigali and Kamembe) and aerodromes (Huye and Rubavu) used for internal air transport. Water transport is used mainly on Lake Kivu for connecting districts of the Western Province. As of 2015, the country has no railways, although funding has been secured for a feasibility study into extending the Tanzanian Central Line into Rwanda.

About 60 percent of the classified road network is designated as national roads consisting of about 1,100 km of paved roads and 1,800 km of gravel roads while the remaining 40 percent of the classified network (about 1,800 km) is designated as district road. Out of the 14,000 km of the overall road network about 66 percent (9,300 km) are unclassified roads, which are predominantly earth roads and considered as communal roads.

According to a road condition survey carried out in 2010, about 23 percent of the district roads are in good condition while 44 percent and 32 percent are in fair and poor condition, respectively. The unclassified roads are not surveyed, but generally in poor state and impassable during the rainy season. Moreover, the feeder roads in Rwanda, especially in Western and Northern Provinces traverse hilly terrain with high rainfall and soft soils, and the earth roads, which are not engineered roads, are often washed out during the rainy season. Further, with its mountainous terrain, excessive rain fall, and severe erosion Rwanda's road network is rendered to high maintenance cost, which is twice higher than that of most Sub-Saharan countries.

3.4 Land tenure system in Rwanda

3.4.1 Types of formal Land tenure

The Land Law No 43/2013 of 16/6/2013 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.

The Article 5 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.

3.4.2 Category 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.

3.5 Estimated population displacement

The roads widening will acquire more land and affect many families within the RoW. Houses within or close to the RoW will have to be relocated. The table below shows the number of families and people as well as houses likely to be affected.

Table 20: Estimated population displacement for the long list of roads listed on Annex 10

Subproject	Nbr of affected household (PAH)	Nbr of affected people (PAPs)	Nbr of houses likely to be relocated
Rwamagana	3800	16,720	68
Nyagatare	600	2,640	128
Gatsibo	970	4,120	117
Nyaruguru	2,000	9,200	178

Gisagara	1,800	7,920	60
Nyabihu	2150	9,675	128
Rutsiro	1650	7,590	108
Karongi	1,320	6,072	48
Nyamasheke	1,670	9,018	51
Gakenke	2100	9,450	170
Total	18,060	82,405	1,056

As per the feasibility studies, the project, covering a total length of 1700 km, is likely to affect an estimated population of 82,405 people located within RoW and grouped into 18,060 families. This is about 2.4% of the total population in all project sites. The number of houses located within the RoW for 10 districts and likely to be affected is also estimated to 1,056. Those houses are likely to be relocated.

CHAPTER FOUR: ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT AFFECTED ASSETS AND PERSONS

4.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

This Section sets out eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage inflow of ineligible people.

4.1.1 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 this 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, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the FRDP in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local leader and acceptable to the World Bank.

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

It is therefore clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date.

4.1.2 Eligibility Criteria

Defining eligibility criteria is essential for the resettlement/ rehabilitation process and compensation payments. The census and property inventories provide the basis of the identification of PAPs and assets. Project affected people who are considered to be eligible for resettlement and compensation include the following:

- Landowners losing part or all of their land
- Tenants leasing privately owned land;
- PAPs losing trees and crops located on required land for Roads project
- Households with houses located within the road reserve; and
- Traders that maybe affected by Project activities

4.1.3 Cut-Off -Dates

Before displacement takes place, RAPs will be undertaken. To undertake RAP, census will be conducted to identify all the PAPs and the related levels of impact. The date that the census begins is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. It is important that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs in the project affected area with sufficient time for these people to ensure their availability for the Census. To ensure all the stakeholders and PAPs are informed, communication will be done through the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committees and in line with the consultation procedures outlined in chapter 9. Community leaders and representatives will also be charged with the responsibility to notify their members about the established cut-off date and its significance. The potential PAPs will be informed through both formal notification in writing or by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives.

After the census has been undertaken, the lists will be verified and validated by the District (Village, Cell, Sector, District leaders)). They will also be verified and approved by MINAGRI/FRDP. Once these lists have been approved, thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered.

Once land users have been identified, their details and eligibility will be submitted to the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee. Once they have been verified and validated by the District and MINAGRI, these new PAPs will be considered eligible for compensation. The establishment of a cut-off 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 by all the stakeholders, especially the PAPs.

4.1.4 Entitlement Matrix

PAPs entitlement matrix is provided in Table 10 below it provides an indication of resettlement and compensation measures to restore livelihoods impacted by the loss of land. This matrix acts as a guide and will be developed for each sub project during the RAP.

Table 21: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement
Loss of Land	Owners of land where the roads will pass (as per OP 4.12 para 4 a) and b) as indicated above)	<p>Land for land should be the preferred option for PAPs whose livelihood is land based and the residual land is not economically viable (generally considered to be the case when PAPs are losing more than 20% of their productive land). Provision of equivalent land nearby.</p> <p>Full monetary replacement value may be appropriate compensation for strips of land lost when livelihood is not land based or land taken is small fraction of overall productive land and the rest is economically viable (generally considered to be the case when PAPs are losing less than 20% of their productive land).</p> <p>Payment of land transfer/registration fees and 5% Disturbance allowance;</p> <p>Provision of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, job opportunity and advocacy for benefitting Government support such as health insurance, Girinka program, etc. to poorest vulnerable PAPs;</p> <p>Capacity building and livelihood restoration measures for severely affected PAPs and vulnerable PAPs per revised RAPs for parent project for each category;</p>
Loss of Structure	Owners and users (tenants) of the structure likely to be affected by the road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement or Compensation. Resettle or compensate full replacement value for the structures to be affected as described in section 4.3.2 - Payment of 5% disturbance allowances

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide development assistance in addition to compensation measures described (water and energy supply, etc)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Squatters/informal dwellers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash compensation at full replacement value not depreciated, taking into account market values for structures and materials. - Relocation assistance (coverage of costs of transport & assistance to find alternative secure accommodation, preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project) - Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation - Provision of assistance (ex: tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, and financial credits for equipments and health insurance, etc.) to vulnerable PAPs. - Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. -
Loss of trees and crops	Various rights and interest holders – Sharecroppers, Licensees, Lessees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensate full market value for assessed crops/plants/trees to be affected - Payment of 5% disturbance allowances
Business Losses	Businesses that operate in areas to be affected by Roads upgrading, rehabilitation and spot improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment of six month rent in addition to compensation for structures and assets likely to be affected for property owners and payment of six month rent for tenants; - Provide assistance with relocation, and cover all the costs of moving, any salvageable parts of existing structures and reinstallation and start ups <p>Provide assistance to restore business including</p>

		provision of plots in the selling points to be built by the Project, training and capacity building if required.
Loss of community assets	Users of the structure (such as water points, etc) likely to be affected by the road	- In kind compensation for the structures to be affected
Loss of physical cultural resources (PCRs)	Beneficiaries of the PCRs	Provide assistance with relocation, and cover all the costs of moving the PCRs where needed

4.2 METHODS OF ASSETS VALUATION

Although the subproject detailed design is not yet finalized, the Feeder Roads Development Project 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 segment:

- ✓ The FRDP will compensate for assets and investments (including labour, crops, buildings, and other improvements) according to the provisions of the resettlement plan.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Compensation cost values will be based on replacement costs, as of the date that the replacement is to be provided or at the date of project identification, whichever is higher.
- ✓ The market prices for cash crops will have to be determined based on the values as determined by independent valuers;
- ✓ PAPs that lose farmland under customary tenure or titled ownership should be given preference of a replacement plot (as indicated in the Entitlement Matrix).

4.2.1 Types of Compensation

There are 2 types of compensation: in-kind and cash compensation. Throughout the implementation of the project, the cash compensation will be provided for PAPs' affected assets like houses, crops and trees while the in-kind compensation will be applied to compensation of community assets like water points, etc and buildings owned by vulnerable PAPs.

The Compensation for all affected assets will be required for the following:

- Land
- Buildings, structures and fixtures;
- Cultivated crops and trees; and
- Loss of businesses or employment.

In addition, resettlement and economic rehabilitation assistance will be given, as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix. Market price will be used to establish the actual compensation. In providing compensation, in kind compensation should be the preferred option.

Table 22: Types of Compensation

Type of Compensation	Description
In – Kind Compensation	Compensation of affected community assets like water points and buildings owned by poorest vulnerable PAPs. The project will provide building materials, transport and labor costs and reconstruct for the vulnerable PAPs or assets users. Preferred compensation for land when livelihood is land-based.
Cash payments	Compensation will be calculated at new replacement value, and paid in Rwandan Francs. It may include items such as houses and other buildings, crops, trees, payment of 5% disturbance allowances as per the 2015 expropriation law of Rwanda
Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation Assistance	Resettlement assistance may include moving allowance, transportation and labor associated with resettlement as well as financial assistance for the period when access to income/ subsistence crops is unavailable. Economic rehabilitation Assistance may include training, capacity building as well as provision of assistance to facilitate reestablishment of livelihood activities such as provision of plots in selling points, seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment.

4.2.2 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 FRDP project 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. OP 4.12 requires compensation at full replacement cost.

4.2.3 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 (OP4.12).

4.3 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.

4.3.1 Compensation for Land

Land for land and cash compensation are possible compensation options. Land for land is the preferred option. However, compensation in cash at full replacement value may be the preferred method where: 1) the land affected by roads works is less than 20% of the total land and the residual is economically viable; 2) there are active land markets and sufficient supply of land for the PAP to purchase replacement land or restore income lost; or 3) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land including land rates, registration fees, and land-preparation costs, will need to be included in the compensation calculation.

Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP, but renders the remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land). Where replacement land is offered, land provided is equivalent in terms of productive potential and locational advantages and other factors. New land should be prepared for productive levels similar to displaced land.

Where land lost is only a small proportion of the total land owned by the PAPs, but renders the remaining land unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).

4.3.2 Compensation for houses and other Structures

There are two options for compensating structures on lands that will be expropriated: Cash compensation and in-kind compensation. The provision of alternate structures of improved quality to vulnerable PAPs (poor woman headed household, elderly people, child headed household, disabled people) will be the preferred option for in kind compensation. In case of residential structures, the replacement should also provide better standards of living. Where cash is provided, replacement costs will be based on:

- Sizes of structures and materials used
- Average replacement costs of different types of structures based on information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures
- Prices of materials used in the structure based on local market rates

- Transportation costs for delivery of these materials acquired for replacing the structure
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required
- Any associated costs including rates, taxes, and registration fees among others.

Furthermore, resettlement assistance will be provided in the form of a moving allowance (at full costs of transport expenses). As the Rwanda is implementing settlements, affected people especially those leaving in high risk zones, will freely be offered plots in indicative sites for house construction in reasonable proximity to land from which people will be displaced. The resettlement sites are Cell based. They will have full ownership to the new plots. In new settlement sites, infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons.

The other scenario is where the affected structure can be relocated to the unaffected part of the plot and the remaining land is sustainable. In this case, the loss of land will be compensated in accordance with Section 4.3.1 in addition to the cash compensation at replacement cost for the structure, as above.

4.3.3 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. In the event that crops and trees cannot be harvested, compensation for loss of crops and trees including value of fruit trees will be provided as follows:

- Provision of cash compensation for value of crops lost, as per the Rwandan expropriation law;
- Provision of cash compensation for fruit trees equivalent to the fruit crop for its productive life;
- Provision of good quality seed or seedlings appropriate for the resettled areas, fruit tree materials inclusive;
- Compensation for the value of the harvest/income lost until the replacement crop or tree comes into full production.

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

4.3.4 Compensation for Loss of Business

Business structures will be compensated as indicated above (including loss of income during transition period). In addition, roadside vendors, losing their own commercial houses or rented houses will be given plots in the new selling points to be constructed by the project. Those selling points are trading centres that will be constructed for the community alongside the developed feeder road, affected vendors inclusive.

4.3.5 Compensation for Community Assets

Compensation will be provided for community assets identified through the socio-economic survey. In all cases, these will be provided in kind and new facilities will be provided even if there are existing facilities at the new location.

4.3.6 Compensation for Sites with cultural and religious interests

This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property by the Bank's Safeguards policy OP/BP 4.11. 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 FRDP is not permitted. Grave sites within RoW will be relocated and the project will cover all relocation related costs. For other PCRs, like sacred places, memorial sites, museum, etc, the roads works can be limited within the existing road width or the road section can be deviated.

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 all project stakeholders began during the Scoping phase and continues throughout the entire RPF process and will continue into the feeder road rehabilitation/reconstruction and operational phases. Consultations with districts administration and PAPs representatives were organized. Interactive discussion with Districts authorities was also organized. The consultation meetings in Additional Financing (AF) sites were arranged from May 27th, 2016 in Gatsibo to August 17th, 2016 in Nyaruguru. The meetings for Nyagatare, Nyabihu, Rutsiro and Gakenke were respectively organized on June 1st, 2016, June 10th, 2016, July 15th, 2016 and July 29th, 2016. The meetings were done in local language, Kinyarwanda.

One meeting with district authorities (Vice-Mayor or his representative, road engineer, infrastructure engineer, Environmental officer, etc) and PAPs' representatives was held at each District office. The PAPs were invited from the local farmers' organizations, private sector, civil society like church leaders and opinion leaders. The meeting at Gakenke District was done on July 29th, 2016 and brought together District Executive Secretary representing the District Mayor, District Environmental Officer, District Infrastructure Engineer and District Social Protection Officer. In total, 77 people from 6 Districts, including 12 females (ie 15.6% of the consulted people) were met for project awareness and public consultation. The list of consulted people for AF sites is presented in Annex 9 (no 5-10).

All stakeholders are favourable to the project and see it as the possibility of increasing economic activity in the area with the increased transport facilities especially for the creation of small businesses as well as the chance of an increased living standard. District, local civil society and farmers requested to get more information on the size and exact location of the projects to be able to analyze how many families will be directly affected, which crops will be affected and if expropriations and relocation of families to other areas will be necessary. As the impacts of the projects involve some resettlements, there is a serious task of district officers.

However, they need to be informed officially and provided with maps of the exact project locations and affected areas so that they can start informing inhabitants on how they will be affected and asking them for their cooperation. The project declaration needs to be submitted officially in order to enable the administration to take action. The next step after the official declaration is for the district officers to inform administration at sector, cell and village level about the project and reach potentially affected persons, who will lose land, crops, trees or built structures.

Affected persons will need to be informed before the official inventory of losses and the start of the expropriation and compensation procedure to be carried out by the district together with MINAGRI/RFRDP.

5.2 Consultation with Other Relevant Stakeholders

Other relevant stakeholders at national level such as government institutions (RDB, REMA, MININFRA/RTDA, MINIRENA/RNRA, etc.) have been consulted and informed about the project. Consultation with farmers organizations, NGOs, Private sector, civil society, microfinance institutions were also done. A national Validation workshop was also organized by the ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources to validate the updated RPF. The Minutes of the Validation workshop as well as list of participants are attached in Annex 6 and 7.

5.3 Consultation with Directly Affected Persons

On account of the location of the project, which are existing feeder roads directly affected people is low.

It is limited to those who are affected by resettlement, land acquisition for the access roads as well as those affected by land acquisition in widening areas alongside the existing feeder roads. For Gisagara for instance, the roads works on 72.3 km affect 1021 families and acquire 21.4ha of land. Only 38 families will be displaced, others will lose strips of land that do not affect the viability of the whole land. The displaced families will not leave their plots; they will only shift to some distances from the RoW within the same plot. Wherever possible, the impacts have to be minimized during the details design phase.

Generally, people appreciate the project because they expect to gain access to transport through the projects and to improve their living standard and economic opportunities. The impacts are considered as minor. However, people have a right to be informed in advance and to receive just and timely compensation of lost assets, which, in the context of government projects has not always been the case in the past. This project should demonstrate that it can work better.

Bellow, are some photos of consultation meetings



Public consultation in Karongi



Public Consultation in Gisagara



Public Consultation in Nyamasheke



Public Consultation in Rwamagana



Public Consultation in Gatsibo



Public Consultation in Nyagatare



Public Consultation in Rutsiro



Public Consultation in Nyabihu

Figure 2: Photos of consultation meetings in various project sites

After the Draft report, the validation workshop was organized at central level and representatives of all Districts, Ministries, agencies, private sector (agricultural cooperatives and local transport companies) and consultants participated in this validation workshop of the initial RPF and updated RPF reports held in Kigali on September 27th, 2013 and August 31st, 2016 respectively.



Figure 3: Photos of the Validation workshop held on August 31st, 2016

All stakeholders and communities consulted were much concerned with the compensation. Appropriate measures should be put in place to accompany the relocation of concerned farmers for keeping the good image of the project in the area. Prior to compensation, a detailed valuation of affected assets in the presence of the PAPs and local authorities, should be undertaken and up-to-date value of the affected assets be negotiated with the PAPs and communities for payment. Prior to compensation and resettlement, the PAPs and affected communities should be informed of the compensation process and cutoff date. In regards to resettlement concerns, consultation meetings revealed that all expected negative impacts, will be addressed during site RAP studies.

Key recommendations from consultation are as follows:

- During RAP preparation, there should be public consultation and local communities should be fully involved in the process;
- The compensation should be done with reference to updated prices;
- Roads selection should consider district development plan national and district priority as well as land use master plans;
- Affected persons and local communities will be given priority in recruitment of manpower and technical staff.

The table below highlights the key outcome of validation workshops

Table 23: Key outcome of the consultation meetings

ISSUE RAISED	RESPONSE
Availability of funds for Resettlement	The government of Rwanda will provide funds for compensation and Project Affected persons will be compensated prior to works.
Perceptions and awareness of stakeholders and the public in general, in relation to the proposed project.	Interviewed communities in the project area and others stakeholders including local authorities are aware of the project and the role of the project to increase livelihoods of local communities.
Roles of District in implementation safeguards tools	The Districts are the implementers of the project. They will therefore participate actively in RAP implementation
Expected risks and negative effects of the Project to the local communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for loss of properties (land, crops, trees, structures)and business - Relocation of PAPs which their houses are within the Roads reserve - Allocation of plots within selling points to PAPs losing income/business - Erosion control measures to limit land sliding likely to cause properties loss and pollution in high steepy areas - Avoiding roads works during heavy rains to minimize landsliding risks

Mitigation measures to potential risks and adverse project impacts to local community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Just and fair compensation of PAPs for lost assets - Assistance to resettled PAPs, including the poorest PAPs - Appropriate mitigation measures taken for pollution and health safety control, erosion control - Employing PAPs in road rehabilitation works
Anticipated benefits likely to be occurred from the project for stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased income for all employed personnel that will contribute to the project implementation. - Agriculture productivity prices will be increased. -Improvement of welfare conditions. - Employment creation. -Access on regional even international market by selling their horticultural products.
The willing to accept and participate in resources mobilization for all involved stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government, related ministries and institutions to advocate and enhance the technical capacity of all stakeholders. -Local communities to accept and implement project activities.
Raised concerns/complaints on assets compensation. Beneficiaries need to be compensated for their assets and informed when the compensation will take place	Compensation for assets will be as per the Rwandan regulation. Property owners will be informed when assets inventory and compensation payment will be done.
Raised the issue of employment, he suggested that the local people should be the first ones to be employed project.	The local people will be involved in the employment, especially those with skills. But those with no skills will be taken as manpower in the project implementation.
What are the benefit for vulnerable people who cannot work	The project will benefit all people and it needs people with the ability to work on the project as well. Vulnerable People will be employed in Tree nurseries to be established by the Project. The Project will collaborate with the District to ensure that poorest vulnerable PAPs benefit from the Government support.
Concern about the speed of vehicles, they are noisy and dangerous.	In collaboration with traffic police, traffic signal and Roads speed Humps will be put in these Roads especially near public places like Schools, Hospitals
Soil erosion and landslides	In ESIA studies, measures for soil erosion control and landslides will be provided

CHAPTER SIX: PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS

The Feeder Roads Development Project in Rwanda will be implemented in Ten (10) Districts, namely Rwamagana, Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Karongi, Nyamasheke, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Gakenke where about 1700km of Roads are planned to be rehabilitated, upgraded and in which regular maintenance works will be undertaken. Before any sub-project activity 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 displaced persons. For project activities requiring relocation or loss of shelter, the policy further requires that measures to assist the displaced persons are implemented in accordance with the individual RAPs.

The measures to ensure compliance with this RPF will be included in the RAPs that will be prepared for each site/district involving resettlement or compensation. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the Resettlement 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 dates must be after transfer date for completed civil works to PAPs and payments of all compensation. How these activities are linked to the implementation of the overall subproject must also be agreed between the parties. The screening process must ensure that RAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy.

The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected. Once the RAP is approved by the local and national authorities, the RAP should be sent to the World Bank for final review, approval and disclosure.

6.1 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan

When a sub-project is expected to cause physical or economic resettlement, a RAP must be prepared by the Consultant hired by the Project. This will be approved by the Project and World Bank. The RAP will need to be as detailed as possible in order to guide resettlement of each of the sub-projects.

6.1.1 Process for Identifying need for RAP

To establish if RAP is indeed needed, screening will be undertaken at the sub project design stage. After screening and it is known that land take is required, the RAP process can now start. The RAP will entail identification of PAPs, socio-economic survey of the PAPs, census and asset inventory of the area. Throughout the RAP process, transparent consultation and public disclosure will take place with all the stakeholders including the PAPs, ensuring that the affected persons are informed about the process. During the whole process, the PAPs should be informed of their right to have access to the grievance mechanism.

6.1.2 Sub-Project Screening

The first step in the process of preparing sub project RAPs is the screening process. Screening will to 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 FRDP, and to provide adequate measures to address them. It also ensures that the avoidance or minimization of resettlement is a key sub-project selection criterion. The screening process presented below will ensure that subprojects presented for RFRDP funding complies with the requirements of WB OP 4.12 and Rwandan land Law.

Screening will take place as early in the subproject process as possible, and it will identify land that will be required for resettlement. This process will be undertaken in consultation with the PAPs to ensure that it takes all considerations into account, and that all potential impacts are identified.

The screening form will then be submitted to the project Coordination for review. Should the screening process show that resettlement will be required, the next step will be to conduct a socio-economic survey, census and land asset inventory to determine the extent of resettlement required. This will be followed by the preparation of a RAP for the subproject.

6.1.3 Socio Economic Survey

To enable identify the numbers and socioeconomic 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 relevant Districts responsible for managing the sub-project (via the sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committees), with the use of the sample socio-economic survey in Annex.

6.1.4 Project Affected Person's Census

To determine the population of those affected, PAPs census should be undertaken for the 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, scavengers) 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 socioeconomic research needed to establish fair compensation rates and to design, monitor and evaluate sustainable income restoration or development interventions,

It's advisable that an independent consultant will need to be contracted to undertake the census, under close supervision of the sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committees.

6.1.5 Preparation of Asset Inventory

To prepare inventory of assets on the land, a field team should visit the affected area to carry out an asset valuation survey. The team should include village resettlement committee representative, local administration, and representative of the PAPs among others. 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 the spot to the affected person.

The document will say when the affected person will be notified, and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy, verified by project supervisory staff, is returned to the affected person. At this time, a copy of the grievance procedure will also be given to the affected person as stated in the grievance redress mechanism.

6.1.6 Preparation of RAP Report

Following the socio-economic census and identification of affected parties, a RAP 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 basic elements of a RAP are outlined in OP4.12 and each element of a RAP is described in this RPF, but more detailed guidelines for preparing a RAP are available on the World Bank's website (www.worldbank.org) or in the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Sourcebook.

1. Description of the project- general description and identification of project area;
2. Description of policy, legal and institutional framework within which the RAP is carried out
3. Identification of potential project impacts and affected populations, including alternatives considered to minimize resettlement;
4. Findings of the census and any other socioeconomic studies conducted;
5. Eligibility;
6. Valuation of and compensations for losses;
7. Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs;
8. Description of resettlement assistance and restoration of-livelihood activities;
9. Framework for public consultation, participation, and development planning;
10. Description of provisions for redress of grievances;
11. Description of organizational responsibilities;
12. Implementation schedule;
13. Costs and budget showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities including allowances for inflation and other contingencies and timetables for expenditure; and Framework for monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.
14. Monitoring and Evaluation
15. Disclosure arrangements
16. Conclusion and recommendation

6.1.7 Implementation of RAP

In implementing RAPs for the different sub-projects, a number of Government institutions will play a key role. MINAGRI, MINIRENA, MININFRA, RNRA, RTDA and Districts are the main institutions. As stated above, the implementation of the RAPs will be the responsibility of the Local Authorities in each sub-project location and will be led by the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee created for each sub-project.

This committee is appointed by the District Council. The District will provide political and administrative support for the implementation of RAPs while funds for compensation payment will be provided by MINAGRI through FRDP. National level institutions will ensure that there is compliance against the RPF and national and WB legislations, and that information is available and consolidated in one place for overall FRDP project monitoring.

6.1.8 Review and Submission to Project Authorities

After the completion of the RAP for a sub-project, the Consultant must submit the RAP to the Project for review and approval. The report is also reviewed by the World Bank for approval to ensure compliance with OP4.12 and any other relevant policies/ procedures.

Capacity for RAP review and approval will be built at Local Authority level (specifically via the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee as well as through District government). This will be through training and technical assistance to ensure that all stakeholders involved discharge their different responsibilities effectively.

6.1.9 Public Consultation and Participation

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 MECHANISM FOR CONSULTATIONS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public consultation and participation by the affected communities and individuals is an essential element of the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process. Throughout the process, and particularly during screening, all stakeholders must be adequately consulted and involved. The need for stakeholder's consultation is to secure the informed participation and consent of all people affected consultation should be particularly in the following areas

- 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

6.2.1 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.

Public consultation and participation are essential because they afford potential PAPs the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts between and among PAPs and RFRDP. The way land administration is undertaken in Rwanda today based on long standing traditional and cultural practices makes public consultation with the rural communities, indispensable. Effective and close consultation with PAPs is a pre-requisite for project success.

In recognition of this, particular attention would be paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households/homesteads when resettlement and compensation concerns are involved.

Public consultation will take place at the inception of the planning stages when the potential land areas are being considered. The participation strategy would evolve around the provision of a

full opportunity for involvement. Therefore, as a matter of strategy, public consultation would be an on-going activity taking place throughout the entire project cycle.

For example, public consultation would also occur during the preparation of the (i) the socio-economic study, (ii) the resettlement and compensation plan (iv) the environmental impact assessment and (v) during the drafting and reading of the compensation contract.

Public participation and consultation would take place 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. These measures would take into account the low literacy levels prevalent in these rural communities by allowing enough time for responses and feedback.

Notwithstanding, the best guarantor for public interest are the village leaders who are responsible members of their local communities and can inadvertently be part of the potentially displaced (economically or physically) individuals/households either in part or in whole. Monitoring of this process would be through the village/umudugudu leaders as part of the individual resettlement and compensation plans and overall the monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the entire project. This requirement is line with the Bank policy on disclosure.

6.2.2 Data collecting phase

After familiarizing themselves with the project area through reading and consultations with the MINAGRI and FRDP/SPIU, the consultants will design appropriate questionnaires intended for data collection at project location levels.

The levels will vary from households to community groups, based on the TORs. 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 centres 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 indicative 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.

The PAPs will be consulted through meetings to share information about the project, discuss social impacts of project operations and the mitigation measures suggested. The contribution of the PAPs will be integrated into the subproject implementation process, from planning to evaluation. Furthermore, data about socio-impacts of the subprojects and the mitigation measures suggested will be provided to the media. This data will serve as instruments for the monitoring of the social mitigation measures. Once all the data about the PAPs have been collected and valuation undertaken, cash compensation amount and size of land offered for compensation will be presented to each eligible PAP for consideration and endorsement before cash payment or land compensation can be effected.

6.2.3 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.

6.3 RAP GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

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.

6.3.1 Established procedures and time frame for Grievance redress mechanism

The Subproject Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), composed of representatives from the participating District, MINAGRI/FRDP, Contractor and Supervising firm as well as affected communities 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.

The members of the District GRC shall include the District Feeder Road Manager (DFRM) as Chair, District Environmental Officer (DEO) as Vice-Chair, the representative of the Contractor as Secretary, Supervising firm representative and one representative of the community. The Feeder Road grievance redress Committee (FR-GRC) will also be established at the road level under the coordination of the district GRC and will be formed of Supervising firm as Chair, land officer of the Sector crossed by the road as Vice Chair, Subproject Environmental and Social safeguards officer as Secretary, the representatives of the Contractor and as well as and community representatives from each concerned sector. This Committee will be Sector based. The Committee will be notified by the implementing District in collaboration with MINAGRI/FRDP.

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

- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them;
- Disputes over plot limits, either between the affected person and the Project, or between two neighbors;
- Dispute over the ownership of a given asset (two individuals claim to be the owner of the same asset);

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

6.3.2 Grievance resolution approach

It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The unsolved grievance at the Sector level can be referred to the District committee. The relevant local administration will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 30 days of the complaint being lodged. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. Local courts should be used. If not resolved then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints.

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

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

6.3.3 Grievance Log

The DPC 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.

6.3.4 Monitoring Complaints

The District Project Coordinator will be responsible for:

- ✓ Providing the sub-project GRC reports on a bi-weekly basis detailing the number and status of complaints;
- ✓ Any outstanding issues to be addressed; and
- ✓ Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND BUDGET OF RPF

7.1 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The overall coordination of the project will be provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources through Single Project Implementation Unit for hillside and marshland development (SPIU LWH-RSSP). Stakeholders that will be involved in the implementation of the RPF are described in detail below. The implementation arrangement builds on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met for each sub-project. The implementation of the RPF for Feeder Roads Development Project in Rwanda will involve different stakeholders and will be done at different level from national level to local level.

7.1.1 National Level Implementing Institutions

a) Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources is the main agency involved in implementation of the RPF. MINAGRI will have overall responsibility for implementation of RFRDP and will act as the central agency responsible for holding all information relevant to the RPF.

b) Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA)

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

They do this by working directly with the Ministry/Institution developing the land on which resettlement is required. For the implementation of RPF/RAP for the FRDP project will involve the team of MINAGRI and MINIRENA. MINIRENA will therefore play a critical role in ensuring that appropriate and consistent compensation is provided to all affected persons resulting from the FRDP sub-projects.

c) Single Project Implementation Unit for Hillsides and Marshlands Development

The Feeder Roads Development Project in Rwanda will be implemented through the Single Project Implementation Unit for Hillsides and Marshlands development in the Ministry Agriculture and Animal Resources.

The role of the SPIU LWH-RSSP 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 social safeguard Specialists of SPIU will be the focal point for the RPF and the site specific RAPs and will liaise with other stakeholders to executive the policy. It's this agency that will also finance that the implementation of RPF and specific RAPs by providing funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated and for just compensation on its budget.

The Coordination of Single Project Implementation Unit for Hillside and Marshlands development will ensure that the procedures and requirements of the Rwandan laws as well as the requirements under OP 4.12 are enforced. A key role will be to review all RAPs and other resettlement-related documentation to ensure that all procedures have been adhered to and that there is consistency in approach between sub-projects. They will also undertake the main monitoring and evaluation role of resettlement activities during and post implementation.

d) Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)

RNRA 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 RNRA in the RPF and RAP process will be to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. District land bureau in close collaboration with feeder roads project staff will check and approve surveys, various maps and approve land surveys carried out during the RAP exercise.

e) Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)

The Ministry of Infrastructure is responsible for developing policies and regulations in infrastructure sectors namely roads, housing, transport, communication, energy, water and sanitation. MININFRA is also responsible for monitoring the implementation of those policies and regulations.

f) Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)

RTDA is a newly established institution under MININFRA and is in charge of the implementation of the national policy on public infrastructure in particular roads, bridges, etc.

RTD and MININFRA will assist in defining the Roads alignment and the required land for upgrading feeder roads and spot improvement.

g) Institute of Real Property Valuers

As stated before, registered project can either use government valuers or use independent valuers to provide 'fair and just' valuation of affected assets. The institute can propose independent valuers from their list to the project at a fee.

7.1.2 District Level Implementing Institutions

a) District Executive Committee

The District Executive Committee is the organ that determines projects of expropriation in the public interest.

b) Resettlement and compensation committee

The resettlement and compensation committee should be established at the District level to supervise projects of expropriation in the public interest and monitor all resettlement and compensation activities at District level. It is mandated to develop a District Development Strategy (DDS) and therefore it plays a critical role to ensure that all activities are fully aligned with this strategy. Given the importance of ensuring proper implementation of sub-projects within their Districts, it will play a crucial role in ensuring alignment of resettlement and compensation arrangements with the District Development strategy.

It is composed of representatives of PAPs, District and SPIU LWH_RSSP. The DDC is mandated to develop a District Development Strategy (DDS) and therefore it plays a critical role to ensure that all activities are fully aligned with this strategy. Given the importance of ensuring proper implementation of sub-projects within their Districts, it will play a crucial role in ensuring alignment of resettlement and compensation arrangements with the District Development strategy. As stated in the expropriation law, FRDP activities have to fit in the Land Master Plan which also fits into the DDS of the respective district.

Based on the location of indicative feeder roads and Rwanda's decentralization governance, the responsibility for the development and implementation of the RAPs will be at Sector and Cell

level. Once resettlement has been identified via the screening process in relation to a RFRDP sub-project, District resettlement and compensation committee will be responsible for electing members of a sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee at the Sector level. This committee will be constituted for the sole purpose of RPF and RAP implementation arrangements and will operate at sector level. This committee will plan for, coordinate and monitor resettlement, compensation and relocation activities, as well as supervise compensation payments to the recipient project affected parties (PAPs) within the sector. It is proposed to be coordinated by the District committee.

The local Resettlement and Compensation Committee would comprise the following:

- Representative from any other key sector office involved in the resettlement process;
- Representatives from all cells offices crossed by the indicative roads within the sector;
- Key stakeholder's representative from the implementing organization;
- Two representatives of PAP (equal gender representation); and
- Project field team.

c) District Council

At the district level, the District Council is the organ approving the expropriation in the public interest after consideration of the recommendation of the resettlement and compensation committee,

The Resettlement and Compensation Committee at sector and district level would have responsibility for:

- Verifying PAPs
- validate inventories of PAPs and affected assets;
- monitor the disbursement of funds;
- guide and monitor the implementation of relocation;
- coordinate activities between the various organizations involved in relocation;
- facilitate conflict resolution and addressing grievances; and

- provide support and assistance to vulnerable groups including widows, orphans, and the old persons among others).

This committee should meet on a regular basis (as determined by the needs of the project) to ensure that resettlement activities are appropriately designed and executed. It is recommended that a representative be elected to act as the District Project Coordination officer who would act as the key contact with PAPs and therefore facilitate implementation of consultation, public participation and grievance mechanisms.

Table 24: Summary of institutional Responsibilities for RPF implementation

Institutions	Responsibilities
MINAGRI	<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.
SPIU LWH-RSSP	<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.
MININFRA/RTDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To show roads alignment Length and required land
MINIRENA	<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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, feeder roads), 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.
Rwanda Natural Resources Authority	<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 • Validate inventories of PAPs and affected assets; • Allocate land, where required, to permanently affected households • Facilitate conflict resolution and addressing grievances • Guide and monitor the implementation of relocation

7.2 RPF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

In order to assess whether the goals of the resettlement and compensation plan are being met, a monitoring plan should be developed. The monitoring plan defines and identifies monitoring activities that will take place, when and by whom and identifies the indicators and data collection methods, and training and capacity building needs of the institutions and persons to implement the plan.

The objective of the monitoring and evaluation process will be to determine whether PAPs have been paid in full and before implementation of the subproject, and people who were affected by the subproject have been affected in such a way that they are now living a higher standard than before, living at the same standard as before, or they are they are actually poorer than before. The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fit into the overall monitoring program of the entire RFRDP program, which will fall under the overall responsibility of the SPIU.

Monitoring at the project level shall be led 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.

7.2.1 Monitoring Indicators

Verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of physical relocation on the health and welfare of affected population and the effectiveness of impact mitigation measures, including livelihood restoration and development initiatives. These indicators verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities. These indicators will be targeted at measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. Monitoring indicators to be used for the RAP will have to be developed to respond to specific site conditions.

a) Indicators to Determine Status of Affected People

A number of indicators would be used in order to determine the status of affected people (land being used compared to before, standard of house compared to before, level of participation in project activities compared to before, how many kids in school compared to

before, health standards, etc). Therefore, the resettlement and compensation plans will set two major socio-economic goals by which to evaluate its success: Affected individuals, households, and communities are able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it; and the local communities remain supportive of the project.

b) Indicators to Measure 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 following provides a list of potential indicators for monitoring, which assess the change in the following for those who have been resettled.

In terms of the resettlement process, the following indicators could be used to understand the success of the measures identified and the working of the relevant parties in implementing the RAP:

- 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;
- 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 impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors;
- General relations between the project and the local communities.

These will be determined through the following activities:

- Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at all levels of local government;
- Each individual will have a compensation dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.

The District authorities will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the sub-project land use requirements including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages; and the SPIU should prepare Resettlement Completion Reports for each RAP, in addition to other regular monitoring reports.

It is the responsibility of the District authorities to document information ideally integrated into existing databases. The District authorities will need to design a robust reporting system at the beginning of the project to ensure that these data are collated at appropriate intervals and in sufficient quantity and quality.

The subproject Resettlement and Compensation Committee will facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys, supervising documentation) in accordance with procedures put in place. The SPIU will provide training, technical support and funding to ensure that this happens. 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 following parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance.

- ✓ Questionnaire data will be entered into a database for comparative analysis at all levels of Government.
- ✓ Each individual will have a compensation signed dossier recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent program use of assets/improvements, and compensation agreed upon and received.
- ✓ The project will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the project land use requirements including relocation/resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages,
- ✓ Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation, Proposed use of payments,
- ✓ The number of contention cases out of the total cases, The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution,
- ✓ Ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre-displacement activities, land and crops or other alternative incomes,
- ✓ Number of impacted locals employed by the project civil works contractors, and

- ✓ General relations between the project and the local communities,

7.2.2 Monitoring of RPF Implementation

Local Government Authorities at the will District assist in compiling basic information on all physical or economic displacement arising from the project, and convey this information to the SPIU, on a quarterly basis. They will compile the following statistics:-

- a) Number of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP;
- b) Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub-project;
- c) Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- d) Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- e) Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or
- f) Nature of compensation (if in kind);
- g) Number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project;
- h) Number of unresolved grievances.

The SPIU will scrutinize these statistics in order to determine whether the resettlement planning arrangements as set out in this RPF are being adhered to. They will alert the Project Coordinator, and the MINAGRI, if there appears to be any discrepancies. The SPIU will directly monitor compensation and loss of wages. Financial records will be maintained by the subprojects and the SPIU, to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household. The statistics will also be provided to an independent consultant that will be contracted on an annual basis. The indicators will be used to monitor implementation of the RPF will include.

- Outstanding compensation contracts not completed before next agricultural season
- Subprojects unable to settle compensation after two years
- Grievances recognized as legitimate out of all complaints lodged

Financial records will be maintained by Project coordination, the District and DPC Administrations and the MINAGRI, to permit calculation of the final cost of resettlement and compensation per individual or household.

7.2.3 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. The Local Authority and SPIU will maintain a complete database on every individual impacted by the project land use requirements including relocation, resettlement and compensation, land impacts or damages.

Each recipient of compensation will have a record containing individual bio-data, number of household dependents and amount of land available to the individual or household when the report is opened. Additional information to be acquired for individuals eligible for resettlement and/or compensation include the level of income and of production, inventory of material assets and improvements in land and debts. Each time land is used by a subproject, the report will be updated to determine if the individual or household is being affected to the point of economic non-viability and eligibility for compensation or its alternatives.

These reports will provide the foundation for monitoring and evaluation, as well as documentation of compensation agreed to, received, and signed for. It is normal that some compensation procedures and rates may require revision at some time during the project/program cycle. The SPIU, District Administrations and MINAGRI, 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.

7.2.4 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 and (iii) a presentation of compliance and progress in the implementation of the RPF.

The audit will verify results of internal monitoring and assess whether resettlement objectives have been met irrespective of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced. The audit will also assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement activities and recommending corrections in the implementation. 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.

7.2.5 Socio-economic monitoring

The purpose of socio-economic monitoring is to ensure that PAPs are compensated and recovering on time. During implementation of each subproject RAP, an assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income delivery of resettlement objectives. Monitoring of living standards will continue following 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. For each sub-project with adverse social impacts, a monitoring and evaluation plan of the mitigation measures will be established. As part of the preparation of each RAP, a household survey will be conducted of all PAPs, prior to physical or economic displacement, and this will provide baseline data against which to monitor the performance of the RAP.

7.3 CAPACITY BUILDING, TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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 and be able to clearly identify indicators of these.

While updating this RPF, a capacity need assessment was inbuilt to identify strengthening needs on social and environmental evaluation, screening, mitigation and monitoring. Capacity enhancement was consolidated into two key areas; human and institutional resources capacity. These are discussed in detail below.

7.3.1 Human Resource Capacity Requirements

The existing capacity for the implementation of this RPF includes 4 social safeguards and one environmental safeguards staff at the MINAGRI/FRDP level who are responsible for the monitoring of environmental and social safeguard aspects of FRDP across the country. The District has one land officer, social protection officer and environmental officer among other staff who are responsible for the social and environmental safeguards aspects of the development projects in the District; but due to budget, workload and capacity limitation, their engagement specifically in feeder road development is restricted to minor community level development actions. Social safeguards management aspects are day-to-day cared for by Cells and Sectors staff but their level of training and technical capacity on safeguards is not sufficient. MININFRA/RTDA has only one social safeguard staff who only oversees social safeguards aspects in national roads while MINIRENA/ RNRA does not possess any social safeguard staff. This presents a capacity gap of two 2 types, low technical capacity and inadequate staffing.

One additional environmental and social safeguard staff per subproject should therefore be hired. Training of district staff (district road engineer, land officer, social protection officer and environmental officer; sector Executive Secretary, sector land officer, environmentalist as well as cell staff) on safeguards implementation and monitoring (ie monitoring compensation, valuation, GRM, gender equity, child labour prevention, follow up of displaced PAPs, reporting, etc) should be provided by the project management to ensure proper safeguards management under FRDP. Training and awareness creation will be undertaken at different levels of implementation. These levels will entail the local authorities, private sector and grassroots stakeholders.

7.3.2 Technical Capacity Enhancement

Mobilizations and awareness campaigns and training on social safeguards will be required for personnel of the following institutions:

1. MINAGRI/SPIU FRDP Environmental and Social Specialists,
2. Local Government Authorities (District, Sector and Cell authorities),
3. District Environmental, Social protection and land officers as well as Sector Agriculture Officers and cell development officers;
4. Subproject resettlement and compensation committee;
5. MINIRENA/RNRA and MININFRA/RTDA safeguards staff
6. Local Engineering Contractors who will be contracted or sub contracted to undertake the construction works and supervision works;
7. Farmers organizations (Cooperatives and Associations);
8. Community opinion leaders.

The Training will concern:

- 🚧 Overview on the safeguards policies;
- 🚧 Implementation and monitoring the compliance of safeguards during the construction and operation phase of the roads
- 🚧 Organization and management of resettlement and compensation committees

In a bid to minimize costs, duplication of efforts and integrate existing technical expertise, the officers with relevant knowledge and experience in particular fields will be used to train the others. The project will develop a priority list and thereafter provide financial support to purchase necessary equipment and facility strengthening items. The priority list will ensure that key necessities to successful implementation of the RPF are addressed in order of their strategic importance.

Training directly linked to the implementation of the RPF should be undertaken first and subsequently followed with regular interval training on aspects influencing success of RPF. The training program/agenda below provides a sample training outline and course content. The training programmes have been clustered into appropriate groups to facilitate for various target groups.

The target groups for training, awareness and sensitization will be as follows.

1. MINAGRI/FRDP staff
2. MININFRA/RTDA social safeguards staff
3. District social protection officer, land officer, district environmental officer, Sector

Agriculture and Forest Officers;

4. Executive Secretaries of Sectors and cells crossed by the indicative feeder roads;
5. Resettlement and compensation committees;
6. Environmental and social safeguards staff of the construction and supervision firms
7. Private Sector Environmental and Social Compliance personnel

7.4 ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The cost of implementing the Resettlement Policy Framework has been kept to a minimal through use of already existing institutions and structures, plans and programs as well as manpower within and without the Feeder Roads program. The estimated total cost of the resettlement program for FRDP requiring land acquisition, in the range of US\$ 6,060,000. The cost breakdown is presented below. 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 Ministry of agriculture will provide funds for RAP preparation and compensation using government budget.

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. It should be noted that, it is not possible at this stage to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs and details have not yet been developed. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of FRDP.

Table 25: Estimated cost for RPF implementation

Activity	Unit Cost (\$ US)	Total Cost (\$ US)	Basis of Estimates
RAP preparation for each of 10 districts	30,000	300,000	This estimation include cost for Census, public consultations and RAP report preparation
RAP implementation for each of the 10 districts	500,000	5,000,000	This includes the estimated cost for compensation, livelihood restoration
Capacity building for Resettlement committees	10,000	100,000	Based on comparable projects approved by the World Bank
RAP monitoring	10,000	100,000	Based on comparable projects approved by the World Bank
PAPs livelihood restoration	LS	200,000	Estimated costs based on parent project experience
RAP Audit	15,000	300,000	Based on experience from other projects
Total		6,000,000	
Contingency (10%)		60,000	
Grand Total		6,060,000	

7.5 DISCLOSURE OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources will disclose this Resettlement Policy Framework by making copies available at its head office and in District coordination offices in four Districts. It will also make copies available to the local government's agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency and other stakeholders of the FRDP. The RFP will be disclosed to the Ministry websites and Project Websites.

The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose this RPF electronically through its InfoShop. Likewise, all RAPs to be prepared under FRDP, will be disclosed by the Ministry, which will make copies available at its head offices in Kigali, and will make copies available to the local governments and other stakeholders of the FRDP. The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose the RAPs electronically through its InfoShop.

CHAPTER 8: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) prepared the RPF for the first 4 Districts, namely Rwamagana, Gisagara, Nyamasheke and Karongi, which was cleared by the World Bank in November 2013. The GoR also applied for additional financing in other six districts, namely Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Nyaruguru, Rutsiro, Nyabihu and Gakenke Districts and has therefore to update the existing Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to ensure that the project implementation is in full compliance with Rwanda and WB safeguards policies.

The policy, legal and institutional frameworks for the updated RPF and the socio-economic baseline in all project sites were developed. This report provides guidelines for assessment of affected assets and persons and process for preparing, approving and implementing the RAP. The implementation and monitoring procedures of the RPF as well as capacity needs were provided. This RPF has an inbuilt grievance procedure that will be used to address grievances that arise during the RAP process. This mechanism will be administered, as far as possible, at the Cell level by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee to facilitate access by PAPs. The estimated budget for updated RPF amounts to US \$ 6,060,000. This cost includes RAP preparation, implementation, Capacity building for Resettlement committees, PAPs livelihood restoration, RAP monitoring and audit.

Given the nature and location of the development, the potential project impacts associated with the feeder road development project are of a nature and extent that can be mitigated through just and fair compensation for lost assets and provision of resettlement assistance to displaced and vulnerable people.

Based on the RFP updating exercise, the Project is of the opinion that most of the potential social impacts identified can be mitigated. The proposed subproject resettlement action plans (RAPs) if implemented will safeguard the community in the project areas.

REFERENCE

1. GoR, 2004. Rwanda National Land Policy. Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forests, Water and Mines.
2. GoR, 2008. Resettlement Policy Framework. Second Rural Sector Support Project.
3. GoR, 2010. Resettlement Policy Framework. Land husbandry, Water harvesting and Hill sides irrigation.
4. GoR, 2011. Resettlement Policy Framework and Process Framework for LVEMP II.
5. GOR, 2012. Resettlement Policy Policy Framework, the Third Rural Sector Support Project.
6. GoR, 2010. Organic Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda.
7. Primature, 2015. Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest,

ANNEXES

ANNEXE1: RESETTLEMENT INSTRUMENTS

1. 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.

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 indicative, 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 indicative 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, feeder roads), 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 resettlers;

(c) Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers 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.

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

22. 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) A timetable and budget.

Resettlement Policy Framework

23. 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.

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.

ANNEXE 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:

Physical data	Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.
Site area in ha	
Extension of or changes to existing alignment	
Any existing property to transfer to sub-project	
Any plans for new construction	

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 RFRDP 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:

ANNEXE 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	Relation ship to head of family	Sex		Plac e of birt h	Ag e	Marit al Statu s	Reside nce Tenure	Religi on	Educati on Level	Income Earner		Econo mic activiti es	
		M	F							Ye s	No	Pr im 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 Unemployed; 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(m ²)	Land use Type *	Loss of % total	Loss of assets	Loss of crops	Loss of other assets	Other losses
							Structures permanent (m ²); 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) 	

ANNEXE 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
Address		Community/Information meetings
Village/ Cell		Mail
Sector/ District		Informal
Signature of Complainant		Other

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 	10.Other (specify)

			personal/work er • 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:.....

ANNEXE 5: GUIDELINES FOR RATES AND VALUATION

Table E.1 Template for Compensation Rates for structures

Structure/ Fixture	Type	Unit Cost (US\$) (m2)
House		
Detached Kitchen		
Latrine		
Water Tank		
Cattle Shed		
Borehole		
Well		
Fish pond		
Greenhouse		
Cattle watering troughs		

Table E.2 Examples of Compensation Rates for Crops Based on 2011 Market Values

Crops	Price per KG (US\$)	Average yield per Hectare (kg)	Compensation per hectare (Monoculture)
Rice	1.0		
Irish Potatoes	0.25		
Maize			
Beans	0.25		
Sorghum			
Cassava	0.25		
Cabbages	0.08		
Onions	0.22		
Sweet Potatoes	0.58		

These rates are based on the monthly average market price in the month of September 2011 as recorded by MINAGRI Market price list

Table E.3 Examples of Compensation Rates for Trees Based on 2011 Market Values

Trees	Price per KG (US\$)	Average yield per Hectare (kg)	Compensation per hectare (Monoculture)
Oranges	0.833		
Mangoes	0.52		
Avocados	0.25		

Bananas ¹	1.9 (a bunch)		

Table E4. Compensation rates for trees as per government guidelines

Crop Trees	Age	Cost per Tree	
JAPANESE PLUM	0-1YR	200FRW	
	1-2YRS AND PLUS	500FRW	
Beef heart	0-1YR	215FRW	
	1-2YRS	280FRW	
	2-3YRS	435FRW	
Pawpaw	0-1YRS	115FRW	
	1-2YRS and plus	345FRW	
	Older tree	115FRW	
Lemons and Oranges	0-1YRS	420FRW	
	1-2YRS	860FRW	
	2-3YRS	1350FRW	
	3-4YRS	1750FRW	
	4-5YRS	2160FRW	
Avocado	0-1YRS	1335FRW	
	1-2YRS	2755FRW	
	2-3YRS	4340FRW	
	3-4YRS	6100FRW	
	4-5YRS AND MORE	8020FRW	
Guava	0-1YRS	530FRW	
	1-2YRS	1100FRW	
	2-3YRS	1675FRW	
	3-4YRS	2175FRW	
	4-5YRS	2670FRW	
Other fruit trees (Medicinal plants)	0-1YRS		
	1-2YRS		
	2-3YRS		
	3-4YRS		
	4-5YRS	600FRW	

¹Bananas are sold in whole bunch and not kilograms

PERENNIAL CROPS			
Coffee	0-1YRS		5280FRW
	1-2YRS		8640FRW
	2-3YRS		1200FRW
	3YRS AND PLUS		15360FRW
PYRETHRUM	0-1YRS	22.5FRW	8760FRW
	1-2YRS	17.5FRW	7008FRW
	2-3YRS	12FRW	4818FRW
Tea bush	0-1YRS	51FRW	5100FRW
	1-2YRS	75FRW	7500FRW
	2-3YRS	103.5FRW	10350FRW
	3-4YRS	121.5FRW	12150FRW
Quinine	0-1YR	61.6FRW	6150FRW
	1-2YRS	94.5FRW	9450FRW
	2-3YRS	127.5FRW	12750FRW
	3-4YRS	111FRW	11100FRW
	4-5YRS	51FRW	5100FRW
	5-6YRS	67.5FRW	6750FRW
	6-7YRS	121.5FRW	12150FRW
	7-8YRS	78FRW	7800FRW
Banana stock	186F/STRIPE	744F/STRIPE	4036F/ARE
Pepper	50frw/plant		4036frw
Tripsacum	100FRW	600FRW	
Flowers			
FLOWERS	90FRW/PLANT		
Pasparum	100FRW/M2		
OTHER TREES FOR FLOWERS	Young	100FRW	
	Old	300FRW	
Raisin	Young	50FRW	
	Medium	150FRW	
	Old	200FRW	
Black Wattle	YOUNG	200FRW	5100F
	MEDIUM	600FRW TO 900FRW	7500F TO 10350
	OLD	100FRW TO 1500FRW	12150F
Eucalyptus	YOUNG	150FRW	1650FRW
	3-5YRS	360FRW	3960FRW
	5-10YRS	1200FRW	13200FRW
	10YRS PLUS	3000FRW	33000FRW

	REJECTS		
	WITHOUT REJECTS	200FRW	22000FRW/ARE
OTHER TREES			
Australian Pine	YOUNG	200FRW	
Lilac	3-5YRS	400-600FRW	
Wood	5-10YRS	900-1500FRW	
Jacaranda		3000-4000FRW	

Annex 6: Minutes of validation workshop of the ESMF and RPF for Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project

Introduction

The Government and development partners are intensifying their support not only to agriculture but also to infrastructure development to reduce post-harvest loss and the high transport price in the project areas. In this regards, the Government of Rwanda launched the Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project (FRDP) to develop agricultural marketing roads. This project got funds to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain 500 km of indicative feeder roads in 4 Districts, namely Rwamagana, Gisagara, Karongi and Nyamasheke.

As part of the national effort to improve the feeder roads network, the Government of Rwanda also applied for additional funding for the rehabilitation of feeder roads in other six districts. These are Nyagatare and Gatsibo of Eastern District, Nyaruguru of Southern District, Nyabihu and Rutsiro of Western Province and Gakenke District of Northern Province.

The approval of the additional finance for implementation of FRDP in 6 other districts requires the updating of the existing ESMF developed and disclosed in 2013 to ensure that the planned activities are environmentally and socially implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's and the World Bank's environmental and social policies and regulations. The World Bank Safeguards policies and national regulations require a full involvement of all stakeholders and affected persons in the development of safeguards tools. It's in this framework and in addition to the public consultations conducted in four (4) districts; a national validation workshop was organized by MINAGRI on September 27, 2013. Another workshop was organised on August 31st, 2016 to validate the updated ESMF for additional financing. The Workshop was opened by Mr BYIRINGIRO Esdras, Head of Monitoring & Information System (MIS). The following is the minutes of the validation workshop for updated ESMF.

Agenda of Workshop

The following is the agenda of the workshop held on August 31st, 2016

1. Overview of the Rwanda Feeder Roads development Project
2. Presentation of the updated ESMF and RPF for additional financing
3. Formulation of Recommendations

Objectives of Workshop

The main objective of the Workshop was to validate the updated Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed by the Project

Participants to the Workshop

The validation workshop was attended by:

- District environmental Officer
- District Social Protection Officer
- Representatives of the Ministry of natural Resources
- Representatives of Rwanda Environment management Authority
- Representatives of Rwanda Natural Resources Authority
- Representative of Rwanda Transport Development Agency
- Representatives of farmers organizations (COOPRORIZ Ntende, CORIMAK)
- Representative of Private Sector Federation
- Private consultants
- MINAGRI/LWH_RSSP safeguards team
- MINAGRI/SPIU KWAMP-PAPSTA - PRICE

Outcomes of the Workshop

In general, participants appreciated the updated ESMF and RPF report and provided comments and recommendations to be considered in the final document. Key comments and recommendations are presented in the table below.

No	Section	Recommendation
1	Description of baseline conditions	The report should include detailed baseline conditions on the socio economics of the participating districts
2	Ecosystem management	To consider fragile ecosystem such as forest reserve and wetlands in a specific ESIA studies
3	Land and Soil	The ESIA studies should provide appropriate mitigation measures to avoid landslides, flood and soil erosion
4	Compensation	Provide details on compensation procedures
5	Resettlement measures	Grievance and redress Mechanisms to be well clarified. The

		grievance redress committees to be created at road and sector level
6	Assets valuation	Valuation of assets should be done by Independent valuer in accordance with national expropriation law.
5	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)	The site ESIA should be specific on the proper management of borrow pits and safe disposal of soil waste and dust control
6	District involvement	Participating Districts are the implementers of the project. For ownership and participation, they should be involved in all steps of the project including tender process, design studies for indicative Roads and project implementation
7	Project description	The ESMF, RPF, site ESIA and RAPs should use Right of Way (RoW) instead of road reserve since the project is not taking the whole road width as prescribed by the road law

The participants approved the updated ESMF and RPF report and requested to incorporate the comments before producing the final version.

The meeting that started by 9.00 am has ended on 5.00 pm.

Prepared by

Didace HABAMESNHI,
Environmental Specialist

Approved by

Esdras BYIRINGIRO,
Head of MIS, and Chairperson of the workshop

Annex 7: List of participants from 6 districts to the validation workshop of ESMF/RPF on August 31st, 2016

Attendance List of the participants on Feeder roads development project workshop
Date

No	Name	ID No	Position	District	Transport	Signature
1	IRUTINGABO Anne	11985700119804	District Community	Sup of Agr/RIFA		
2	NISHYANKUNZE Imogene	1198280018188880	Public office (PAP)	Nyagatare		
3	MUKATEGEZI Jeanine	110797006233090	Social Justice	RUFURU		
4	VIMERA T. Gidon	1194580034767132	Social Justice	NYAGATARE		
5	ISABANE Thienne	119828007621087	Agri. Dept. Manager	GATSIBO/INYENGE		
6	Protogene NDAHAYO	1196980012102087	Manager	GATSIBO		
7	Umulinzi Chantal	-	FRDP MINAGRI	HEB		
8	Umulinzi Naela	-	ALW CONSULTANTS			
9	Dr. RUTISUBA Kaduha	-				
10	Dr. Alexis BISHIMWE HAREGEYANA	-	ICT & ALW Consultant	Director		
11	Mubanzi Ganga	1199070004753162	Env. Social SF	Minagri HE		
12	NAATANKWE Jules	1198280199527031	CA/ILGA	MINAGRI/FRDP		
13	HABAMENSHI Amandace	-	Environmentalist	SPIV/RSP/LAH		
14	Munyampanda ILIAS	11192970194800190	FRDP Social Justice	FRDP/RSP		
15	THESENE JEMPRANU	119838004591651	FR Eng	RDA		
16	MWISENEZA Jeanes	1196880073132178	Social/Gatumba	Gatumba		
17	MWIMANA N. Amandace	-	CEO	GATUMBA		
18	NREYIMANA Aimé Adrien	1198380046046027	CEO	Gatumba		

Annex 8: List of participants from the initial 4 Districts to the validation workshop of ESMF/RPF on September 27, 2013

Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources/SPIU RSSP-LWH

Validation workshop attendance list

No	Names	Institutions	Position	Contacts	Signature
1	Umulinga K. Chantal	RSSP/LWH	Social Safeguard Officer	ChantalKay@rssp.gov.rw	
2	Nshutiyeza Samuel	ALN Consult/Env	Ecologist	nshutiyeza@gmail.com	
3	Dr KRISHNA PAL	ICT, Delhi	Team leader & Environ	krishna.pal@ictonline.co	
4	BIZIMANA Jacques	ALN Consultants	IT. Eng	jeques.jabon@gmail.com	
5	RUTEBUKA Salimatu	ALN Consultants	Ecologist	smugisha@yahoo.fr	
6	Karanguwa James	MINIRENA	Transport, M&E Specialist	James.karanguwa@mininfra.gov.rw	
7	MUKARAGE J. Baptiste	RNRA	Director of Land Administration	mujohbat@yahoo.fr	
8	RUSILIBANA Jean Marie	RSSP/LWH	DPC Huye & Gisagara	rusilibana@yahoo.fr	
9	HABIMANA Christophe	MINIRENA	Land Administration officer	christophe162003@yahoo.fr	
10	Juliet Kabera	REMA	Envit Auditor	jkabera@rema.gov.rw	
11	MUSAFIRI Jean Pierre	GISAGAZA DISTRICT	District Land Officer	musafiripi@yahoo.fr	
12	RWAKAYI GABARA Emmanuel	RWAKAYI DISTRICT	District Environment Officer	rwakae@yahoo.fr	

Validation workshop of Environmental and Social management Framework and Resettlement Policy Framework for Rwanda Feeder Roads Development project

Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources/SPIU RSSP-LWH

13	Mtawauzi Alphonsie	Rwamagana Dist.	land. office	alphamauzi01@yahoo	
14	Hamuamimana	Karongi Dist	Land office	damaaryogoo@yahoo.fr	
15	HA BYARIMANA Eric	KARONGI Dist	Unionnunt office	niyigemayiplo.fr	
16	IYAKAREMYE Evelyn	NYAMASHIKE Dist	Environment officer	iyacva@yahoo.fr	
17	NTEZIMANA Aphrodite	NYAMASHIKE	Land officer	ntzaphrodite@yahoo.fr	
18	MUTABAZI Peterism	MINI NFERA	Principal Engineer	Petersm.mutabazi@minifera.gov.rw	
19	RUZAGIIZA FRANCIS	RTDA	Environmental Specialist	francis.ruzagizi@rtda.gov.rw	
20	BATAMURIZA	RSSP/LWH	DPC / Nyamabek	batamuriza@gmail.com	
21	Jean HITIMANA	RWH / RSSP	DPE Karongi	hitimanajeau@gmail.com	
22	SAIDA Felicien	Nyamashike District	Supervisor officer	sayidof@yahoo.fr	
23	NDAYISHIMISE Noël	GISABARA District	Environment Facilitator	mondajulius@yahoo.fr	
24	HABIKURIMU Shogwe	LWH / RSSP	Safeguard specialist	shogwe@yahoo.fr	
25					

Validation workshop of Environmental and Social management Framework and Resettlement Policy Framework for Rwanda Feed Roads Development project

Annex 9: LIST OF CONSULTED PERSONS during RPF preparation

1. Nyamasheke District

No	Names	Institution/Position
1	Habyarimana Jean Baptiste	Mayor of the district
2	Bahizi Charles	Vice mayor In charge of Economic Affaires
3	Ndagijimana Jean Pierre	District Executive secretary
4	Faida Felicien	District officer in Charge of Infrastructure
5	Sengambi Albert	District agronomist
6.	Iyakaremye Evelyne	District Environment Officer
7	Ntirenganya jean de Dieu	Local community representative
8	Batamuriza Dorothee	Project coordinator/Nyamasheke District
9	Nzabandora Emmanuel	Project affected persons representative
10	Kwihangana Amoni	Project affected persons representative
11	Ngamije Ezekiel	Project affected persons representative
12	Kampire Jeanne d’Arc	Project affected persons representative
13	Maniraguha Claudine	Project affected persons representative
14	Yangeneye Jeanne	Project affected persons representative
15	Ingabire Velentine	Project affected persons representative
16	Bandora Gratien	Project affected persons representative
17	Niyitegeka Jerome	Executive Secretary, Karengera sector
18	Mukaremera marie	Secretaire comptable , Kagano sector
19	Mukamugema Odette	Etat Civile , Kagano sector
20	Mugabo Francois	Etat Civile , Kanjongo sector
21	Nkinzingabo Patrice	Executive Secretary , Cyato sector
22	Habarurema Cyprien	Etat Civile,Cyato sector
23	Banziririki Francis Xavier	Etat Civile, Rango Sector
24	Bayisenge Joseph	Agronome, macuba Sector
25	Nyirabashyirahamwe Marie	Mahember Sector Education Officer
26	Bizuru Isaac	Executive Secretary , Kilimbi sector
27	Nkerabigwi John	Etat Civile , Karambi sector
28	Uzayisenge Regina	Secretaire Comptable , Karambi sector
29	Kamari Aime Fabien	Executive Secretary , Shanghi sector
30	Mukamuhire Patricia	Sector Education Officer, Shanghi sector

2. Rwamagana District

No	Names	Institution/Position
1	MUNYANGABE Theogene	In charge of Community/Rwamagana district
2	MUTIGANDA Fransisca	Vice Mayor of Economic development
3	RWAKAYIGAMBA	Environmental Officer
4	RUBANJI Innocent	Land Survey and GIS
5	KARINGANIRE Daniel	Executive secretary
6	MBABAZI Jane	Social Affaires
7	RWAKAYIGAMBA	Environmental Officer
8	RUBANJI Innocent	Land Survey and GIS
9	SEMUKANYA Benoit	Agriculture and Natural Resources Officer
10	AKIMANA Alice	Social Affaires
11	MUNYARUKUMBUZI Gratien	Project affected persons Representative
12	TWIZEYIMANA Andree	Project affected persons Representative
14	MBONIGABA Aloys	Project affected persons Representative
15	TWAGIRUMUKOZA Juvens	Project affected persons Representative
16	HAVUGIMANA Eugene	Project affected persons Representative
17	NIYITEGEKA Theogene	Project affected persons Representative
18	RUTIHONGA Dominique	Project affected persons Representative
19	NYANDWI Charles	Project affected persons Representative
20	NDEREYIMANA Felicien	Project affected persons Representative
20	BARAYAVUGA J.Claude	Project affected persons Representative
22	NZAKIRISHAKA Augustin	Project affected persons Representative
23	NGENZAMAGURU Erneste	Project affected persons Representative
24	HABDOU Jean Claude	Project affected persons Representative
25	HAJABAGIZI Herman	Project affected persons Representative
26	MUTABAZI Vedaste	Project affected persons Representative

3. Karongi district

	Name	Organization/Position
1	Mukabalisa Simbi Dative	V/maire in charge of social affairs
2	Safari Xavier	District Agronomist
3	Muhoza Claude	Agronomist/rubengera
4	Niyondagije Josue	Officer in charge of social affairs/ Rubengera
5	Bihoriki Narcisse	Executive Secretary/Rugabano sector
6	NYIRASHYIRAMBERE Jeanette	Land bureau officer
8	NIYIGENA Eric	District Environment Officer
9	Nyirabuyange bonifilda	Project affected persons Representative

10	Kayumba Pierre	Project affected persons Representative
11	Nsengiyumva Nasti	Project affected persons Representative
12	Ingabire Jean Pierre	Project affected persons Representative
13	Mutebutsi alexis	Legal affairs, Gitesi sector
14	Niyonzima Fidel	Etat Civile Gitesi
15	Habimana Jean Nepo	In charge of social affairs Mutuntu sector
16	Niyibizi emmanuel	Legal affaires
17	Habikumutima Ananie	Legal affaires
18	Uwamariya Claudine	Legal affaires
19	Uwimana Bellancille	Agronomist and natural resources managment
20	Niyihakana Thomas	Executive Secretary
21	Karangwa Samuel	Agronomist
22	Ruzingana Emmanuel	Executive Secretary
23	Torero Jean de Dieu	Social affaires
24	Mazimpaka Emmanuel	Agronomist

4. Gisagara district

	Name	Organization/Position
1	Karekezi Leandre	Mayor/Gisagara District
2	Hategekimana Hesron	VM in charge of economic affaires
3	Musafiri Jean Piere	Director Land Bureau
4	Rusibirana JMV	Project Coordinator /Gisagara-Huye
5	Ndimurwango Jean Bosco	Director planning
6	Munyenganizi Aimable	In charge of infrastructure Gisagara
8	Ndagijimana Gaspard	Project Affected person representative
9	Ntiyamira David	Executive Secretary /Ndora Sector
10	Kayumba Ignace	Executive Secretary /Musha Sector
11	Nyirantezirayo	Project Affected person representative
12	Sibagirirwa	Project Affected person representative
13	Uwiragiye Esperence	Project Affected person representative
14	Kayijura Donatien	Project Affected person representative
15	Ntiyamirira David	Executive Secretary , Ndora sector
16	Kimonyo Innocent	Executuve Secretary , Kibilizi Sector
17	Mukangarambe Christine	Project Affected person representative
18	Nyirazigama Epiphanie	Project Affected person representative
19	Rutaburingoga Jerome	Executive Secretary , Kansi sector
20	Renzaho J.Damascene	Executive Secretary , Kigembe sector
21	Umuraza Marie Claire	Social Affairs , Mukindo sector

22	Bigirimana Augustin	Executive Secretary, Mukindo Sector
23	Iyamuremye Pacifique	Social Affairs , Mukindo sector
24	Dusabeyezu Bacillie	Project Affected person representative
25	Nderabakura Vincent	Project Affected person representative
26	Nyabyenda J. Damascene	Project Affected person representative
27	Mazimpaka J. Baptiste	Project Affected person representative
28	Bakunduwejeje J. Baptiste	Project Affected person representative
29	Nkurunziza Ange	Etat Civile,Mukindo sector
30	Bizimana John	Sector Education Officer, Muganza sector
31	Habarurema David	Sector Education Officer , Muganza sector
32	Uwimana Colletta	Etat Civile Gishubi sector
33	Uwizeyimana Charles Lwanga	Social Affairs , Musha sector
34	Nyirimanzi Gilbert	Executive Secretary , mamba sector
35	Niyongira Francis Xavier	Etat Civile ,Gikonko sector
36	Kabalisa J. Claude	Executive Secretary , save sector

5. Gatsibo District

S/N	Names	Function	Contact
1	NANKUNDA Jolly	District Executive Secretary	0788308976
2	DUSENGE Yvette	Director of Social Development	0788638752
3	SEBAHIRE Jean Pierre	District Infrastructure engineer	0788587025
4	NZAYISENGA Gilbert	District Social Protection officer	0788870706
5	NGARAMBE Donat	District Road Engineer	0783463016
6	NDOLI Peter	Executive Secretary Simbwa Cell	0787515752
7	RWAMWAGA Jean Damascene	PAP Representative	0788829641
8	GAHIZI Apollinaire	PAP Representative	0787397125
9	BURENGERO Theogene	PAP Representative	0788488174
10	RUTAYISIRE Emmanuel	PAP Representative	0785031346
11	RUDAHINAGARA Viateur	PAP Representative	0788639371
12	KAREMERA Marcel	PAP Representative	0788473461
13	UWIHANGANYE John	PAP Representative	0788878151
14	HABYARIMANA Fabien	PAP Representative	0788779245
15	NTONGANIRA Godfrey	PAP Representative	0788409000

6. Nyagatare District

S/N	Names	Function	Contact
1	MUSABYEMARIYA Domitille	Vice Mayor in charge of Social Affairs	0788823774
2	TURATSINZE Caleb	Director of one Stop Center	0788638752
3	MURINZI John	District Infrastructure engineer	0788816244
4	SONGA Joseph	Executive Secretary Rwenanga Cell	0787858118
5	IRYARUREMESHA Bony Steven	PAP representative	0788616431
6	UWIMANA Grace	PAP representative	0788679231
7	NDIZEYE James	PAP representative	0788525780
8	KAYIGEMA Didace	PAP representative	0785023261
9	RWABUHUNGU Telesphore	PAP representative	0788646065
10	TWAHIRWA Elidad	PAP representative	0783222344

7. Nyaruguru District

S/N	Names	Function	Contact
1	NSENGIYUMVA Innocent	Division Manager of the District	0788856885
2	MUNYENTARI Paul	District Road engineer	0784711743
3	MUTESAYIRE Gloriose	District Social Protection officer	0788440212
4	BYUKUSENGE Assumpta	Executive Secretary of Nyagisozi Sector	0788230811
5	NYAMINANI Louis	Executive Secretary, Cyahinda Sector	0788671068
6	NSENGIYUMVA Vincent	Executive Secretary of Busanze Sector	0784826727
7	MUKABATSINDA Concessa	PAP representative	0783245742
8	NSENGIMANA Narcisse	PAP representative	0785709070
9	NSHIMIYIMANA Moise	PAP representative	0783103743
10	MUTANGANA Ildephonse	PAP representative	0785031346
11	HABUMUGISHA Innocent	PAP representative	0785757268
12	NSANZIMANA Fidele	PAP representative	0788625124
13	YIRIRWAHANDI Damien	PAP representative	0782081519
14	NGARUKIYE Thadée	PAP representative	0728000086
15	SADIKI Felix	PAP representative	0726775105
16	HATEGEKIMANA Obed	PAP representative	0783011658
17	MUHOZA Samuel	PAP representative	0788764379

8. Rutsiro District

S/N°	Names	Function	Contact
1	NIYONZIMA Tharcisse	Executive Secretary of Rutsiro District	0786024030
2	HITIREMA Phaniel	Executive Secretary of Rusebeya Sector	0788472393
3	NKUSI Pontien	Executive Secretary of Kigeyo Sector	0788544986
4	NIKUZE Aimee	Agronomist of Kigeyo Sector	0788762678
5	NDIKUBWIMANA Ildephonse	Agronomist of Boneza Sector	0783650366

6	MUDAHERANWA Christophe	PAP representative	0783625872
7	NDAGIJIMANA Canisius	PAP representative	0783246345
8	BAHIZI Ezechiel	PAP representative	0783119952
9	SEBASAZA Raphael	PAP representative	0785063800
10	MASERA Oreste	PAP representative	0781006433
11	MBONABUCYA Francois	PAP representative	0785653334
12	SINJYEBAHIMYE Theoneste	PAP representative	0783181639
13	NZARINDWANIMANA Leonard	PAP representative	0785974174
14	NTAHOBAVUKIRA Jean Paul	PAP representative	0788882173

9. Nyabihu District

S/N	Names	Function	Contact
1	NGABO James	Executive Secretary of the District	0788434624
2	MUSHIRARUNGU Deodatha	Executive Secretary of Jomba Sector	0788879423
3	KAMANZI Edouard	Chairperson of Sector Council	0788895902
4	TWIZERIMANA Alphonse	Agronomist Jomba Sector	0788846046
5	NIYITEGEKA Jerome	Land Officer Jomba Sector	0785460472
6	MUGENZI Andre	Social Protection Officer Jomba Sector	0788602454
7	HODARI Aaron	Executive Secretary of Rurembo Sector	0782678078
8	MUNYANKUMURWA Theodomir	Chairperson of Sector Council	0784086020
9	NSEKUYE Thomas	PAP representative	0785230125
10	BENIMANA Perpetue	PAP representative	0782931786
11	NDIRABARERA Alphonse	PAP representative	0783296095
12	NTAKIRUTIMANA Angelique	PAP representative	0783116973
13	TUYISHIMIRE Henry	PAP representative	0788398689
14	HITIMANA Innocent	PAP representative	0783425886
15	NTIZIHABOSE Jean Baptiste	PAP representative	0783287046
16	BARUSHWANUBUSA Augustin	PAP representative	0783425952
17	NIYONZIMA Alexis	PAP representative	07821109494

10. Gakenke District

S/N	Names	Function	Contact
1	KANSIIME James	District Executive Secretary	0788306484
2	NTAWINIGA K. Michel	District Infrastructure engineer	0788521185
3	MURENZI Augustin	District Environmental Officer	
4	UWACU SYLVIE	District Social Protection Officer	0789522554

Annex 10: LIST OF INDICATIVE FEEDER ROADS IN THE PROJECT AREAS

List of indicative roads for the 1st four Districts

No	District	Road name	Length in km
1	Rwamagana	Rwarugaju - Rwimbogo	10
		Rugende-Karenge	22.6
		Rugende2-Juru	8.8
		Nzige-Nyametete-Karenge	13.2
		Nyarugali- Center Nkomangwa	6
		Bihembe - Isumo	9
		Muhazi-Gishari-Munyinya	7.4
		Kadasumbwa-Fumbwe-Gasabo	15.9
		Muhazi-Nyarubuye-Nyagasambu	7.9
		Runyinya-Nyagasambu	8
		Sumo-Runyinya	8

		Rwamagana-Munyaga	13.9
		Gahengeri-Nzige	12.3
		Cyaruhogo-Sovu-Nawe-Bicumbi	13.3
		Rubona-Cyaruhogo	3.2
	s/total		159.5
	Total Eastern Province		159.5
2	Gisagara	Save-Gasagara-Gikonko-Cyili	25.5
		Kagwene-Ngiryi-Gisagara	10.5
		Gisagara-Mirayi-Kirarambogo-Rwamiko-Saga-Mugombwe	35.4
		Mugombwe-Mukindo-Gitega-Mukomacara-Gikore-Kansi-Kibirizi-Rubona	36.4
	s/total		107.8
	Total Southern Province		107.8
3	Karongi	Ndaba- Muremera	1.7
		Gakuta-Bizu	5.6
		Rutovu-Muremera	2.2
		Birambo-Mwendo-Mbirurume-Kirinda	19.85
		Kayenzi-Gasenyi-Mukungu	24.4
		Gasenyi-Gahunduguru-Mwendo	21.5
		Kibuye-Karongi-Rushishi-Gisovu-Wisumo	43.8
		Mubuga-Gitonde	5.3
	s/total		124.35
4	Nyamasheke	Muremure-Nyarubura-Peru	13.1
		Gatare-Uwisumo-Gisovu	17.7
		Kiyoga-Muraza-Vugangoma-Nyakabingo-Rupango	17.1
		Kamiranzovu-Gitwa-Ryarutungura	4.4
		Gatare-Karambi-Musenyi-Nyankeke-Karengera	34.8
		Giticyinyoni-Gihinga	8.6
		Wimana-Gasayo-Higiro	10.8
		Kinini-Ngoma-Mwaga	8.6
			s/total

	Total Western Province	239.45
G/Total		506.75

Gatsibo Feeder roads

No	ROAD NAME	SECTOR COVERED	Length (km)
1	GABIRO-RWANGINGO-GATUNGO-NGARAMA-BUGAMBA-NYAGAHITA	KABARORE,KAGEYO,GAT SOBO,NGARAMA,NYAGIH ANDA	32
2	FINANCE-RWIMBOGO-MUNINI-GIKOBWA	GITOKI, RWIMBOGO	28.8
3	MUHURA-GASANGE-NJUME-KIRAMURUZI	MUHURA,GASANGE,MUR AMBI,KIRAMURUZI	30.7
4	MUGERA-NYABICWAMBA-GATUNGO-NYAGIHANGA-KARUNGERI	GATSIBO,NYAGIHANGA	15
5	NDATEMWA-GISENYI-RUWAFU	KIZIGURO	10
6	NYABISINDU-KIRAMURUZI	KIRAMURUZI	5
7	RWANGINGO-KIGASHA-NGARAMA	NGARAMA	12
8	KIRAMURUZI-BWUNYU-NYAMAREBE	KIRAMURUZI	8
9	KIRAMURUZI-RWABAGENZI-NDUBA	KIRAMURUZI	7
10	MUHAZI BELT ROAD	KIRAMURUZI	20
11	KABARORE-NYABIKIRI-NYAMATETE	KABARORE, RWIMBOGO	13
12	KABARORE-KABEZA-MARIMBA-NYABICWAMBA	KABARORE, GATSIBO	11

13	RUGARAMA- KANYANGESE- MATUNGURU-BYIMANA- GIHOMVU	RUGARAMA, RWIMBOGO	15
Total Length in km			207.5

Nyagatare Feeder roads

No	ROAD NAME	SECTOR COVERED	Length (km)
1	NYAGATARE - KANYINYA - KAGITUMBA	NYAGATARE, RWEMPASHA, MUSERI, MATIMBA	38
2	KAGEZI - MATIMBA	MATIMBA	5
3	KAJEVUBA - KANYONZA	MATIMBA	4
4	MBARE - NYAKIGANDO	KARANGAZI, KATABAGEMU	8
5	FOTORERO - CYAMUNYANA - KARUSHUGA	RWIMIYAGA	26
6	RURENGE - BUSHARA - KABUGA	RUKOMO, KARAMA	18
7	NYAGATARE - NYARUPFUBIRE	NYAGATARE	10
8	NYAKIGANDO - MIMULI	KATABAGEMU, MIMULI	10
9	KARANGAZI - NDAMA - RWABIHARAMBA	KARANGAZI	8
10	MATIMBA - MUSERI - BIHINGA	MATIMBA, MUSERI	13
11	CYENKWANZI - GIKAGATI-NYACYIGA - NDEGO	KARAMA	11
12	MIMULI - MUKAMA - MUHAMBO - GATUNDA	MIMULI, MUKAMA, GATUNDA	22
13	CYENKWANZI - GIKAGATI-NYAKIGA	KARAMA	8
14	NYARUREMA - MUHAMBO	GATUNDA, MUKAMA	5
15	MATIMBA - BWERI	MATIMBA, RWIMIYAGA	7
16	GASINGA - KABINDI	RWEMPASHA	7
Total Length in km			200

Nyaruguru Feeder roads

NO	ROAD NAME	SECTOR COVERED	Length (km)
1	NDAGO-CYAHINDA-NYAGISOZI-NGOMA		25
2	KIBEHO-MATA-RURAMBA	RURAMBA(MWOGO)	23
3	MUNINI-KAMANA-GISWI-GATUNDA-REMERA	REMERA	25
4	GISWI-RUGWOGWE-KABERE-NSHILI TEA FACTORY-KABERE (RUHERU)	KABERE	20
5	MUGANZA-BURUHUKIRO-RUBUMBURI-RUGERERO-RDB (NYUNGWE)	MUGANZA	37
6	MUNINI-MUGANZA-RUKORE-BIGUGU-NYABIMATA	MUGANZA	17
7	RYABIDANDI-VIRO-AKANYARU-GISWI	NYAGISOZI-MUNINI	12
8	SHEKE- AKANYARU- CYAHINDA	MUNINI	12
9	RUSENGE-CYAHINDA	RUSENGE	14
10	HUYE-RUSENGE-NGERA-NYAGISOZI	RUSENGE	22
11	RUYENZI-UWIMBOGO-REMERA	RUHERU	14
12	KIYOVOU-SHORORO-UWINTEKO	BUSANZE	12
13	NDAGO-AKAVUGUTO-RUSENGE	KIBEHO	9
14	RUNYOMBYI(RYAGWIZA)- NTEKO-KIRARANGOMBE-NKANDA	BUSANZE	8
Total Length in km			250

Rutsiro Feeder roads

No	ROAD NAME	SECTOR COVERED	Length (km)
1	MUSHUBATI-KOKO-MUSASA-NKOMERO-BONEZA-NKORA	MUSHUBATI-MUSASA-BONEZA-MUSHONYI-KIGEYO	56
2	BONEZA -NYAKABANDA- MUSASA	BONEZA-MUSASA	34

3	RWIMPIRI-MUKURA -REBEYA	MUKURA	25
4	GAKERI-BITENGA-BWIZA-MUNGOTI	RUHANGO	22
5	KANYARIRA-NTEBE Y'INGWE-MAHOKO	NYABIRASI	14
6	TELIMBERE-MURUNDA	MURUNDA	6
7	MURUNDA-KAJUGUJUGU	RUHANGO	8
8	KINIHIRA-KAMINA-MURAMBI	KIGEYO	25
9	TELIMBERE-BWIZA	MURUNDA	11
10	MUBUGA-MAHOKO	NYABIRASI	20
11	KARUMBI-NYABIRASI	NYABIRASI	14
Total Length in km			235

Nyabihu Feeder roads

No	ROAD NAME	SECTOR COVERED	Length (km)
1	GASIZA-KIBISABO-ARUSHA-MIZINGO	BIGOGWE,MULINGA,RAMBURA	30.3
2	GASIZA-GATINDORI-MASHA-MURINGA	RAMBURA, MULINGA	22
3	JENDA-MUTAHO	JENDA-RAMBURA-BIGOGWE	9.5
4	KIBISABO-KANYARU-RUGAMBA-GHIRWA	KARAGO	15
5	TUBUNGO-SHYIRA	SHYIRA	6.3
6	MUKAMIRA-KABASHUMBA-RUREMBO-GATOVU	MUKAMIRA,KINTOBO,RUREMBO	14.6
7	RUREMBO-RUGERA-NKOTSI	RUGERA,RUREMBO	18
8	RAMBURA-GASIZA	RAMBURA	2.5
9	KAZIRANKARA-NTURO-KABURAMBA-MURAGO	SHYIRA,JOMBA	8
10	RUGERA-NYAMITANZI-GISIZI	JOMBA	7
11	GIPFUNA-MURINGA	MURINGA	7
12	RWANKERI-GATOVU-NYAKIRIBA-NYAKINAMA	MUKAMIRA,KINTOBO,RUGERA	22.6
13	GIFUNZO-RUREMBO Health center	RUREMBO-JOMBA	8
14	VUGA-KAMIRO-GAHARAWE	BIGOGWE, KABATWA	8

15	RWAZA-KABARA-KAZENZO	RUREMBO	10
16	GITEBE -MURINGA	MURINGA	10.7
17	MUBAYU-NYAKIRIBA	RUGERA	8
18	RUBYNIRO-MUBAYU	RUREMBO	10.5
19	RUREMBO-TUBUYE-MUBAYU	RUREMBO-RUGERA	5
Total Length in km			223

Gakenke Feeder roads

No	ROAD NAME	SECTOR COVERED	Length (km)
1	BURANGA-KAMUBUGA-RUTAHO-BASE	NEMBA, KIVURUGA, KAMUBUGA, GASHENYI, KIRAMBO	32.6
2	KAZIBA-KANIGA-MATABA-MUVUMBA	GAKENKE, MATABA	23.58
3	KINONI-KARAMBO-GASHENYI	GAKENKE, KARAMBO, GASHENYI	15
4	RULI-GAHIRA	RULI	8
5	KAGOMA-BUHUNGA-GIKOKWE	GAKENKE, MATABA	5
6	GASHENYI-KIYAYA-RUSHASHI	GASHENYI, RUSHASHI	18
7	RUSHASHI-GISIZI-TARE	RUSHASHI, MUYONGWE	16
8	BUSORO-MBIRIMA na MATOVU-RWAHI	RULI, COKO	10
9	MUNINDI-BWENDA-MUHONDO	MUHONDO	8
10	GASEKE-BUSENGO-BIZIBA	BUSENGO, JANJA	17
11	BUHUNGA-KAMINA-RUHANGA-GASEKE	KIVURUGA, BUSENGO	18
12	MUYONGWE-GISIZA-BUMBA	MUYONGWE	13
13	MUHONDO-MUNINDI	MUHONDO	8
14	NKOMANE-KABIGANDA	MUGUNGA	8
Total Length in km			200.18