

# REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### FINAL REPORT

### RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR INDICATIVE FEEDER ROADS

### NYAGATARE DISTRICT

February- 2017

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### **Executive summary**

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) in partnership with its development partners has initiated Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project (FRDP) implemented under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). This project received financing from IDA to rehabilitate, upgrade and maintain 500 km of indicative feeder roads in Rwamagana, Gisagara, Karongi and Nyamasheke Districts. The GoR also applied for additional funding for the rehabilitation of 1200 km of feeder roads in other six districts, namely Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Nyaruguru, Gakenke, Rutsiro and Nyabihu Districts.

The MINAGRI through FRDP prepared the feasibility report for 184.12 km of 14 indicative feeder roads in the district of Nyagatare. The major activities associated with the indicative feeder roads include rehabilitation/upgrading of carriageway pavement with a standardized width, bridges and drainage work as well as maintenance of rehabilitated infrastructures. The requirements of construction material have been identified along with the quarry and borrow area sites.

The rehabilitation of the feeder roads requires the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to ensure that the planned activities are socially implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's and the World Bank's social policies and regulations. In this regard, MINAGRI/FRDP employed Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. (ICT) in association with ALN Ltd to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan for the indicative feeder roads of Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Nyaruguru, Gakenke, Nyabihu and Rutsiro Districts. The present report illustrates the main RAP findings from Nyagatare District.

The objectives of this RAP was to provide a baseline with regard to the socio-economic conditions of PAPs after field investigation, to identify the national and international legal framework to abide with as well as the institutional arrangements, to assess the potential impacts and their mitigation mechanisms; and to conduct public consultations with PAPs and other project stakeholders. The methodological approach used to achieve the objective of the assignment, include the desk review of existing reports on feeder roads in Rwanda and socio-economic data on Nyagatare District, the review of the existing national policies and legal instruments governing the resettlement compared to the World Bank standards and requirements, among others. Furthermore, the consultant conducted public participation and Consultation meetings and field visits to collect needed data.

The study results indicated that the road widening to have 10.5m width right of way (RoW) RoWis likely to affect 298 families composed of 1,239 people, including 635 females and 604 males. About 74.3% of the affected communities are literate, with mostly primary education level. Majority of the affected families (60%) have 4 to 6 people/ household and vulnerable group represents 14.6% of the total affected families. 98% of the total affected families own at least one type of livestock and mostly survive from agriculture. All PAPs and other stakeholders consulted are in favor of the proposed project.

The rehabilitation/upgrading and maintenance of 5 prioritized feeder roads is likely to acquire 36.03 ha of land for 10.5 m RoW, of which 80% is agricultural land. This is likely to lead to loss of 71houses and 73 m of live fence, 28.83 ha of crops and 211 trees with at least 30cm girth size. Eight (8) water valve chambers and 3 water taps are also likely to be affected. All the affected properties will be compensated. The resettlement and compensation of crops, trees, structures and land will be made as per Rwandan law and the World Bank's policies (OP 4.12); the latter will prevail.

MINAGRI, MINIRENA/ RNRA, MININFRA/ RTDA and Nyagatare District are key implementers of this RAP. Grievance redress committees will be created at the Subproject and road level to supervise the safeguards compliance throughout the project period and resolve related issues. The strong monitoring system will also be put in place.

The estimated budget/cost of RAP for the interventions to improve the feeder roads in Nyaruguru District is 342,599,527 Frw. The Government of Rwanda will disclose this RAP report and will authorize the World Bank to disclose it electronically through its InfoShop.

In view of the RAP results, it could be concluded that the project will bring a lot of benefits to the Nyagatare community. The resettlement impacts are within the manageable limits and can be mitigated with the proposed resettlement management plans. However, for the successful implementation of planned development activities, the timely implementation of the proposed mitigation measures is required.

## BASIC DATA ON RAP

S/N <sup>o</sup>	Description	Data
1	District	Nyagatare
2	Province	Eastern Province
3	Planned activity	Rehabilitation/upgrading and maintenance of Roads, Drainage and Bridges/ culverts
4	First priority feederroads in Number	5
5	Length of first priority Roads in Km	78.24
6	Average additional width in meters	4.56
7	Private fences affected in meters	73
8	Number of institutional buildings affected fully	No
9	Loss of lands permanently in hectares	36.03
10	Loss of Crops in ha	28.82
11	Loss of trees in numbers	211
12	Water valve chambers	8
13	Water Taps	3
14	Number affected households	298
15	Number of Houses to be affected	71
16	Estimated budget/ cost for the RAP (FRW)	342,599,527

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

DLB	:	District land Bureau
EDPRS	:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FS	:	Feasibility Studies
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
GOR	:	Government of Rwanda
IL	:	Impact Level
MINAGRI	:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINIRENA	:	Ministry of Natural Resources
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NR	:	National Road
OP	:	Operation Policy
PAPs	:	Project Affected Persons
RAP	:	Resettlement Action Plan
RDB	:	Rwanda Development Board
RDTA	:	Road Transport Development Agency
REMA	:	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RFRDP	:	Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project
RNRA	:	Rwanda National Resources Authority
ROW	:	Right of Way
Sq. mi	:	Squire Mile
ToR	:	Terms of Reference
WB	:	World Bank
WHO	:	World Health Organization

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Rwanda, the world's 149th largest country, has an area of 26,338 square kilometres (10,169 sq mi) and four provinces (East, West, North and South) and Kigali City. Rwanda's Vision 2020 and its medium term development strategy (Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS)) seeks to encourage a market oriented production and to encourage diversification to non- traditional crops of high potential for exports, as well as food security and import substitution. This is to be accomplished by (1) investing in rural infrastructure, and (2) increasing agricultural productivity. This strategy identifies improving district roads as a catalyst for rural development. Further, agricultural initiatives stress the need to develop agricultural marketing roads to reduce both post- harvest loss and the price of delivering agricultural inputs in the project areas.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) through a Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) managed by the World Bank Group has received additional resources for the Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project (FRDP). To implement this project, Government of Rwanda, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), employed the consultant to provide consultancy services for the Resettlement Action Plan of the indicative feeder roads in six districts (Gatsibo, Nyagatare, Nyaruguru, Gakenke, Rutsiro and Nyabihu). In this regards, MINAGRI engaged Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd (INDIA) in Association with ALN Consultants Ltd (RWANDA) to undertake the Resettlement Action Plan of Indicative feeder roads in aforementioned Five Districts in Rwanda. The present report covers the District of Nyagatare.

The District of Nyagatare is one of the seven Districts that make the Eastern Province. It is divided into 14 Sectors, 106 cells and 630 Villages and spreads over an area of 1,920.11 Km<sup>2</sup>, with Uganda at its North, Tanzania at its East, Gatsibo District at South and Gicumbi District on its West (District monograph 2012). It is one of the largest districts in the country with the total population of 466,944 (NISR, 2012). In Nyagatare District, the entire feeder roads network linking agriculture farms to markets is in poor condition. Thus, the implementation of FRDP will improve the consumer access to safe and affordable food and enhance producers' access to markets, especially in areas with high agricultural potential through improvement of feeder roads.

Figure 1 indicates the location of Nyagatare District in Rwanda. Figure 2 shows all indicative feeder roads within Nyagatare District.



Figure 1: Map of Nyagatare District



Figure 2: Location of Feeder Roads in Nyagatare District

## **1.2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN OBJECTIVES**

Referring to the scope of this study, the RAP objectives of this RAP are articulated as follows:

- To provide a baseline with regard to the socio-economic conditions of PAPs after field investigation;
- To identify the national and international legal framework to abide with as well as the institutional arrangements;
- To assess the potential impacts and their mitigation mechanisms;
- To conduct public consultations with PAPs and other project Stakeholders.
- To bring reports in the format and level so that these are meeting guidelines, policies and regulation of Government of Rwanda (GOR) and the operation policies and safeguards measures of the World Bank (WB).

## **1.3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The approach and methodology is based on the requirements of the TOR and accordingly given full consideration to the objectives, purpose and the scope of the study. First of all the consultant conducted a desk review whereby he had to go through the existing reports on feeder roads in Rwanda, as well as the available socio-economic data on Nyagatare district. In addition, the consultant reviewed the existing national policies and legal instruments governing the resettlement compared to the World Bank standards and requirements.

After completing the desk review, data was collected, compiled and analyzed during field studies conducted from April 11<sup>th</sup> to May 14<sup>th</sup> 2016. During field visits, consultant has been able to identify the actual number of people likely to be effected due to the development of the project, number of houses to be affected per each feeder road as well as other facilities likely to be affected.

Further the consultants have taken into account the requirements of regulations and standards. Through public consultations, participation of stakeholders has also been taken into consideration in formulating the approach and methodology for the study. It is proposed to integrate the existing and proposed social safeguard measures in the overall planning. The study is conducted in such a manner and procedure so that it fulfills the requirements of Government of Rwanda, and the World Bank's social appraisal procedures.

The Consultants apart from following standard social impact assessment practices and procedures have deployed advanced technologies, techniques and tools to the extent these are applicable and relevant to this project. A questionnaire was developed to collect and compile the data. Based on the questionnaire the socio-economic profile of the effected people have been studied, analyzed, verified and quantified.

#### **1.4 FORMAT OF THE REPORT**

This report has been prepared taking into consideration the legal requirements in the country and the World Bank OP 4.12. This report on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has following sections:

Apart from the Executive Summary, the main sections of this report are: **Chapter 1** provides a general background, objectives and scope of the study and an outline on the approach and methodology adopted for the study. **Chapter 2** is a concise document on the policy and strategies; legal instruments, institutional arrangement and international framework under which the project will be developed. **Chapter 3** is on the Project Description which briefly describes the project. **Chapter 4** describes the project affected person and social conditions in sufficient detail to enable an adequate assessment of the potential social impacts. **Chapter 5** proposes the resettlement action plan implementation framework, appropriate resettlement management plans along with public consultation; cost of management and monitoring program. The conclusions and recommendations are presented in **Chapter 6**.

The literature, books, reports and maps referred are presented as footer note in the main body of the report. At the end, the report has annexure which are reported in the main body of the report.

## **2. POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.1 NATIONAL RELEVANT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES**

This chapter describes the relevant policies and strategies, legal instruments, institutional arrangement and international framework applicable to rehabilitation and /or construction of feeder road in different districts of Rwanda. The awareness of social issues started as early as in 1920. The social initiatives were also supported by vast campaigns for soil conservation from 1947. In 1977 action program of human settlement (1977), stockbreeding (1978), soil protection and conservation (1980), water supply in rural areas (1981), erosion control (1982) and reforestation (1983) were launched. The national environment strategy was prepared in 1988-1989, and the strategy was adopted by Cabinet in May 1991 with a view 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;
- 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 and enjoyable environment; and to protect, conserve and develop natural environment.

#### **2.1.1 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.

#### **2.1.2 National Development Strategy<sup>1</sup>**

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

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<sup>1</sup> Rwanda Vision 2020; Republic Of Rwanda; Ministry Of Finance and Economic Planning (2000)

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), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 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)/ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) priorities.

### **2.1.3 Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda**

The Land Use Master Plan (Organic Land law No 08/2005 of 14/07/2005, article 6) 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 7 of the law formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized the District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees.

### **2.1.4 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<sup>2</sup>.

## **2.2 LEGAL INSTRUMENTS**

A significant number of legal instruments have been enacted to ensure and effective resettlement, land acquisition, and compensation in the context of rehabilitation and /or construction of feeder road in different districts of Rwanda.

As far as land is concerned, the policies are prepared by the Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA). Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA) is an authority that leads the management of promotion of natural resources which is composed of land, water, forests, mines and geology. It shall be entrusted with supervision, monitoring and to ensure the implementation of issues relating to the promotion and protection of natural resources.

### **2.2.1 Important Resettlement Legislations**

The land which is not protected in protected areas (Wetland and National Parks) is recognized as private land both customary and legally. The Expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 on expropriation outlines rights and compensation procedures for land expropriated for public interest. The valuation Law (2007) stipulates valuation methods to be applied to the expropriated assets. The following laws are important for rehabilitation and resettlement, land acquisition and compensation:

- The Rwandan Constitution, promulgated in 2015;
- Land Law no N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda gazetted in the Official Gazette no Special of 16/06/2013 was promulgated to determine the procedure for use and management of land in Rwanda Property.
- Valuation Law no 17/2010; establishing and organizing the Real Property Valuation in Rwanda;
- Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest, promulgated in the *Official Gazette n° 35 of 31/08/2015*;
- Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 of 2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration:

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<sup>2</sup>The transport policy is inspired by planning tools such as EDPRS-II, National Investment Strategy, and the medium term expenditure framework. The policy enables the establishment of viable transport sector for economic development in Rwanda. It is also addressing the present and future shortcomings. The vision 2020 advocates the internal trade and mobility with access to market through road network particularly in rural area. The transport policy also matches with the millennium development goals of economic growth and reduction in poverty.

The above legal orders are briefly describe as follows:

- i) **The Rwanda Constitution:** The constitution is the supreme law of the land. Under Article 34 of the Rwanda constitution every citizen has a right to private property, whether personal or owned in association with others. Further it states private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable. However this right can be interfered with in case of public interest, in circumstances and procedures determined by law and subject to fair and prior compensation. Article 35 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;
- ii) **Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda gazetted in the Official Gazette no Special of 16/06/2013determining the use and management of land in Rwanda:** This is the law that determines the use and management of land in Rwanda. It also institutes the principles that are to be respected on land legal rights accepted on any land in the country as well as all other appendages whether natural or artificial. 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. State land in public domain includes national land reserves for environment conservation; land over which administration building are erected, state roads, land containing lakes, rivers, stream and springs. State land in private domain include swamps that may be productive in terms of agriculture, vacant land with no owner, land purchased by the State, donation, land acquired through expropriation and land occupied by state owned forests. Land in Rwanda is predominantly individual land. The law gives the owner of land full rights to exploit his or her land in accordance with the existing laws and regulations. The law also provides for expropriation which stipulates that land expropriation can be undertaken if it's for public interest. The law states that swamp land belongs to the state and no person can use the reason that he or she has spent a long time with it to justify the definitive takeover of the land.
- iii) **Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest, gazetted in the Official Gazette n° 35 of 31/08/2015;**This law determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public.

Article 3 of the law stipulates that's its 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 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 organic 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. Chapter IV deals with valuation of land earmarked for expropriation. The law identifies properties to be valued for just compensation to be land and activities that were carried out on the land including different crops, forests, any buildings or any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity. Here the law is silent on access to economic activities on the land.

- iv) Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda:** This law provides for the registration of land in Rwanda and conditions for registration. The law also allows the Government to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions. Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law deal with valuation methods. These articles stipulate that price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. The valuation could also compare land values country wide. Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of improved land, 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.
- v) Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 of 1/04/2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration:** Annex 3 of the ministerial order provides for dispute resolutions procedures and some provisions related to the cell adjudication committee ("CAC"). Articles 17, 20, 22, and 23 provide the process for resolving disputes. Article 17 grants parties to a dispute, the right to take that dispute to the mediation committee. That article also provides that where a dispute arose during demarcation and adjudication but, with the assistance of the CAC, the parties were able to resolve the dispute, the parties are bound by that agreement, and may not later attempt to raise the issue. Article 20 provides procedures for the cell adjudication committee when hearing disputes, including that the hearing is open to the public and announced eight days in advance, among other requirements.

Articles 22 and 23 govern the lodging and processing of objections and corrections during a 60-day period. The CAC is comprised of all five members of the cell land committee and five members of the particular village (*umudugudu*) where demarcation and adjudication is taking place. The cell executive secretary acts as the CAC secretary, although he or she has no voting rights. This order can be used to resolve resettlement conflict at the sub project area.

**vi) Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing Roads in Rwanda:** This law 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.

### **2.2.2 World Bank Policy (OP 4.12)**

The objectives of this resettlement plan reflect the principals contained in the World Bank policy document: *OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement*. OP 4.12 is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and/or other assets. The policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts. Specifically, OP 4.12 states that project planning must avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement, and that if people lose their homes or livelihoods as a result of projects, they should have their standard of living improved, or at least restored. It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation.

The OP 4.12's key economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement. The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that implementers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to appraisal of proposed projects. A comparison of the World Bank Policy OP 4.12 and the laws, regulations and guidelines for land acquisition and resettlement of the Government of Rwanda (GoR) is available in **Table 1**. The comparison also includes which law will prevail during conflict.

**Table 1: Comparative Analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and Rwanda Legislations**

<b>Principles</b>	<b>Rwanda Legislations</b>	<b>World Bank’s involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)</b>	<b>Recommendations to fill the gaps</b>
Valuation	Valuation is covered by the Expropriation Law and the Law establishing and organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda 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.	Where possible adopt replacement cost method of valuation
Compensation	Article 27of the expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015entitles 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	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

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Recommendations to fill the gaps
	<p>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</p>		
Timeframe	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date) upon which interested parties are entitled to respond</p>	<p>A cut- off date should be applied.</p> <p>OP 4.12 states 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. 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</p>

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)	Recommendations to fill the gaps
			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 expropriation law requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to provide evidence of ownership or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect	OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. The latter are only compensated for assets other than land.	OP 4.12 will be more appropriate for determining eligibility due to the 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	OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of	Use World Bank OP 4.12 During the

<b>Principles</b>	<b>Rwanda Legislations</b>	<b>World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)</b>	<b>Recommendations to fill the gaps</b>
	provision of alternative land and resettlement of those to the pre-displaced status	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.	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. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living, or at least 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
Grievance redress mechanisms	The new Expropriation Law of 2015 creates the Resettlement and Grievance redress committee and provides complaints	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



<b>Principles</b>	<b>Rwanda Legislations</b>	<b>World Bank's involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)</b>	<b>Recommendations to fill the gaps</b>
	<p>procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.</p>		

## **2.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR RESETTLEMENT**

The article 3 of the Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, stipulates that the property owner should receive just compensation for it. This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by the independent valuer. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment. Land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken according to national legislation with particular reference to the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use. The eligibility criteria are based on the three criteria given in Clause 15 of the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12:

- Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
- Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claim to the land they are occupying.

The eligible criteria for resettlement and compensation are presented in **Table 2**.

### **2.3.1 Cut-off Date**

The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas. Normally, this cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx. The cut-off date in Nyagatare District was fixed on May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	ENTITLEMENTS				
		Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of land	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
<i>Property Owners</i>	Loss of land	-----	The land acquired for road widening will be compensated in cash at replacement cost. The land acquired is less than 5% of the affected asset and the rest remain economically viable.		-----	Disturbance allowances 5%, registration/ transfer fees  Provision of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, job opportunities and and facilitation for health insurance and other government support, etc. to vulnerable PAPs.  Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. Job opportunities to all PAPs
	Temporary loss of land due to site installation and borrow			Rental allowances based on annual land output and costs associated with land preparation and crop management		Land will be rehabilitated after laterite extraction and given back to their respective owners

	pits					
	Loss of structure	Compensation at full replacement value not depreciated, taking into account market values for structures and materials.		For lost rental income, Lump sum cash payment of 6 months' rent per tenant	Coverage of full cost for total transport expenses	<p>Disturbance allowance &amp; right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p> <p>Provision of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, job opportunities and facilitation for health insurance and other government support, etc. to vulnerable PAPs.</p> <p>Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential.</p> <p>If need to relocate, relocation assistance (coverage of costs of transport &amp; assistance to find alternative secured accommodation, preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project)</p>
	Loss of forest Trees			Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees		<p>Disturbance allowances</p> <p>Planting of trees in the buffer zone of the developed roads to replace</p>

						for the removed ones and protect rehabilitated roads
	Loss of crops (including tree crops)			Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, whichever is greater.		Disturbance allowance
<i>Property lease holders/Tenant</i>	Loss of rental accommodation			payment of Six months' rent	Coverage of full cost for total transport expenses	Disturbance allowance
	Loss of crops (including tree crops)			Cash compensation based on the type, age and market value of the mature crop in the scarce season, for the remaining period of the tenancy/lease		Disturbance allowances  Relocation assistance as a cash allowance to cover income foregone during the period that the PAP is without land; assistance will be equivalent to the value of production lost until replacement crops are yielding the same level. For fruit trees the costs of the yielded per period that the tree will take to mature will be calculated including the future price of the fruits

<i>Squatters/ informal dwellers*</i>	Loss of structure	Cash compensation at full replacement cost not depreciated, taking into account market values for structures and materials.			Relocation assistance (coverage of costs of transport & assistance to find alternative secured accommodation, preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project)	Disturbance allowance,  Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation  Provision of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, job opportunities and facilitation for health insurance and other government support, etc. to vulnerable PAPs. Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential.
<i>All PAPs (whether owner, tenant or informal dweller)</i>	Loss of assets due to temporary land acquisition	Cash compensation for any assets affected (e.g. houses, fences demolished, trees removed), relocation and construction of new public water taps, water tanks,		For lost rental income, Lump sum cash payment of 6 months' rent per tenant and provision of plot in the selling point to be constructed by the Project	Coverage of full cost for total transport expenses	Right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation,  Relocation assistance (coverage of costs of public water taps construction, selling points, etc)  Assistance of vulnerable poor people for livelihood reestablishment (ie Provision of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, job opportunities and

		construction of selling points, etc				facilitation for health insurance and other government support,, etc).
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## **2.4 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND FRAMEWORK**

The main Ministry, Authorities, Institutions and Boards responsible for development of policy, framing regulation, developing projects, monitoring and approval of issues related to Resettlement and Compensation are:

- Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA);
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MINAGRI);
- Ministry of Infrastructure;
- Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA);
- Road Transport Development Agency (RTDA).
- District Administration.

**The Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA)** is responsible for developing the policies and norms for efficient land, water resources and environmental management. In this project, this Ministry will ensure that policies, norms and guidelines for land use are respected in the project implementation.

**The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MINAGRI)** is responsible for developing agricultural and animal husbandry policies and strategies. MINAGRI is also the executing agency for the feeder road development project. It will supervise the compensation exercise, approve the list of PAPs to be paid for their affected assets and proceed to their payment.

**Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)** is an authority that leads the management of promotion of natural resources which is composed of land, water, forests, mines and geology. It shall be entrusted with supervision, monitoring and to ensure the implementation of issues relating to the promotion and protection of natural resources in programs and activities of all national institutions. Rwanda Natural Resources Authority is established by the law N°53/2010 of 25/01/2011, which merges the four institutions (National Land Center, National Forestry Authority and national Geology and mines authority) together with the Ministry of natural resources' department of integrated water resources management. The RNRA is responsible for:

- a) implementing national policies, laws, strategies, regulations and government resolutions in matters relating to the promotion and protection of natural resources;
- b) making a follow up and implementing international conventions Rwanda ratified on matters relating to the conservation of natural resources;
- c) advising the Government on appropriate mechanisms for conservation of natural resources and investments opportunities;
- d) registering land, issuing and keeping land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land of Rwanda;
- e) providing technical advise on the proper use of natural resources;
- f) making follow up and supervising activities relating to proper management, promotion and valuation of natural resources;
- g) rehabilitating and conserving where natural resources are damaged in the country;
- h) making a follow up and supervising activities relating to the proper use of natural resources;



- i) promoting activities relating to investment and added value in the activities of use and exploitation of natural resources in Rwanda;
- j) initiating research and study on natural resources and to publish the results;
- k) instituting regulations, guidelines and appropriate mechanisms for management, use and conservation of natural resources and ensuring their implementation;

### **Ministry of Infrastructure/ Rwanda Transport Development Authority**

The main institutions in **transport sector** are:

- Ministry of Infrastructure; and
- Road Transport Development Agency (RTDA).

RTDA is a public institution with financial autonomy in Ministry of Infrastructure. It was established by the organic law no 02/2010 of 20/01/2010 and is responsible for policy development, advisory and monitoring.

### **Province and District**

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

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

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

### **3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

#### **3.1 PROJECT LOCATION**

The District of Nyagatare is one of the seven districts making up the Eastern Province. The District is divided into 14 Sectors, which are Gatunda, Karama, Karangazi, Katabagemu, Kiyombe, Matimba, Mimuri, Mukama, Musheru, Nyagatare, Rukomo, Rwempasha, Rwimiyaga, Tabagwe. It is also divided into 106 cells and 630 Villages. It spreads over an area of 1,920.11 Km<sup>2</sup>, with Uganda at its North, Tanzania at its East, Gatsibo District at South and Gicumbi District on its West (District monograph 2012).

It is the one of the largest districts in the country with the total population of 466,944 (NISR, 2012). The District of Nyagatare is generally characterized by short hills separated by dry allies for a long period of the year (June- October). The District is located in the granite with low valley whose average altitude is 1,513m (District Monograph, 2012). The feeder roads project is covering almost all the sectors except the sector of Kiyombe.

#### **3.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT**

The prime objective of the project is to improve transport infrastructure with a view to supporting project area's social economic development. The project development will facilitate the economic growth, the improved transportation of goods and services. Specifically, the major purpose of the proposed upgrading project is to rehabilitate / construct feeder road network in Nyagatare District in order to meet the following objectives:

- To improve the existing infrastructure in rural areas, which will boost the connectivity and transfer of goods and people from one place to another in less time;
- To improve feeder roads which will contribute towards the GDP of the regions and the country;
- To pave the way for systematic improvement and continued investment in these areas;
- To promote socio economic development of the project area by linking it within the district and other districts and cities in the country; and
- To increase agricultural productivity and marketing capacities, by lowering the transport costs and losses of farm input and output. In particular, improved feeder networks will enhance the commercial activities of rural households, access to services and will reduce poverty.

### **3.3 PROJECT DETAILS**

The project details are reproduced from the feasibility study. The project components include rehabilitation of right of way, culvert and bridges and cross drainage works. The affected areas of the feeder rehabilitation are limited to the RoW; plus the widening areas and borrow and quarry areas. The existing RoW will be followed with 3-4 m for possible feeder road widening. Cultivation extends into close to the feeder road, with mostly farms and maize plantation cultivated. The areas steeper than 35° are not in agricultural use. The rehabilitation of feeder roads will have environmental and social issues.

#### **3.3.1 Roads Status in the project area**

In line with the District development Plan, district roads especially, feeder roads have been constructed (919 km district road network) and this have facilitated trade and movement of good and people from different corners of the district. Tarmac and stone paved roads have also been constructed in partnership with district stake holders. The District possesses a dense road network but most of them is in poor state due to rare maintenances or rehabilitations.

The condition of indicative feeder roads in Nyagatare District varies from very poor to fair. Some roads are very bad with pot holes and without side drains. Other roads pass through thick vegetation. In various areas, roadsides are cultivated or already cleared. Side drains may require stone pitching and check dams to control erosion. The roads traversing swampy areas require construction of culverts, often small in size, following the existing natural water course.

The basic infrastructure in the rural areas has to be improved to facilitate the co-relation between the rural sectors and the urban centers, especially with regards to trade and transfer of agricultural products. The roads crossing marshlands may have to be raised and the side slopes may have to be flatter and involve widening, but this will not require relocating large population.

#### **3.3.2 Brief Description on Feeder Roads**

Based on technical, economical, financial, social and environmental factors, the feeder roads have been initially assigned the priority. Based on initial priority, during this study feeder roads of 184.12km have been selected for environmental and social studies. The above length is covered in 14 priority section of feeder roads.

Out of 14 roads, only 5 roads with a total length of 78.24 km have been selected as first priority in Nyagatare District. The selection of these roads was based on priority indicators such as connectivity, road conditions, traffic, access to social & economic service, agriculture potential, community priority, VUP impact and remoteness; associated with Road Improvement Benefits Indicator (RIBI) & ranking, Road Improvement Cost per Beneficiary and Cost Effectiveness Indicator (CEI).

The brief description of the first priority roads is presented below:

1. **Nyagatare-Kanyinya-Kagitumba (36.31km):**This alignment starts at the end point of National Road NR19 at Nyagatare town. From there the road traverses to north direction towards Uganda border. The alignments pass adjacent to the east banks of Umuvumba River. The terrain classification of this road is predominately plain to rolling. At km 25+300, the alignment takes turn towards east direction and ends at national road 24 with the ending chainage of km36+312. The section from km33+300 to km36+312 is having continuously scattered built-up section. There are some major stream crossing at km 4+500, 9+200 and 22+000.
2. **Nyakigando-Mimuli (16.3km):**FR6 Start from Mimuli on National road NR19, which is about 20km south of Nyagatare town. This alignment proceeds towards east direction until km 2+000 and then changes its direction towards southeast. From there the alignment follows ridgeline of the hill. After reaching the km 8+300, it turns towards northeast and reaches Nyakigando at km 16+268.
3. **Rurenge-Bushara-Kabuga (15.7km):** FR7 starts from District Road DR57 junction which is about 5 km southwest to Nyagatare town. The alignment traverses towards southwest and it runs along south side of Umuvumba river tributary. Then the alignment passes through agricultural fields and at km 8+700, it crosses major stream with the Bailey bridge and then turns towards west and ends at Kabuga on National Road NR22. The total length of the alignment is about 15.7km.
4. **Cyenkwanzi-Gikagati-Nyacyiga-Ndego (8.8km):** FR8 Starts from the marshlands and end on NR22 at km 8+766km. From the start the alignment heads towards southwest and reaches Cyenkwanzi and Gikagato built up section at km 2+400 and km 4+000. Further it passes through thick vegetation section for about 2 km. From Gikato built up section, it heads towards west and reaches National road NR22 at km 8+766. There are no major catchment areas in this alignment as it follows ridge alignment.

5. **Nyarurema-Muhambo (1.2km):** FR11 Starts from Junction of NGFR10 at km 2+600 and traverses towards northwest. NGFR11 is short road of 1.23km long connects NGFR10 and built-up section of Nyarurema. The alignment follows the ridgeline alignment and does not have any existing culverts.

The selected roads as well as their details are presented in the following table:

**Table 3: Details on Indicative feeder roads as first priority in Nyagatare District**

Road ID	Road Name	Length (km)
FR1	Nyagatare – Kanyinya - Kagitumba	36.31
FR6	Nyakigando- Mimuli	16.20
FR7	Rurenge- Bushara- Kabuga	15.73
FR8	Cyenkwanzi- Gikagati- Nyacyiga- Ndego	8.80
FR11	Nyarurema- Muhambo	1.21
<b>Total</b>		<b>78.24</b>

Source: Feasibility study by Sheladia

### 3.3.3 Sectors crossed by the indicative feeder roads in Nyagatare District

The Nyagatare District is divided into 14 Sectors, which are also divided into 106 cells and 630 Villages. The following table shows the sectors that are crossed by the first priority feeder roads.

**Table 4: Sectors crossed by the indicative feeder roads in Nyagatare District**

S/N°	FR N°	Road Name	Sectors crossed by the roads
1	11	Nyarurema-Muhambo	Mukama
2	7	Rurenge-Bushara-Kabuga	Rukomo- Karama
3	8	Cyenkwanzi-Gikagati-Nyakiga-Ndego	Karama-Rukomo
4	6	Nyakigando-Mimuli	Mimuri- Katabagemu
5	1	Nyagatare - Kanyinya -Kagitumba	Nyagatare- -Musheri -Matimba

Source: Consultant Field Surveys

The selected 1st priority feeder roads cover 8 Sectors out of 14 composing the District of Nyagatare. Each feeder road is crossing at least 2 sectors, except FR11 that crosses the Sector of Mukama.

### 3.3.4 Feeder Road Design Standards

Generally the study of rehabilitation intends to improve the condition of the district transport network that can:

- Ensure an average commercial speed of 40 km/h;
- Reduce routine and periodic maintenance cost, and
- Reduce vehicle operating costs and contribute to economic growth.

The length and the required width are presented in **Table 5** while the locations of feeder roads in the district are available in **Figure 2**.

**Table 5: Length and Width Planned for indicative feeder roads**

Feeder road No	Description	Length (km)*	Average existing road width (m)	Average additional width for the road (m)	Average additional width for 10.5 m RoW (m)
FR1	Nyagatare- Kanyinya- Kagitumba	36.31	6.30	-	4.20
FR6	Nyakigando- Mimuli	16.20	6.00	-	4.50
FR7	Rurenge- Bushara-Kabuga	15.73	5.10	0.90	5.40
FR8	Cyankwanzi-Gikagati- Nyacyiga-Ndego	8.80	5.30	0.70	5.20
FR11	Nyarurema-Muhambo	1.21	7.00	-	3.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.24</b>		<b>0.27</b>	<b>4.56</b>

Source: Feasibility study and Consultant Field Surveys and computation

## 4. PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

### 4.1 Socio economic baseline of the District

#### 4.1.1 Demographics

Nyagatare district is part of the eastern Province. The district has a population of 465,855 inhabitants (Census 2012 final data) and extends over an area of 1929.5 sq. km. The population density accounting for 241 inhab/sq.km ranks the district seventh from bottom country-wide, density is 42% lower than the national average (415 inhab/sq.km) and 12% lower than the Eastern Province average (274 inhab/sq.km), whereas the population growth 2002-2012 has been 6.2%, significantly higher than the national average (2.6%). The district is prevalently rural, the urban population accounts for 10% of total district.

The population is unevenly distributed over the District area; the most densely populated area is the Sector of Rukomo (585 inhab/sq. km) while the least densely populated Sector is Karangazi(104 inhab/sq. km) in the south-western part of the District. The highest and lowest population number was recorded in Rwimiyaga and Kiyombe sectors respectively. Karangazi, Rwimiyaga and Nyagatare are the most populated Sectors with over than 50,000 residents each. They represent 12.3%, 12.3% and 11.2% of the total District population respectively. Kiyombe and Rwempasha are the least populated sectors with 17,152 and 20,512 people respectively. The population of Nyagatare is predominantly female (51.0%). In each sector of Nyagatare District, females are more than 50% of the total population, except Nyagatare, Rwempasha and Rwimiyaga.

The average household size in Nyagatare district (4.4 persons/HH) is slightly above the national average household size (4.3 persons/hh). The mean demographic data of Nyagatare District are highlighted in **Table 6** below.

**Table 6: Nyagatare District demographic profile**

District Sectors	Both Sexes	Male	Female	% Female	Urban Population	Rural Population	Area (Km2)	Density inhabitants per Km2	Household Size
Nyagatare District	465,855	228,325	237,530	51.0	47,480	418,375	1929.5	241	4.4
Gatunda	27,776	13,345	14,431	52.0	0	27,776	52.1	533	4.2
Karama	26,994	12,794	14,200	52.6	0	26,994	53.6	502	4.3
Karangazi	57,444	28,690	28,754	50.1	3,020	54,424	564.1	104	4.7
Katabagemu	34,033	16,452	17,581	51.7	0	34,033	98.0	347	4.5
Kiyombe	17,152	8,074	9,078	52.9	0	17,152	69.1	248	4.4
Matimba	23,704	11,732	11,972	50.5	5,943	17,761	78.7	299	4.4
Mimuri	27,211	12,999	14,212	52.2	4,878	22,333	47.7	570	4.0

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Mukama	21,679	10,432	11,247	51.9	0	21,679	64.3	337	4.3
Musheri	32,204	15,768	16,436	51.0	0	32,204	95.8	334	4.8
Nyagatare	52,107	26,144	25,963	49.8	14,320	37,787	164.6	317	4.2
Rukomo	34,218	16,603	17,615	51.5	3,875	30,343	58.5	585	4.2
Rwempasha	20,512	10,369	10,143	49.4	1,545	18,967	167.7	122	4.8
Rwimiyaga	57,527	28,804	28,723	49.9	12,490	45,037	309.0	186	4.5
Tabagwe	33,294	16,119	17,175	51.6	1,409	31,885	106.3	312	4.6

Source: Fourth Population and Housing Census 2012. NISR,2012, and Consultant elaboration.

The 1<sup>st</sup> priority feeder roads are five in number and cross 8 Sectors and 24 Cells of Nyagatare District. The Table below presents the Sectors and Cells crossed by the 1<sup>st</sup> priority feeder roads.

**Table 7: Sectors and Cells crossed by first priority roads**

Feeder roads	Sectors	Cells
<b>FR1</b>	Nyagatare	Nyagatare
		Barija
		Nsheke
	Rwempasha	Kabare
		Gasinga
	Musheri	Kijojo
		Kibirizi
		Nyamyonga
		Nyagatabire
	Matimba	Rwentanga
Cyembogo		
Kagitumba		
<b>FR6</b>	Katabagemu	Nyakigando
		Rutoma
		Kigarama
		Katabagemu
		Bayigaburire
	Mimuri	Mimuri
		Rugari
<b>FR7</b>	Rukomo	Rurenge
		Nyakagarama
	Karama	Bushara
		Kabuga
<b>FR8</b>	Karama	Cyenkwanzi
		Gikagati
		Nyakiga
<b>FR11</b>	Gatunda	Nyarurema



#### **4.1.2 Socio-economic Conditions of the District**

Concerning the households economic condition and making reference to poverty and extreme poverty lines, set out at Rwf 159,375 and Rwf 105,064 respectively, Nyagatare district is ranked 20th position country-wide by percentage of extreme-poor and poor population categories. In the previous survey EICV3 2010-11 Nyagatare was ranked 9th; the worsening of economic conditions is attributed to the frequent droughts that have affected the agriculture and livestock. About 56% of the population in Nyagatare District is identified as non-poor, 24.6% as poor (excluding extreme-poor) and 19.5% as extreme-poor on total population by District. Compared with other 6 districts of Eastern Province, Nyagatare district comes 6th (out of seven) for proportion of non-poor.

Referring to the sector's contribution to household income, the EICV3 results show that at the national level, agriculture contributes the largest share of a household's income (46%), followed by wage income (25%), business income (i.e. self-employment), transfers, and rents. The smallest contributors to household income in Nyagatare District are private and public transfers, with 8.3% and 4.4% respectively.

##### **a) Agriculture**

The mean size of land cultivated per household in Nyagatare District is 0.77 ha. Consequently, Nyagatare district is also among the seven Districts that have a high percentage of cultivating households (66%) that cultivate between 0.75 and 0.9 ha of land. The proportion of households cultivating under 0.3 ha land by district represents 29% in Nyagatare District, ranking it 25<sup>th</sup> among all Districts in terms of the percentage of households with under 0.3 ha of land.

Various crops are grown in Nyagatare District. Those include maize which occupies the first place with an average of 35% of crop share which is above the national average (18%), followed by bush beans (13%) equivalent to the national share crop and banana with 13% of crop share which is below the national average (18%). Cassava comes fourth with 11% of crop share and therefore, being above the national average (9%). Other crops include sorghum, rice, vegetables (mainly tomatoes and onion), sweet potatoes, soyabean and groundnuts. The following table illustrates the proportion of the key crop production in 2015 A and B Seasons in Nyagatare District.

**Table 8: 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
<b>Nyagatare District</b>	<b>103,462.1</b>	<b>48,146.1</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>2,132.4</b>	<b>23,361.3</b>	<b>198,701.8</b>

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

The Nyagatare District statistics show that the traded staple crops (banana, maize, cassava and beans) account for 35% of the production whereas the cash crops (paddy rice and soya beans) are almost totally traded (Nyagatare, 2013). The main crop in Nyagatare District is Maize with 103,462Tons of agricultural production in season A and B 2015. Other crops include bean, banana and rice. The table below depicts the proportion of the crop production marketed in 2015 A and B Seasons.

In addition to crops, livestock is another important source of income and food for agricultural households. The livestock population of Nyagatare District includes cattle (198,613), followed by goats (181,637), chicken (108,026), rabbits (19,427), sheep (17,902) and pigs (6,357). There are 12 Milk Collection Centers in 8 Sectors with a total capacity of 71,000 liters.

#### **b) Access to basic infrastructures**

Located in semi-arid zone, Nyagatare district faces with few water sources and accessibility. The majority of households in Nyagatare District use surface water (rivers or valley dam water) and public standpipes. Only 42.3% of the District population access to clean water (EICV 2011).

The district has improved tremendously in education sector. According to EICV3, the net enrolment in primary school is at the rate of 87.1 % and 70% in secondary schools.

The overall enrolment rate in primary school is however slightly lower compared to the national average of 91%.

There are 20 health centers, two health posts, one prison dispensary and one district hospital in Nyagatare District (Nyagatare District, 2013). They all have access to water, internet and electricity. With regards to the distance covered in order to reach health facilities, EICV3 indicated that the mean walking distance to a health centre in Nyagatare District is the same as the national level (60 minutes) and 48.3% of households walk for under one hour to reach a health centre.

The current market infrastructure in Nyagatare offers two main types of structures: modern markets and selling points. Nyagatare District has five (5) modern markets for goods (Rukomo, Mimuri, Rwimiyaga, Matimba and Nyakiganda), seven (7) commercial centers (Kagitumba, Rwimiyaga, Matimba, Rukomo, Karama, Mimuri and Nyakiganda) and eight (8) modern markets for cattle (Ryabega, Mbare, Karangazi, Nyendo, Rwimiyaga, Nshuri, Rutare and Nyakiganda), The District also has one selling point.

Energy sector is also another important sector in economic transformation of the District. The overall distribution of electricity in Nyagatare district is 23.4% which is above the national level of 10.8%. Out of 105,686 resident households in Nyagatare District, 24,704 households (23.4%) are electrified and 73,756 households use improved cooking stoves. About 412 families use biogas as energy source. Four percent use cooking gas.

The Consultant made an inventory of basic infrastructures along the indicative feeder roads in Nyagatare District. The Table below presents the number of schools, health centers, churches, markets and public offices by road.

**Table 9: Number of schools, health centers, churches and public offices by road**

Road ID	Road Name	Basic Infrastructures			
		Health Center	School	public office	Church
FR1	Nyagatare – Kanyinya – Kagitumba	1	3	4	2
FR6	Nyakigando- Mimuli	3	5	3	2
FR7	Rurenge- Bushara- Kabuga	0	2	4	5
FR8	Cyenkwanzu- Gikagati- Nyacyiga- Ndego	2	1	3	0
FR11	Nyarurema- Muhambo	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: Survey by the Consultant, October, 2016

### **c) Distances to basic services**

From the viewpoint of the basic services, Nyagatare district ranks lower than the national average. Walking distance to basic services can be considered as an indicator of both provision and coverage of such services and the remoteness of households' dwellings. Referring to the mean walking distance to primary school by District, it shows that Nyagatare is classified among eleven Districts with a mean walking distance to a primary school within the interval of 28 to 33 minutes.

The mean walking distance to primary school in Nyagatare District is 34.43 minutes. About 35% of households are still between 30 and 59 minutes of a primary school. This walking distance to a primary school in Nyagatare District is higher than the mean distance in rural areas, and higher than the national level. The mean walking distance to a primary school is 28.6 minutes in rural areas, 19.4 minutes in urban areas and 27.2 minutes at national level.

The mean walking distance to a health centre in Nyagatare district is the same as the national level (60 minutes) and 44.3% of households walk for under an hour to reach a health centre. The mean walking distance to a health centre is 35 minutes in urban areas and 64.4 minutes in rural areas, while it is one hour country-wide.

### **d) Social services and prevention of communicable diseases**

Predominant communicable diseases in Nyagatare District include Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, epidemics and other transmittable diseases. Social services were put in place for their prevention.

The rate of malaria within Nyagatare District is around 6%. Treated mosquito nets are distributed free of charge to pregnant women attending ante-natale care (ANC) and to children under 5 years through mass campaigns countrywide and campaign for malaria prevention and treatment. The malaria treatment drugs were introduced in all health facilities, community health workers (CHW) in all Districts and in private pharmacies. Training of CHWs on malaria prevention and treatment and mass awareness campaigns for malaria prevention are regularly conducted.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence in Nyagatare district averages 1.9% and this is below the national level of 3%. The number of health facilities offering HIV/AIDS services has increased to 98% for Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), 97% for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT); while 93% of health facilities provide full package

including antiretroviral treatment (ART). All health centers within the project site offer HIV/AIDS services.

#### **4.2 Population within the RoW**

The feeder roads in Nyagatare District pass through scattered settlement, villages and towns. The boundaries of feeder roads expansion have not been transferred on the land. In general about 2.5 to 4 m average width will be required for widening of road to have right of way of 10.5 m. The widening will have impact on houses, agriculture land and other infrastructure facilities. The road widening of 1<sup>st</sup> priority roads is likely to affect a total of 298 households. The table below depicts the number of affected households and PAPs per cell and per road.

As earlier indicated, the widening of feeder roads will have an impact on people as well as their properties. The following table illustrates the number of PAPs per sector crossed by the indicative feeder roads.

**Table 10: Number of PAPs per Sector crossed by selected roads**

<i>Feeder road ID</i>	<i>Road Name</i>	<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Nbr of PAPs</i>	<i>Total population</i>
<b>FR1</b>	Nyagatare - Kanyinya -Kagitumba	Nyagatare	8	34
		Rwempasha	0	0
		Musheri	0	0
		Matimba	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>FR6</b>	Nyakigando-Mimuli	Katabagemu	80	360
		Mimuri	40	160
		<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>FR7</b>	Rurenge-Bushara-Kabuga	Rukomo	27	113
		Karama	40	172
		<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>FR8</b>	Cyenkwanzi-Gikagati-Nyakiga-Ndego	Karama	93	400
		<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>FR11</b>	Nyarurema-Muhambo	Gatunda	0	0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>298</b>	<b>1,239</b>

*Source: Field survey and Analysis, July, 2016*

The survey of the people likely to be affected by road widening works revealed that 298 households are living or have properties within the RoW for all first priority feeder roads. The total number of people (PAPs) within RoW is 1,239 people including 604 men and 635 females.

### 4.3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF PAPs

Socio-economic profile has been developed for the PAPs. In order to develop the socio-economic profile of the PAPs, a survey by questionnaire was used to collect the baseline data (The questionnaire is available in Annexure 3). The socio-economic conditions of PAPs are discussed in subsequent sections.

#### 4.3.1 Sex of Respondents

The researcher wanted to get the views from both male and female respondents so as to avoid biasness in the responses. Both sexes (Female and male) can be affected by the project differently. The results on the sex of respondents are presented below.

**Table 11: Sex of Respondents among the PAPS**

Sex	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Male	246	82.6
Female	52	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey and Analysis, July, 2016*

The table below shows that 82.6% of the PAPs are males whereas 17.6% are of the female sex. This shows that the majority of the respondents were male. This was because the questionnaire was administered to heads of the households and most of them were males.

#### 4.3.2 Age structure of the Respondents among the PAPs

The age structure of the respondents was a necessary part of the assignment to determine whether the survey's findings are from mature persons who understand the situation. According to Rwandan legislation, the majority age starts from 18 years. The table below gives a clear age structure of the PAPs.

**Table 12: Age of the Respondent surveyed**

Age group	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
Less than 20	0	0
20-29	51	17.1
30-40	166	55.7
41-51	55	18.6

Above 52	26	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey and Analysis, July, 2016*

From the table above, it comes out that the majority of the respondents(55.7%) are in the range of 30-40 years old. It assumed that people with this age category own some properties and are more active and likely to be involved in various activities. This range is followed by the group age of 20-29 which represents 17.1%. The group 41-51 which has 18.6% is followed by the range of PAPs who have 52 years and above representing 8.6%. These results show that the majority of respondents are mature and active, therefore they can be reliable.

### 4.3.3 Education of Respondents

The level of education among the PAPs is very low as revealed by the data analysis reported in **Table 13**.

**Table 13: Level of Education of respondents**

S.No	Level of education	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate	77	25.7
2	Primary	174	58.6
3	Incomplete Secondary	21	7.1
4	Secondary	0	0
5	Secondary vocational	26	8.6
6	Incomplete Higher	0	0
7	Higher ( Bachelors Degree)	0	0
8	Postgraduate	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2016*

The majority of respondent within the RoW (74.3%) are literate. The survey showed that 58.6% of the respondents completed primary education and 7.1% have incomplete secondary level. The proportion representing those who completed the secondary vocational represents 8.6%. The main reason is the poverty of families that could not afford school fees and materials required for the education of their children.

But nowadays, due to the government policy, elementary education is free of charge, therefore every parents has an obligation to send his children to school.

#### 4.3.4 Family Size of the Household

**Table 14** summarizes the family size of the households' respondents. The Analysis has indicated that 60% of the PAPs families size is Medium, meaning that the size of the family is between 4 to 6 per household. While 30% are small, which means that they are within the range of 2-4 in the family and 10% has small size, meaning between 2-4 persons per family. The average size of the household is between 4-6. The findings from the survey are presented in the table below.

**Table 14: Family Size of the Households**

S.No	Family size	Number of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Small (2-4)	90	30
2	Medium (4-6)	178	60
3	Large (Above 6)	30	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July, 2016

#### 4.3.5 Marital status of respondents

The marital status of the PAP is an important parameter to know the views of different categories of people about the project. **Table 15** shows the marital status of the respondents.

**Table 15: Marital Status of Respondents in Household Surveyed**

S.N°	Marital status	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Married	260	87.1
2	Single	13	4.4
3	Widow	15	5.1
4	Divorced	10	3.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2016

About 87.1% of respondents are married while the single, widow and divorced people represent 4.3%, 7.2% and 1.4% respectively.

#### 4.3.6 Employment status of PAP

With regard to employment opportunity, about 58.2% are employed in either their own farm or at someone else agricultural farm. Moreover, a proportion of 15.7%, among the PAPs own small business which they combine with agricultural activities.



The masonry and civil servants (especially teachers in local primary schools) represent 14.3 and 10% respectively. **Table 16** describes the employment status of members in the PAPs surveyed.

**Table 16: Employment Status of PAPs**

S/N°	Employment	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
1	Employed (in own agricultural farm)	173	58.2
2	Pensioner	0	0
3	Student, pupil	6	1.8
4	Mason	43	14.3
5	Traders	46	15.7
6	Civil servant (Teachers)	30	10
7	Military Servant	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey and analysis, July 2016

#### 4.3.7 Vulnerability of PAPs

The vulnerability and social group for individuals in the community is for a paramount importance because it gives the idea of level of vulnerability. The **Table 17** gives the detail on vulnerability. The majority of the project affected population (87.1%) are in normal conditions and persons representing 5.4% are orphans and elderly. Persons living with disability and women headed households are represented by 2.6% and 1.5% respectively.

**Table 17: Vulnerability in the PAPs**

S.NO	Social group	Frequency (No)	Percentage (%)
1	Living with disability	7	2.4
2	Orphans	16	5.4
3	Aged people	16	5.4
4	Women headed household	5	1.5
5	People in normal conditions	253	85.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2016

#### 4.3.8 Livestock in the surveyed household

The population of Nyagatare District is involved in livestock activities. The table below indicates the proportion of PAPs owning any type of livestock in the project area.

**Table 18: Type of livestock in the project area**

<b>Type of Livestock</b>	<b>PAPs with livestock</b>	<b>%</b>
Cattle	160	53.7
Sheep	46	15.4
Goats	69	23.2
Chickens	16	5.4
Ducks	1	0.3
No Livestock	8	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2016*

The majority of PAPs in Nyagatare (53.7%) are cattle keepers. The goat and sheep husbandry occupies 23.2 and 15.4% respectively. This indicates that the area is the home for grazing animals, dominated by cattle.

#### **4.3.9 Housing conditions of the PAPs**

Housing condition is an important variable in studying socio economic aspects of a family because it gives the idea on the living conditions of family members. The **Table 19** shows the situation of the PAPs in the visited roads in Nyagatare District. About 94.8 % of PAPs live in their own houses, while 5.7% live in rented houses. About 80% of these houses are built in mud bricks known as Rukarakara while 20% are built in woods.

#### **4.3.10 House Conveniences and their Conditions**

**Table 20** summarizes the type of convenience in the house such as electricity, radio, mobile phone, private toilette, etc. These are the indicator of development. All the surveyed households (100%) have private toilette and 57.1% access to electricity. Among the PAPs, only one (4.3%) uses solar energy. A significant proportion of the household surveyed have mobile phones (88.6%), from different telecommunication companies operating in Rwanda (MTN,TIGO and Airtel). Furthermore, the consultant was informed that almost all households have radio, and some of them have also bicycle.

**Table 19: Housing Conditions**

House Type	Frequency	%	House made in	Frequency	%	Owner ship	Frequency	%
Cottage/rural house	0	0	Wood	66	20	Owned	309	94.3
Other	328	100	Mud bricks (RUKARAKARA +Cement)	262	80	Rented	19	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2016

**Table 20: Conveniences in the Surveyed Household and their Conditions**

Grid Electricity	Frequency	%	Solar Energy	Frequency	%	Mobile Phone	Frequency	%	Private Toilet	Frequency	%
Functions	187	57.1	Functions	14	4.3	Functions	291	88.6	Functions	328	100
Function with interruption	0	0	Function with interruption	0	0	Function with interruption	19	5.7	Function with interruptions	0	0
Doesn't function	0	0	Doesn't function	0	0	Doesn't function	14	4.3	Doesn't function	0	0
Doesn't exist	141	42.9	Doesn't exist	314	95.7	Doesn't exist	4	1.4	Doesn't exist	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>328</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2016

## 4.4 RESETTLEMENT IMPLICATIONS

The feeder roads in Nyagatare District pass through scattered settlement, villages and towns/ trading centers. The boundaries of feeder roads expansion have not been transferred on the land. In general about 4.56 m average width will be required for widening of road to have right of way of 10.5m. The widening will have impact on houses, agriculture land and other infrastructure facilities.

### 4.4.1 Loss of Houses

The details of house on the feeder roads are presented in **Table 21**. The total number of houses which will need relocation are 71. The table below details the number of houses by road.

**Table 21: Details of Houses on Road Side**

S/N°	FR N°	Road Name	Number of Houses
1	11	Nyarurema-Muhambo	-
2	7	Rurenge-Bushara-Kabuga	30
3	8	Cyenkwanzi-Gikagati-Nyakiga-Ndego	21
4	6	Nyakigando-Mimuli	20
6	1	Nyagatare - Kanyinya -Kagitumba	-
TOTAL			71

Source: Consultant's Survey, April 2016

Though the boundaries of feeder roads expansion have not been transferred on the land, the census of houses likely to be fully or partially affected showed the total number of 71 houses to be displaced. This number is too big because some roads (FR6, FR7, FR8) pass through grouped settlements. In a bid to minimize the number of displaced houses, it is suggested to limit the road construction activities in the grouped settlements section to the existing carriageway width.

### 4.4.2 Loss of Land

The road development in the study area will definitely bring substantial change in the land use pattern as the road modification/ construction will require additional land from private and government. It is estimated that on an average 4.56 m widening will require 36.03 ha land for the priority feeder road improvement.

This land requirement for the road construction will change the land use p from Barren/agricultural/built up land into road, drainage and its buffer zone. The table below illustrates the land likely to be acquired for 10.5 m width RoW.

**Table 22: Land Use change**

Feeder road No	Description	Length (km)*	Average existing road width (m)	Average additional width for the road (m)	Average additional width for 10.5 m RoW (m)	Additional area for the paved roads (ha)	Additional area required for the ROW (ha)
FR1	Nyagatare- Kanyinya-Kagitumba	36.31	6.30	-	4.20	0.00	15.25
FR6	Nyakigando- Mimuli	16.20	6.00	-	4.50	0.00	7.29
FR7	Rurenge- Bushara-Kabuga	15.73	5.10	0.90	5.40	1.42	8.49
FR8	Cyankwanzi-Gikagati-Nyacyiga-Ndego	8.80	5.30	0.70	5.20	0.62	4.58
FR11	Nyarurema-Muhambo	1.21	7.00	-	3.50	0.00	0.42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.24</b>		<b>0.27</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>36.03</b>

Source: Consultant Field Surveys and computation, April 2016

The widening of 1<sup>st</sup> priority roads to 10.5 m RoW will acquire 36.03 ha of land. It is estimated that 80% of this land is devoted to agriculture while the remaining proportion is mostly used for settlements.

#### 4.4.3 Loss of Facilities

The other potential losses include live fences, water valve chambers and water pipeline crossing the road. The facilities which will need compensation and/or rehabilitation are summarized in **Table 23**.

**Table 23: Loss of Facilities**

S/N °	FR N°	Road Name	Length / km	Number of Trees	Loss of live Fences (m)	Water Valve Chambers	Water Taps
1	11	Nyarurema-Muhambo	1.21	-	0	2	0
2	7	Rurenge-Bushara-Kabuga	15.73	184	18	5	2
3	8	Cyankwanzi-Gikagati-Nyacyiga-Ndego	8.80	-	0	0	1

4	6	Nyakigando-Mimuli	16.20	17	0	0	0
5	1	Nyagatare - Kanyinya -Kagitumba	36.31	-	55	3	0
TOTAL			<b>78.24</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Consultant Field Surveys and computation, July 2016

#### 4.4.4 Summary of Losses

**Table 24** summarizes the type of losses likely to be due to the expansion /widening of feeder roads in the district.

**Table 24: Loss of Property/ Impact on Road Side**

S/N°	Description	Value (ha)	S.No	Description	Value (number)
1	Total Loss of Land	36.03	3	Number of Trees	201
2	Loss of Crops	28.83	4	Family losing Houses	71
			6	Loss of live Fence	73(m)
			7	Water valve chambers	8
			8	Water Taps	5

Source: Consultant Field Surveys and computation, July 2016

#### 4.5 IMPACT ANALYSIS

Analysis of impacts has been conducted. A check list has been prepared to list the environmental parameters and the potential impacts. A typical checklist identifying the anticipated environmental impacts due to the project activities are shown in **Table 25**. The impacts have been categorized and analyzed in the following manner:

- i) Nature (positive/negative, direct/indirect);
- ii) Magnitude (high, moderate, low);
- iii) Extent/ location (area/volume covered, distribution);
- iv) Timing (during construction or operation, immediate; or delayed);
- v) Duration (short term/long term, intermittent/continuous);
- vi) Reversibility/irreversibility;
- vii) Likelihood (probability, uncertainty); and
- viii) Significance (local, regional, global).

**Table 25: Impact Analysis**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>	<b>Nature</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>	<b>Extent / Location</b>	<b>Timing/ Phase</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Reversible / Irreversible</b>	<b>Likelihood</b>	<b>Significance</b>
i)	Site Acquisition for road construction	Change in land use/ Loss of Land	Negative Direct	Medium	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional
ii)	Acquisition of Land	Loss of Crops	Negative Direct	Medium	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional
iii)	Acquisition of Land	Loss of Agro-Forestry	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Local
iv)	Acquisition of House	Loss of House/ Residence	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Local
v)	Agriculture land Acquisition	Loss of Agriculture Produce	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional

#### **4.5.1 Potential positive impacts**

The line transmission project is likely to generate positive impacts toward people living along the proposed line corridor. The anticipated ones are the following:

##### **4.5.1.1 Employment opportunities**

During the project implementation, feeder roads rehabilitation works, site installation, staff quarters and offices and any other structures will certainly create employment for locals in and around the project areas. Those living closer to the project will be the first one to benefit from that impact. Despite the sophisticated technical work required for the project, there will be a need for man powers for the manual work. For this type of work, local citizens will be the first to be employed. It is anticipated that the project may be able to draw a large number of the unskilled workforce from the local area.

Temporary employment generation in this phase has the potential to contribute to poverty reduction, especially if vulnerable local people are employed such as farmers with limited land or the unemployed. The availability of alternative sources of employment is minimal, although opportunities for subsistence farming are present. Local people are therefore considered to be of medium sensitivity to employment generation impacts. Without measures to promote local employment benefits the magnitude of the impact is moderate as it will affect a small number of people and they will obtain skills and experience which will extend beyond the life of the Project, The impact is therefore considered to be a beneficial impact of moderate significance.

##### **4.5.1.2 Business Opportunities and increase of Income**

The project will create opportunities for business whether they are directly or indirectly related to the project. Special procurement and bidding preferences should be given to local companies whose workers include some of the skills directly attributable to construction such as general laborers, engineers, heavy equipment operators etc. From the jobs obtained from the project, people will be able to create income generating activities or improve the existing small business because of the presence of electricity in the area.

During the implementation of the feeder roads project, commercial activities will improved in the area, and definitely, it will increase household income for the local citizens. Feeder roads project will facilitate local citizens to channel their agricultural products to the markets, which will have a direct impact on the prices of those products. This would enable locals to indulge in off-farm commercial activities from extra income from sales hence improving livelihood in the area.



#### **4.5.1.3 Improved health and Education**

Despite the above indicated positive impacts, the project is likely to have an indirect positive impact to the health and education in the area. The project will allow health centers to be connected to the maintained transport facility (Feeder Road), and hence deliver effectively services to the users. The same illustration applies to the education sector.

#### **4.5.2 Potential Adverse Negative impacts**

Despite the presence of positive impacts resulting from the project, the latter may also have some adverse impact to the people along the feeder roads alignment.

##### **4.5.2.1 Loss of land, crops and structures**

The implementation of the project will certainly cause a loss of land, crops, trees and where it is inevitable, some houses and other structures are likely to be lost. This will necessitate a resettlement process. Preliminary details about these losses are indicated in **Table 24**.

##### **4.5.2.2 Pressure on local services/resources and Population Changes**

Due to the project, there will be an influx of workers from within the areas and outside the construction region. It is predicted that this Project will result in project-induced in-migration which can substantially change the context in which a project will operate. Population density will be quite high and there is little space for migrants to settle, thus lessening the likelihood of in-migration and concentration of migrant populations. This kind of increase in vehicle traffic and population can put a strain on a wide range of local infrastructure components such as roads, transportation systems, water, telecom & utilities, medical services, housing, etc.

The construction of proposed project will need manpower that will be required for various construction activities. Keeping in view the local demography, it can be anticipated that a great number of workforce will be migrating from outside the project area.

There is the potential for significant in-migration from job seekers and camp followers which, due to the existing land, resource and social service constraints and vulnerability of the host population communities, would be an adverse impact on the Project and the local communities

Local people's vulnerability to in-migration is considered to be medium as they are already poor and the presence of migrants may somewhat limit their ability to take advantage of Project benefits. The magnitude of the impact is minor as it is unlikely to extend beyond the life of the Project and will be limited to the Project area of influence.

Mitigation and enhancement measures will aim to help this be a beneficial impact, however without mitigation, the impact of induced development is considered to be an adverse impact of minor significance.

#### **4.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION**

Public participation and community consultation has been taken up as an integral part of social assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. This participatory process enables the participation in the decision making process. Initial Public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. The project consultations were made to consult with the public as well as a number of local authorities, to determine their thoughts, opinions and feedback on the impact of the rehabilitation of feeder roads in the District.

The PAPs were also provided with relevant and sufficient information on the project prior to its start - up. These stakeholders include the central and local authorities, as well as the population. Socio-economic information was obtained during informal meetings with local authorities during the field visits as well as the information obtained from field survey. Efforts were made to reach as many people as possible. For this purpose, the strategies of reaching people in public works known as “UMUGANDA<sup>3</sup>” and Public meetings were mainly exploited. For this purpose, public consultation was carried out with different groups in different areas. The approach of zoning was used to group close roads in one zone. A total number of 4 zones has been identified and a public consultation was held in each zone. The table 26 provides details of Zones and the way roads have been grouped in the zones.

**Table 26: Zones of Public Consultation**

<b>S/N°</b>	<b>Zone</b>	<b>Roads covered</b>	<b>Date of Public Consultation</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
1	MUSHERI	FR 1, FR 4	27/08/2016	180
2	MIMURI	FR 1, FR12	27/08/2016	156
3	KARAMA	FR2,FR13, FR11,	27/08/2016	115

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<sup>3</sup> Umuganda : Is a traditional practice, through which citizens living in the same Village, Cell, Sector with local authorities meet in public work. This is carried out every last Saturday of the month.

4	GATUNDA	FR7, FR1	27/08/2016	173
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>624</b>

#### **4.6.1 Stakeholders**

The stakeholder’s analysis was done before organizing consultations meetings to determine the people or groups that will be involved in the consultative process. This analysis showed that the stakeholders were those who have an interest in the project, and include the following:

- Project Affected Persons (PAP);
- Local authorities;
- Community People and Road Users; and
- Churches and cooperative leaders

It is important to note that involving stakeholders through participatory direct or indirect consultations is central to completion of the RAP. During the consultative process, all the above groups were met. The public consultation for ESIA and RAP was conducted at the same time.

#### **4.6.2 Public Participation – Methods and Process**

During these consultations, the communities were explained about the project, its benefits, social and environmental impacts. The participants were encouraged to (i) be open and make known their concerns and claims. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected upcoming activities, social economic information, and environmental information. Moreover, the consultants explained that land would need to be taken and that this would be managed via a resettlement action plan and that compensation would be paid for losses. The people contacted are reported in Table 27, 28 and 29.

#### **4.6.3 Findings from Public Consultation Meeting**

The data obtained from public consultation and views as well as concerns from different stakeholders are given in details in **Table 30**. The people who participated in the public consultation, their signed attendance sheets are available in **Annexure3** and photographs are put at the end of this section.

**a) Consultation with district authorities**

As earlier indicated, the District will play a critical role in the project. Thus, during the field visits, District Authorities have been consulted for the purpose of raising awareness about the project and getting their views/ perception on the project. A meeting with District authorities was held on 12<sup>th</sup>/05/2016 the district headquarters. Table 27 shows details on the consulted authorities.

**Table 27: Authorities Consulted in 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
6	SONGA Joseph	Executive Secretary Rwenanga Cell	0787858118

Source: Consultant’s Survey, July 2016

The salient feature of the meeting is presented below:

i) **The Vice Mayor in charge of Social Affairs of Nyagatare District** fully supports and appreciates the “Feeder Road Project”. She argued that *“the rehabilitation of these feeder roads is synonym to development”*. There are much benefits expected from the project such as facilitating transport for agricultural production to the market. However, she pointed out that, though the project brings positive impact to the people, it might also generate negative impact; thus she urged the team to minimise the negative impact, by developing mitigation measures, including expropriation before the project implementation. She further, insisted on the strict application of the laws, procedures and principles governing expropriation for public interests. She concluded that the project should be people centred.

**ii) Views from the Director of One Stop Center of Nyagatare District**

The Director of **One Stop Center of Nyagatare District** fully supports the “Feeder Road Project”. In his remarks during the meeting session, he stated that *“It is with pleasure to have this kind of project in our District”*.

He argued that *“the rehabilitation of these feeder roads will certainly bring positive impact to the people”* The benefits expected are Improved conditions of transporting goods and people; (ii) Opening up of the hinterland and improved access to basic socioeconomic infrastructure; (iii) Creation of direct and indirect employment during the road construction, operation and maintenance phases; (iv) Reduced risk of landslides and erosion thanks to the reinforcement and monitoring of embankments; (vii) Added value of land as a result of improved accessibility; and Improved security around schools along the road. She finally urged the people to well come the project, and for the PAPs that they should not worry, as laws are there to protect them.

**iii) Views from the Executive Secretaries of Cell**

In line with the Director of one stop Center, the Executive Secretary of Rwenanga Cell acknowledges the huge benefits that they expect from the rehabilitation the feeder Roads in Nyagatare District. They urged the participants to welcome the project as it brings benefits to them. People should participate in the implantation and the protection of these socio economic infrastructures. People’s participation has to be observed in the rehabilitation, as they will the first to given jobs. They reminded the participant the compensation law and practices.

**b) Consultation with Cooperative Leaders**

During the public consultation leaders of cooperatives have been consulted with the aim of raising their awareness about the project and getting their views about the project as opinion leaders. The meeting with cooperative leaders and members was held on 28<sup>th</sup> May 2016 Table 28 shows details about cooperative leaders consulted.

**Table 28: Details about consulted cooperative leaders**

S/N°	Name of the Leader	Cooperative	Contact
1	IRYARUREMESHYA Bony Steven	KOKOWINYA <sup>4</sup>	0788616431
2	UWIMANA Grace	KABOKU <sup>5</sup>	0788679231
3	NDIZEYE James	KRMC <sup>6</sup>	0788525780

<sup>4</sup> Koperative yo Kongera Umusaruro W’ibigori mu Karere ka Nyagatare (KOKOWINYA)

<sup>5</sup> Koperative y’Abahinzi Borozi bo mukibaya cy’Umuvumba

4	KAYIGEMA Didace	KRMC	0785023261
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Source: Consultant's Survey, May 2016

The salient feature of their views, is that they all appreciate and welcome the project, as it will facilitate them to channel their production to the market. Easy access to the market will certainly boost the value of their products. However, they all raised the concern of the land in case the widening of the road requires land acquisition. They suggested that the project should avail a fair compensation to their, and payment has to be done before the transfer of their land.

### c) Consultation with Church Leaders

During the public consultation, church leaders have been consulted, for the purpose of collecting their view and concerns about the project. Being opinion leaders, they are key stakeholders of the project their views are relevant due to their influential role in the society. They all appreciate the project and argue that infrastructures in general and roads specifically, are the engine of development. Thus, the rehabilitation of these feeder roads will bring development to the population. However, their prime concerns are related to the compensation, procedures that are followed, etc. They finally recommended that laws governing expropriation should be strictly observed during the project implementation, especially during the valuation and compensation payment.

**Table 29: Details about consulted church leaders**

S/N°	Name of the Leader	Church	Contact
1	RWABUHUNGU Telesphore	ADEPR	0788646065
2	TWAHIRWA Eldad	AEBR	0783222344

Source: Consultant's Survey, July 2016

### d) Consultative Meetings with community

The meeting was held after the Community works "Umuganda" on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2016. Approximately 624 people, in 4 different zones attended the public consultation meeting; 20% or so were women.

<sup>6</sup>Karangazi Rapid Motorcycle Cooperative (KRMC)

The main objective of the public consultations was to gather information on their concerns, perceptions, reactions and fears of the livelihood changes to be brought about as a result/consequence of rehabilitation of feeder roads in Nyagatare District. The specific objectives are:

- Create awareness of the project especially;
- To obtain stakeholders (District, Sector and Cell leaders)" responses, feedback and concerns on the project;
- To obtain socio- economic and environmental information on the community.

After the presentations, the community was given opportunity to give their views, comments and queries. Different community problems were addressed during the meeting in which the local participants expressed repeatedly their main concerns as follows:

- Road safety issues;
- Lack of jobs and income generating activities
- Very poor road conditions in some villages;
- Lack of sidewalk;
- Narrow local roads and so on.

Any comments or questions raised by stakeholders were responded to by and recorded. Employment opportunities in jobs associated with the rehabilitation of feeder roads was a theme brought up in the meetings. The consultant explained that positive and negative impacts of the project on people and the environment will be analysed such as air pollution, dust, influx of people, employment, traffic, road safety, the consultant team highlights that the project will follow government policies in protecting the population.

All the participants confirmed that they appreciate the feeder Road Rehabilitation Project. The project received high degree of acceptability in that rehabilitation of the road will boost local economy due to increased usage of the road hence more exposure and increased benefits as more people would be passing through the road and in a way increase trading opportunities.

**Table 30: Summary of Feeder Roads' Public Consultation in Nyagatare District**

S. No	Gender	Question/comment	Response
1	Male	The project is genuine and very good for us, but how about the loss of land, crops, houses, etc	The consultant team suggested that they will make a list of people affected, and apply the rules and regulation in line with compensation. The RAP will investigate these



			losses.
2	Male	Raised problem of water conservation and damages to properties	With the local authorities, the team explained that the project does adhere to the requirements of environment protection and the runoff water will be safely channeled to avoid damages to properties
3	Male	Raised the issue of employment, he suggested that the local people should be the first ones to be employed project.	The consultant team explained that local people will be involved, and priority employment for locals applied during feeder roads construction and maintenance. This will concern both skilled and unskilled people.
4	Female	Normally projects help vulnerable people, people with disabilities. This project is not doing that.	The project will benefit all people. The local people with ability to work will be employed by the project. However, the entitlements matrix contains allowances for vulnerable people to nominate a member of their household to take advantage of the project benefits on their behalf.
5	Male	The project is good, people are happy with it. What about the materials to be used in rehabilitation (gravel, stone, or macadam)?	The project team explained that the feeder roads will be rehabilitated as gravel roads and according to the standards. The project will use the locally available materials for soil, gravel and stones.
6	Male	Wishes to speed up the road rehabilitation (project)	This is likely to occur.
7	Female	Comment – If I lose my land, will you employ me for my survival?	The team explained that the employment does not replace the compensation process prescribed by the law. They assured the projected affected people that they will be compensated in line with the law.
8	Female	Can anything be done to help disabled people get the jobs?	The project will consider employment for vulnerable people whenever possible. However, the available employment is mainly for jobs requiring enough physical energy that people with disability may have difficulty to accomplish.
9	Male	We have experienced such project, at the beginning, they seem to be good, but during the implementation it becomes something else. They cut our Banana, trees and other crops without compensation.	The consultant team explained that each project is unique, therefore the current one will fully comply with all the principles and laws as well as procedures related to compensation by all means.

10	Female	I appreciate the project, but I am wondering whether the project will support the fees related to land title modification after land acquisition.	The consultant team pointed that this will be examined and taken care of, in line with the legal provisions. He urged the participants to look for titles of their properties, as these will constitute the proofs for compensation.
<b>During public consultations, compensation and employment have been raised as participants' prime concerns. Based on RAP requirements, the Consultant provided responses to the best satisfaction of participants.</b>			

Source: Primary data generated through public consultation, April 2016

During public consultation following points have emerged as their recommendations:

- The PAPs and other stakeholders consulted are in favor of the project.
- The project Affected People (PAPs) will prefer fair financial compensation for their houses and other properties likely to be affected
- The PAPs who are involved in business have given their choice near the market or cell / sector resettlement scheme;
- Most of the PAPs are looking some form of incentive for themselves from the projects such as regular/ temporary jobs.

These recommendations shall be assessed against laws and procedures governing compensation and expropriation in the context of feeder roads in Rwanda. Detailed minutes of public consultation meetings, signed attendance list of people participated in public consultation and photos are presented in appendices of this report.

## **5. RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1 INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

Compensation and entitlements are particular and specific impacts resulting from the project. Article 2 and 28 of Rwanda expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitle the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature location considering the prevailing market value.

The resettlement and compensation strategy primarily includes the identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected Parties (PAPs). During this exercise, the activities will be the following: i) Notification to affected parties; ii) Agreement on compensation, including agreement and further development of rehabilitation measures; and iii) Preparation of contracts, compensation payments and provision of assistance in resettlement. A detailed of full resettlement action plan will be developed and be implemented under an certain institutional arrangement.

The implementation arrangements of the RAP are built on:

- The arrangements for the overall program management is of Ministry of Agriculture and Animal husbandry;
- MINAGRI will associate agencies at the National, District and Local levels for co-ordination; and

The main executing agency, MINAGRI, will work in close coordination with Ministries and agencies at the National, District and Local levels for co-ordination.

An institutional matrix has been prepared in this RAP for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan as reported in Table 31.

**Table 31: Implementing Institutions and their Responsibility**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Implementing Institution</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources/RFRDP	Overall Management of RAP
2	MINAGRI and District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected People (PAPs);</li> <li>- Verification of PAPs</li> <li>- Compensation Agreements</li> <li>- Payments;</li> <li>- Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>

		- Resolution of some grievances raised
3	Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing the policies and laws relating to expropriation in the public interest</li> <li>• Approving independent land valuers</li> </ul>
4	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping affected areas and their registration</li> <li>• Providing technical assistance to the Project and the District in assets' identification and valuation</li> </ul>
5	Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing technical assistance in the selection of priority roads and delineation of the RoW.</li> </ul>
6	Grievances Committees	Grievances management
7	Court	Dispute resolution

At the local level, Nyagatare District authorities will play a critical role in supervising the feeder road project resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. This will be mainly done through the District Land Bureau. The key actors on the ground involved in implementation will be the individual project Resettlement and Compensation Committees members, which will comprise representatives from MINAGRI/ RFRP and at Sector and Cell level. This Committee will coordinate the implementation of RAPs under the District and Project supervision.

## **5.2 CRITERIA FOR EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION**

Eligibility for compensation as a result of expropriation is enshrined in the constitution under article 35 and the Expropriation Law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015. 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(8) of the Expropriation Law (LAW N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) 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, etc) (Refer Table 2).

WB OP 4.12 requires 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.

To be eligible for compensation during the expropriation process, the following have been considered:

- The land owners(per Rwandan law and OP 4.12) where the road will be passing were compensated
- Land owners where campsite is located, water tanks station and drilling sites are partially compensated as land lease of a period of one year renewable.
- Crops, trees and structures within their plot during assets inventory carried out by Sector agronomist are compensated.

The article 26 of the Rwandan expropriation law, indicates that the persons to be expropriated must provide proof of rights to land and property incorporated thereon including the land title and documentary evidence that he/she is the owner of property incorporated on land as well as a civil status certificate and a document evidencing his/her chosen matrimonial regime in case of a married person.

### **5.3 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION**

As per the Valuation Law, all peoples affected by expropriation must receive fair and just compensation. The calculation of fair and just compensation is to be made by independent valuers. Without prejudice to other laws, the value of land and property incorporated thereon to

be expropriated in the public interest shall be calculated on the basis of their size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates.

In this regard, the article 22 of the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing the expropriation stipulates that Land values and prices for property incorporated on land consistent with the prevailing market rates provided under this Law shall be established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. However, considering the available information, it seems that the land values prices for the land and property incorporated on the land are not yet published. In the mean time, there is an arrangement whereby the valuers determine the prices considering the prevailing market rates, approved by the District council in line with the article 9 of the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015. In order to ensure that OP4.12 requirements are met for valuation, these valuation methods are to be adopted for all sections of the proposed feeder roads. The following methods of calculation are adopted for assets valuation.

#### **a) Compensation for Land**

Land for land and cash compensation are the compensation options. The replacement land should be of equivalent productive value and size, and located in the community or at a nearby resettlement area, with similar social and physical infrastructure systems as well as secured tenure status.

For the purpose of cash compensation, land and properties on land should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality (local market price variations as provided by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda). In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land including land rates, registration fees 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).

The area that will be lost for the development of feeder roads in Nyagatare District is estimated to 36.03 ha and will be compensated. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land including land rates, registration fees 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).

## **b) Compensation for Crops and Trees**

The PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before feeder road development activity. 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 and trees lost, as per the Rwandan expropriation law;
- Provision of good quality seed or seedlings appropriate for the resettled areas, fruit tree materials inclusive;

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.

## **c) Compensation for houses and other Structures**

There are different options for compensating structures on land that will be expropriated. Cash compensation at full replacement value or any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated are some of them (Article 35 of the Rwanda expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015).

During public consultation meeting, many of PAPs requested for cash compensation for their houses. In the project area, 71 houses are likely to be affected by road widening activities and will be relocated. As per the Rwandan expropriation law and results from public consultation, the PAPs in Nyagatare District losing houses will be provided with cash compensation at full replacement value to build their new houses. 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 grouped settlement, affected people living in high risk zone and who will move out of their plots, will freely be offered plots in selected sites for house construction.

**d) Assistance to vulnerable people**

In addition to compensation allowances, the poorest vulnerable people will be facilitated to get reestablishment of livelihood activities (provision of seedlings, agricultural inputs, health insurance, etc). The field survey findings revealed that vulnerable groups (people with disability, orphan, households headed women and elderly people) represent 14.7% of the total project affected population. Severely affected PAPs and those from vulnerable groups will be given the option to select any training they wish, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The skills training program will be designed during project implementation.

**Table 32: Actions recommended for livelihood restoration of the vulnerable PAPs**

<b>Livelihood restoration options</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
Access to medical insurance	SPIU will closely work with local administration to ensure the vulnerable PAPs receive medical insurance	This will ensure continued physical health to the PAPs	First 6 Months of the project implementation
Off Farm Training	Provide training to earn income in non-agricultural work, provision of and facilitation to access financial credit for equipments	This will open up new options for the PAPs to start other income generating activities	First 6 Months of the project implementation
Improved Agriculture	Provision of tree seedlings, agricultural inputs, training to generate more production of subsistence crops and produce cash crops		First 6 Months of the project implementation
Option of other trainings of PAPs choice	Severely affected PAPs and those from vulnerable groups will be given the option to select any training they wish, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation		First 6 Month of the project implementation



	potential. The skills training program will be designed during project implementation		
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e) **Project related job opportunities**

Affected persons will be prioritized in gaining employment in the works linked to the feeder roads rehabilitation. MINAGRI/RFRDP and District will ensure that this is done.

f) **Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs**

The table below describes resettlement measures accepted for each PAPs category:

**Table 33: Resettlement measures to be applied to each PAPs category**

Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation Measures	Cost
Trees	Number	211	Financial Compensation and compensation in kind	844,000
Crops	Ha	28.83	Financial Compensation and compensation in kind	132,400,000
Land	Ha	36.03	Financial Compensation	43,961,358
House	Number	71	Financial compensation and provision of plots for building houses in settlement	85,827,072
Live fences	m	73	Financial compensation	67,160
Water points	Number	3	In kind compensation	4,900,000
<b>Total A</b>				<b>267,999,590</b>
Disruption		5%	Compensation for disruption	13,399,590
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>281,399,570</b>

**g) Payment modalities and responsibilities of all stakeholders**

The article 35 of the expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, stipulates that fair compensation can be paid in monetary form in the Rwandan currency or in any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated.

The article 38 of the expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, provides that the Monetary fair compensation shall be deposited into the account of the person to be expropriated opened with a recognized locally-based bank or financial institution of his/her choice. Each PAP will be encouraged/ requested to open a bank account before the payment is done. Currently, the Saving and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) is a recognized micro-financial institution based at the Sector level and farmers are encouraged to open accounts in SACCO from their respective Sector because it is not far away.

In order to ensure the good governance of the compensation, the different stakeholders perform their respective responsibilities as follows:

**a) MINAGRI/ RFRDP:**

- Informing the District that payment was done. The payment order accompanied with the payment lists are released to the District to inform that PAPs were paid through their accounts;
- Requesting for financial report to District;
- Conducting regular crosschecking visits to PAPs and banks to ensure PAPs were paid and properly use the compensation. Particular attention is given to those losing their houses and needing to construct new houses.

**b) District**

- Availing the payment documents to the PAPs' Banks,;
- Communicating and calling PAPs for payment by the bank;
- Requesting for financial report from the bank ;
- Submitting the financial report to the Project ;
- Conducting regular crosschecking visits to PAPs and banks ensure receipt of the compensation and its proper use ;
- Handling complaints or grievance raised by PAP

**c) Financial Institutions**

- Payment of PAPs;

- Producing the financial report after payment and submitting it to the District

d) **PAPs**

- Opening an account in a recognized financial institution of his/her choice ;
- Using properly compensation payment;
- Raising issue/ complaint related to compensation payment, if any.

## **5.4 COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE**

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

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

### **5.4.1 Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

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

***a) 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)

***b) 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).

### **c) 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.

### **d) 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.

## **5.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fit the overall monitoring program of the entire proposed Resettlement Action Plan for Nyagatare Feeder road development project, which will fall under the overall responsibility of the hired independent experienced company, MINAGRI and District authorities. The SPIU coordinator will have 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 120 days before implementation of the project activities; economic rehabilitation measures have been implemented; and the PAPs have the same or higher standard of living than before. A number of objectively verifiable indicators shall be used to monitor the impacts of the compensation and resettlement activities.

These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively and qualitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing. In addition, an independent audit will take place at the completion of the RAP implementation. These indicators will be targeted at quantitatively and qualitatively measuring the physical and socio-economic status of the PAPs, to determine and guide improvement in their social wellbeing.

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

- ✓ Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of or during RAP implementation;
- ✓ Number of PAPs effectively compensated and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- ✓ Number of complaints:
  - a) Total received;
  - b) Total justified;
  - c) Total non justified.

This should include the subject matter for all complaints; an explanation for non justified complaints;

- d) Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached;
- e) Total referred to the legal system/ Courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or LWH-RSSP) the referral and the subject matter.

Suggested performance/evaluation indicators include:

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

In addition, an independent audit will take place at the completion of the RAP implementation.

**Table 34: Resettlement and Compensation Monitoring Programme**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Parameter to be Monitored</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
1	Compensation for Crops and trees	Compensation Received	Amount of Money Received/ Receipt	Payment List	Before the start of construction works and whenever required

2	Compensation for land	Compensation Received	Amount of Money Received/ Receipt	Payment List	Before the start of construction works and whenever required
3	House and fence Compensation	Compensation Received	Amount of Money Received	Payment List/ House Title	Before the start of construction works and whenever required
	Compensation for public water taps	Compensation Received	Number of public water taps built	Counting of operational public water taps newly built	Before the start of construction works
4	Grievances Mechanism	Complaints Received	Number of resolved issues and related minutes	Meetings of Grievance committee with dissatisfied PAPs	Monthly Basis

## 5.6 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Infrastructure development projects are designed and implemented for the public good. It is frequently unavoidable that the implementation will have immediate adverse impacts on certain members of the community. Such adverse impacts put respective households or individual at risks. Whenever such negative impacts are foreseen, a resettlement is prepared to address and mitigate against such negative impacts.

The World Bank OP 4.12 stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities including any host communities should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options. The communities and project affected persons should be also offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement. The primary objectives to involve communities and to consult with the PAPs are to:

- Develop constructive public opinion that will lead to the execution of a fair and participatory project;
- Promote an environment for the participation and decision making of the communities in solving their own problems;
- Encourage a participatory process of all entities involved in the project's development ;
- Develop a community participation and consultation plan for its future implementation of a final Resettlement Plan.
- Encourage the PAPs to be open-minded to share insight information about the land tenure, to make known their concerns and claims and to be transparently informed about the project and grievance process for their own rights and for lodging complaints.



During the fieldwork, a number of community meetings, discussions, consultations, interviews were conducted within the footprint of the project with households and commercial entities that are likely to be affected by the project, with the local administration, community leaders, district staff, social workers, police officers. Individual Interviews/consultations with individual PAPs were conducted, including farmers and commercial entities.

## **5.7 DISCLOSURE OF SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS**

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources will disclose this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) by making copies available at its head office and in District / Sectors/ Cell project is situated. The copies shall also be made available to the local government's agencies, the Environmental and Social Group and other stakeholders. The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose this RPF electronically through its InfoShop.

## **5.8 BUDGETS FOR RAP**

In event of loss occurring to an individual in terms of all type of properties, crops, land, and facilities, results into compensation and budget for it. The article 3 (2) of the law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing expropriation stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for it.

This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by an accredited Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. 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 35 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. In this context, monetary compensation will be used for the payment of feeder roads PAPs of Nyagatare District.

Land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken according to national legislation with particular reference to the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use.

The resettlement and compensation of crops, houses and land will be made as per Rwandan law and the World Bank’s policies (OP 4.12); the latter will prevail.

Based on filed visits, the data on compensation rates have been prepared and summarized in Table 35 for houses and Table 36 for agriculture produce (crops and Trees).

**Table 35: Compensation Rates for Building/House<sup>7</sup>**

S.No	House Building	Unit	Value (RWF)
1	Moud House	Rwf/m2	20,000
2	Residential Brick	Rwf/m2	50,368
3	Commercial Brick	Rwf/m2	50,368

**Table 36: Tree Compensation Budget<sup>8</sup>**

S.No	Type of Tree/crop	Unit	Valuation Rwf
1.	Avocado (Young)	Rwf/Tree	4,005
2	Avocado (mature)	Rwf/Tree	24,060
3.	Cedrela (Young)	Rwf/Tree	5720
4.	Eucalyptus (Mature)	Rwf/Tree	4000
5.	Grevillea (Mature)	Rwf/Tree	858
6.	Mango (mature)	Rwf/Tree	9,000
7.	Goyava (young)	Rwf/Tree	3,450
8.	Acacia (young)	Rwf/Tree	572
	(mature)	Rwf/Tree	4290
9.	Euphorbia (mature)	Rwf/Tree	920
10	Macadamia (young)	Rwf/Tree	8,265
11.	Cypres (Cupressus) (Young)	Rwf/Tree	572
12.	Ficus (young)	Rwf/Tree	270
13	Dracaena (Umuhati) (mature)	Rwf/Tree	575
14	Timber species (Markamia lutea, Pinus, Grevillea, etc) (Young: 3-5 years)	Rwf/Tree	572
15	Timber species (Mature: 5-10 years)	Rwf/Tree	1286
16	Timber species (Mature: >10 years)	Rwf/Tree	5720
17	Vernonia amygdalina	Rwf/Tree	2,800
18	Tithonia	Rwf/Tree	2,800
19.	Vetiver	Rwf/are	5,000
20.	Elephant grass	Rwf/are	10,000

<sup>7</sup>Market Rate-Discussion during Field Visit; The ministerial order determining the price of the building is Rwf 30,500 m<sup>2</sup>for foundation; 13,3368 Rwf/m<sup>2</sup> for Elevation; 5000 Rwf for roofing and 1500 Rwf for pavement. This makes the total of 50,368 Rwf/m<sup>2</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Field Discussion

21.	Ornamental grasses (paspalum, etc)	Rwf/m2	620
22	Flowers	Rwf/piece	1,000
23	Coffee	Rwf/Tree	3,000
24	Sisal	Rwf/piece	250

Based on the impacts earlier described, this section presents the budget/cost estimates according to the aforementioned valuation methodologies and unit value rates. The estimated budget/ cost for RAP is summarized in the table below (**Table 37**).

**Table 37: Estimated Cost/Budget for the implementation of RAP**

S.No	Impact Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Total (RWF)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation For Loss</b>					
1	Loss of Land	Ha	28.83	Once	122/m2	43,961,358
2	Loss of Crops	Ha	33.1	Once	400/m <sup>2</sup>	132,400,000
3	Loss of House	Number	71	Once	LS	85,827,072
4	Loss of Trees	Number	211	Once	4,000	844,000
5	Loss of Fence	m	73	once	920	67,160
6	Valve Chamber (60x60x75 cm)	Numbers	8	once	500,000	4,000,000
7	Replacement of Water Tap	Numbers	3	Once	300,000	900,000
8	Disturbance Allowance (5%)	Number	298	Once		13,399,980
	<b>Sub Total of A</b>					<b>281,399,570</b>
9	Training of officers involved at local level in environmental and social management	Years	2	Twice/ Year	10,000,000	
10	PAPs livelihood restoration & Assistance to vulnerable				20,000,000	
<b>Subtotal B</b>						<b>30,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>311,399,570</b>
<b>Contingencies (10%)</b>						<b>31,139,957</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>342,599,527</b>

## **6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **6.1 CONCLUSION**

Based on Project Description, Socio-economic Baseline Data, environmental Impacts and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the following conclusions are drawn:

- i) This Report offers a preliminary review of information that should eventually be treated in greater depth by the project initiators. PAPs and Stakeholder responses indicates that there are positive and adverse impacts of feeder roads project in Nyagatare District.
- ii) The proposed feeder road rehabilitation will play an important role in economical growth and reduction of the poverty. Educational, cultural and health centers will have an easy access thus making improved living standards and quality life of the people.
- iii) The estimated budget/cost of the interventions to improve the feeder roads in Nyagatare district is **342,599,527 FRW**.
- iv) The widening of ROW will need 36.03 ha of additional land for the road rehabilitation. The land devoted to agriculture and settlements is 28.83 and 7.2 ha respectively. There will be losses in terms of crops and trees plantations. The loss of houses will be 71 in number. The resettlement and compensation of crops, trees, houses and other structures and land will be made as per the law of Rwanda.
- v) The compensation will be made in monetary terms except community infrastructures like water points for which in-kind compensation will be done. Proper attention should be given to PAPs who will resettle into other places. The Rwandan expropriation law in the public interest, the policy of the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank Guidelines have been reviewed and will guide the compensation process.
- vi) During public consultation few recommendation were drawn are :i) Involve local communities in all stages of project planning and development, ii) Permanent communication between project initiators and local authorities, iii) for RAP a cut-off has to be determined as per Rwanda Resettlement Policy Framework iv) All people whose properties have been affected by the project have to be compensated for loss of land, crops and trees as provided for in this RAP, v) Grievance redress and monitoring register have to be set-up and the process be publicized in the affected

areas vi) During construction, PAPs shall be given first priority in the employment of skilled and unskilled manpower.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

The stakeholders including the PAPs are positive for the development of the project.

During public consultation following points have emerged:

- The project Affected People will prefer house for house in the same village or nearby,
- The PAPs who are involved in business have given their choice near the market or cell / sector resettlement scheme;
- Farmers have also indicated cash for agriculture land;
- Most of the PAPs are looking some form of incentive for themselves from the projects such as regular/ temporary jobs.
- Poorest vulnerable PAPs requested to be assisted to improve their livelihoods through:
  - ✓ Provision of tree seedlings for planting alongside the rehabilitated roads or other areas prone to erosion
  - ✓ Giving job opportunities to PAPs
  - ✓ Facilitation for health insurance and other government supports reserved to vulnerable PAPs.
  - ✓ Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential.
  - ✓ Job opportunities to all PAPs, etc.

In view of above it could be concluded that project will bring benefit to the people of the area. The resettlement impacts are within the manageable limits and can be mitigated with the proposed resettlement management plans and payment of compensation and hence the implementation of the project is in the public interest.

## ANNEXURE

### Appendix 1: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF HOUSEHOLDS

Questionnaire No\_\_

Name of village\_\_\_\_\_

Name of cell\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the interviewer \_\_\_\_\_

Code of the interviewer\_\_\_\_\_

Date of the interview\_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. H/H COMPOSITION

**1.1. We would like to make the list of both the present and the absent members of your household. By household we mean the people living under the same roof and running the same household**

N	1. Relationship with the head of the household	2. Sex	4. Age (number of completed years)	5. Marital status	6. Education level (from the age of 5)	7. Employment status (aged 5 and above)	8. If employed	9. Social group
	Head	1. Male		1. Married			1. Employed in the public sector	1. 1st degree of disability
	Spouse			2. Single	1. Non literate	1. Employed		2. 2nd degree of disability
	Daughter	2. Female		3. Widow	2. Elementary	2. Pensioner		3. 3rd degree of disability
	Son			4. Divorced	3. Incomplete secondary	3. Student, pupil	2. Employed in the private sector	4. Disabled since childhood up to the age of 16
	Mother			5. Not applicable	4. Secondary	4. Housewife	3. Self-employed, entrepreneur	5. Full orphan, semi-orphan.
	Father				5. Secondary vocational	5. Unemployed	4. Employer	6. Single mother/father
	Sister				6. Incomplete higher	6. Military servant	5. Employed	7. Lonely
	Brother				7. Higher	7. Not applicable		
	Grandmother							
	Grandfather							
	Daughter-in-law							

Son-in-law	(bachelors' or master's degree)	at other agricultural farms	pensioner
Grandson/granddaughter	8.Postgraduate	6. Employed in own agricultural farm	8. Refugee
Mother-in-law (husband's mother)	9. Not applicable	7. Other	9. None of above mentioned
Father-in-law (husband's father)			
Mother-in-law (wife's mother)			
Father-in-law (wife's father)			
other			

1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

**A. HOUSING CONDITIONS**

**A1. What kind of a house does your family live in?**

<b>Housing conditions</b>	
1. In a cottage/ rural house	
2. Other (please specify) _____	

**A2. What is your house made from?**

1. Wood	
2. Clay	

3. Cement	
4. Other (please specify)_____	

**A3. Please indicate whether it is own or rented**

Owned

Rented

Owned by friends/relatives

Squatter/informal settlement

Other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_ -

**A4.What conveniences are there in your house, and what's their condition?**

Convenience	Functions	Functions with interruptions	Doesn't function	Doesn't exist
1. Grid electricity				
2. Solar energy (local supply)				
3. Mobile phone				
4. Private toilet				
5. Other_____				

A5. Please indicate the energy source used for lighting, cooking, heating. (Tick √ the source and provide the estimated monthly costs)

	Lighting		Cooking	
	Tick √	Estimated monthly cost (Rw Franc)	Tick √	Estimated monthly cost (Rw Franc)
Electricity				
Gas				
Wood				
Candle				
Charcoal				
Battery				



Solar energy				
Petrol				

**A6. Overall, how would you evaluate your housing conditions?**

1. Very good
2. Good
3. Satisfactory
4. Bad
5. Very bad
6. Don't know/No answer

**A7. Which infrastructure do you have in your cell?**

Convenience	Functions	Functions with interruptions	Doesn't function	Doesn't exist
1. Water supply				
2. Public toilet				
3. Market				
4. Road				
5. Other _____				

**A8. Which public services do you have in your cell?**

	Name	Time spent to get there (walking)		
		Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to 1 hour	More than 1 hour
1. Church/ Mosque				
2. Primary school				
3. Secondary school				
4. Clinic/health centre				
5. Area of cultural significance				

6. Other, please specify				
--------------------------	--	--	--	--

A.9 what is your main source of water?

Source	Tick one
1. Well	
2. Spring	
3. Piped supply	
4. Public water point	
5. River	
6. Rainwater	
7. Buy water	
8. Other (please specify)_____	

A10. How many of each type of livestock does your family own?

Type	Number
Cattle	
Sheep	
Goats	
Chickens	
Ducks	
Other (please specify)	

**B. EDUCATION**

**B1. Did any of your household members attend an educational institution (kindergarten, primary school, secondary, higher educational institution, technical school, etc.) during the past 12 months?**

Yes                      2. No (Pass on to C1)

<b>B2. How many members of your HH attend the following kind of an institution do they attend? /Up to 6 members/</b>	<b>No one</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Kindergarten	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Primary school	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Secondary school	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Higher educational institution	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Technical school	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Other (please specify)_____	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

**C. HEALTH and HEALTH CARE**

**C1.** Did any members of your household suffer from the following disease/ maladies in the past six months (Yes/N0).If yes please tell us how many of the household members were affected by each?

<b>Disease/ Malady</b>	<b>Number of household members affected</b>
TB	
Malaria	
Skin Rash	
Diarrhea	
Bilharzia	
Respiratory infection	
Gastroenteritis	
Others (specify).....	

**C2.** Was there any case during the past 12 months when you or any of your household members medical help but didn't get it?

Yes

No (**Pass on to C3**)

**C3.**If yes, what were the reasons for not getting medical help? (INTERVIEWER: Please circle not more than two).

High official payment rates for treatment.

High non-official payment rates for treatment.

Distrust towards medical services.

Distance

No health insurance

Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Don't know

**D. NUTRITION**

D1. How often does your family eat per day?

Once	
Twice	
Three times	

D2. How often does your family eat

	Per year	Per month	Per week	Per day
Meat				
Fruit/vegetables				
Dairy				
Eggs				

D3. Do you feel the amount your family has to eat is...

More than enough	
Enough	
Sometimes not enough	
Frequently not enough	

**E. OCCUPATION AND OTHER INCOME SOURCES OF HOUSEHOLDS**

**E1. Which are the main sources of income of your family? Tick the answer from the list provided.**

/INTERVIEWER: provide Card D1 accepting maximum three answers based on ranking/

Permanent waged employment

Short term employment

Income from own business

Income from rent

Self employment income (not including farming)

Income from agriculture

Remittances from family members, relatives living/working abroad

Income from offspring living in Rwanda

Support from other relatives living in Rwanda

Pensions/allowances

Income from sale of items of private property

Money Borrowing

Other(Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

1	
2	
3	

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS SURVEY!**

## **Appendix 2: Photographs of Public Consultation**











### **Appendix 3: Public Consultation Attendance lists**

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / GATUNDA Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
01	IRAGUMA Aimas	NYANGARA	FR10	0783058532	UMUREZI	
02	KAYIBANDA Epiphane	"	FR10	0783516187	UMUHINZI	
03	BUTAGIRO Gratiien	"	FR10	078307 -	UMUHINZI	
04	NSABIMANA Francois	"	FR10	0783837826	"	
05	NYIRANEZA Claudine	"	FR10	0783266044	"	
06	BUTARE Augustin	"	FR10	0783820917	"	
07	KANYARUZINI Celestin	"	FR10	0782663636	Enseignant	
08	MUGWENBELI Siphonsine	"	FR10	0783136593	Enseignante	
09	MUSA MUBENGE	"	FR10	0789664288	UMUHINZI	
10	MUHAWENIMANA Herens	"	FR10	0782923536	UMUHINZI	
11	NYIRABUHINJA Pelagie	"	FR10	078307 -	UMUHINZI	
12	MUGASU Francois	"	FR10	<del>078307</del> 07846842	"	
13	NTEZIMANA Prosper	"	FR10	0783655499	"	
14	CANGENYENKA Jonathan	"	FR10	0788660127	"	
15	MUGABE Jean Baptiste	"	FR10	0782094228	"	

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGAYAKE / GATUNDA Date: 16.07.2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	NYIRASANGWA Alphonse	NYANGARA	FR10	0786997263	Cultivator	
2	HAGENIYAMA Albert	NYANGARA	FR10	0786164887	Cultivator	
3	KYUBAHIRO Eric	NYANGARA	FR10		Student	
4	KYUMUKIRE Joseph	NYANGARA	FR10	078263255	Cultivator	
5	SIBOMERA Athanase	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Student	
6	NSABIMANA J. Claude	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Student	
7	MUCUNGUZI Remy	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Student	
8	KUMBUKA Gerard	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Student	
9	NYAMUREMYE Juvenal	NYANGARA	FR10	0784038770	Cultivator	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / GATUNDA Date: 27/8/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	MURWANZI Isaac	NYANGARA	FR10	0788572968	Head teacher	
2	MUTAMANA Simon	NYANGARA	FR10	0788617686	Cultivateur	
3	BABUTUNGA Vincent	NYANGARA	FR12	0786539109	Cultivateur	
4	HATEGEKIMANA Sylvère	NYANGARA	FR12	0788647877	Cultivateur	
5	INGABIRE Toussaint	NYANGARA	FR12	0784300647	Sec of cell	
6	BISANGWA Venuste	NYANGARA	FR12	0788761425	Head teacher	
7	NKIRIKYHE Emmanuel	NYANGARA	FR12	0787888132	ETS of cell	
8	MUKAMUKIZA Thérèse	NYANGARA	FR12	-	Cultivateur	
9	TUNWIRWE Christine	NYANGARA	FR12	0789465547	Cultivateur	
10	BYARAKABITE Idéphone	NYANGARA	FR12	0785245229	Cultivateur	
11	NUSIMBUKWA Louis	NYANGARA	FR12	-	Cultivateur	
12	HAKUBWETE Emmanuel	NYANGARA	FR12	0787886942	Sec.	
13	KAREGEYA Evariste	NYANGARA	FR12	-	Cultivateur	
14	NYARABARANE Susane	NYANGARA	FR12	-	Cultivateur	
15	HAMUKARE Bonohu	NYANGARA	FR12	0785028322	Cultivateur	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / GATUNDA Date: 29/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
01	MUGABO Jonathan	NYANGARA	FR10	078632226	UMUHINZI	
02	CYOMUGISHA Louise	"	FR10	0787537854	"	
03	KUHIGIRA Fred	"	FR10	0787537753	"	
04	BAGOMA Jean Basile	"	FR10	0787219981	"	
05	KYUMUGABE Jean Pierre	"	FR10	0782290314	"	
06	MEENGIYUNYA Leonard	"	FR10	0783182110	Indignant	
07	KUBWIMANA Christine	"	FR10	0786790105	UMUHINZI	
08	MBAGISIMANA Jean Basile	"	FR10	0783268180	"	
09	Kamangi FRSA	"	FR10	0787509960	Ateso Community	
10	NYIRANGERASEZE Josephus	"	FR10	-	UMUHINZI	
11	TWAGIRAYEZU Germain	"	FR10	0784059368	"	
12	BIZIMANA Francois	"	FR10	-	"	
13	MUNGUYIKO Josephus	"	FR10	-	"	
14	KAMUGISHA Elcade	"	FR10	-	"	
15	MUSABYIMANA Jativa	"	FR10	-	"	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYANGARA / GAFUNGA Date: 17/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1.	FIZIASA ZIANA yvonne	NYANGARA	FR10	0783108170	Teacher	
2.	KAMUKAMBA Evariste	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
3.	KAMUKAMBA Sylvie	NYANGARA	FR10	0784289107	Cultivateur	
4.	MUBIMPA Jean	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
5.	SEBUNYIRA Daniel	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
6.	HABUGIMANA S Baptiste	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
7.	MAROMBA Félicie	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
8.	KUTAGIRENZA Sylvie	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
9.	KAMUKAMBA Benoît	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
10.	KAMUKAMBA Yvonne	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
11.	NIKUKUKUZE Focas	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
12.	MUKAMUKAMBA Sylvina	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
13.	MUKAMUKAMBA Denise	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
14.	UMUTEZI Geannette	NYANGARA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	
15.	INGABIRE Pierre	KAGINA	FR10	-	Cultivateur	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / GATUNDA Date: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	MUKAMURENEZI Valentine	NYANGARA	FR10	0783033887	Farmer	
2	MUSHUNGA ZMV	NYANGARA	FR10	0782457147	Teacher	
3	MWIZERWA WILLIAM	NYANGARA	FR10	0781857228	Teacher	
4	MUBAHUNGA Emmanuel	NYANGARA	FR10	07 —	Farmer	
5	MENGIUMUREMYI bidas	NYANGARA	FR10	0782993816	Melanin	
6	MUBAYEZU Jean banyuzwa	NYANGARA	FR10	0784967787	Farmer	
7	MURUKURAMA blyane	NYANGARA	FR10	07866211061	Melanin	
8	MUKAGATARE Esperance	"	FR10	0788898537	Farmer	
9	UWIMANA Deble	"	FR10	0723240883	Farmer	
10	NTIRENGANYA Hamidou	"	FR10	0781937107	Farmer	
11	URAMUSHANA Mariam	"	FR10	07 —	Farmer	
12	MENGIYUMURU J. S. Amam	"	FR10	0727024431	Trader	
13	MWIREKA Charlotte	"	FR10	07 —	Farmer	
14	UWIRAGIYE Florence	"	FR10	0782154643	Student	
15	MUKURUBWA Anitha	"	FR10	0722481670	Student	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare / GATUNDA Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	Munyerege Joseph	Nyangare	FR10	0786829828	Umuhizi	
2	Gatera Gerde	Nyangare	FR10	0783058374	Umuhizi	
3	Ndayambizi ENCK	Nyangare	FR10	0783152784	Umuhizi	
4	Bizimana FranC	Mukamba	FR10	078 -	Umuhizi	
5	Iwabizi frudence	Nyangare	FR10	-	Umuhizi	
6	NZIKOMANA ISAAC	10	FR10	0785661604	Umuhizi	
7	Ntengyirwa Prigye	Nyangare	FR10	0784310196	Umuhizi	
8	Mukamukunda Simon	Nyangare	FR10	-	Umuhizi	
9	Bashakira S-B	Nyangare	FR10	0784622265	Umuhizi	
10	Bari Kamwe Evanski	Nyangare	FR10	0788892534	Umuhizi	
11	Munyagitarama frusac	Nyangare	FR10	0788192538	Umuhizi	
12	B. Habekurame R	Nyangare	FR10	0788650760	Umuhizi	
13	Munabandi Elias	Nyangare	FR10	-	Umuhizi	
14	Mbarushimana S clark	Nyangare	FR10	-	Umuhizi	
15	Nyigye Roland	Nyangare	FR10	0786961781	Umuhizi	



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare / GATUNDA Date: 27/8/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
31	Hakizimana J.B	Nyagatare	FR10	078628098	Umuhungu	
32	Musaka Bernice	Nyagatare	FR10	0783344579	Umuhungu	
33	Habushuti Gite	Nyagatare	FR10	078323627	Umuhungu	
34	Murindakari Kanyosi	Nyagatare	FR10	-	Umuhungu	
35	Hakimans fencia	Nyagatare	FR10	0788896467	Umuhungu	
36	Bizumayo Willem	Nyagatare	FR10	0783015799	Umuhungu	
37	Mubazikore Gerde	Nyagatare	FR10	0781136190	Umuhungu	
38	mbonenire Abel	Nyagatare	FR10	078-	Umuhungu	
39	Bzumurenji J.M	Nyagatare	FR10	0781511792	Umuhungu	
40	Ndabayansya Jellen	Nyagatare	FR10	0784362305	Umuhungu	
41	Nzabonimpa Jehanan	Nyagatare	FR10		Umuhungu	
42	Nyagayane Jafek	Nyagatare	FR10	0781118284	Umuhungu	
43	Mutebazi fosten	Nyagatare	FR10	-	Umuhungu	
44	Nshutuyabeta patric	Nyagatare	FR10	-	Umuhungu	
45	Hakimans Alexander	Nyagatare	FR10	0789354525	Umuhungu	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYABARUNDA/MURURI Sector Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
	HABIMANA Ldephonse	Kijogo	FR1	0788823409	HINZI	
	HABYIRIMANA Emanuel	Kijogo	FR1	0784588671	HINZI	
	BAHIZI Elyaso	Kijogo	FR1	0789558162	HINZI	
	MAMISHIMWE Adwugo	NTOMA	FR5	0782732183	HINZI	
	HATEGEKIMANA Felesien	NTOMA	FR5	0	HINZI	
	REKAYAZO Felesien	Kijogo	FR1	0786828283	HINZI	
	NSANZIMANA Elic	Kijogo	FR1	0784273299	HINZI	
	NZABANDORA ISAI	Kijogo	FR1	0784619384	HINZI	
	HABAGWAHWA AMUZA	Kijogo	FR1	0782822488	HINZI	
	BUSABE JOHN	NTOMA	FR5	078496489	HINZI	
	MANKWENA JOHN	NTOMA	FR5	0783568651	HINZI	
	NIJONSENGA Samuel	NTOMA	FR5	0	HINZI	
	MANGARJE Pascal	NTOMA	FR5	0785117656	HINZI	
	BUKERATABARO Amelie	NTOMA	FR5	0782911234	HINZI	
	NYANDWI Louis	NTOMA	FR5	0784887527	HINZI	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: DYASATARE/MUSHERU Date: 27/09/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	Mdayambaje Jean Baptiste	Kijogo	FR1	083232044	Mushinz	
2	HAMAMENSHI Thacko	Kijogo	FR1	083906702	Mushinz	
3	Kabimera Jean Claude	Kijogo	FR1	084944380	Mushinz	
4	SINZAKIRIRA Tustin	Kijogo	FR1	084335799	Mushinz	
5	HAMAMENSHI Celestin	Kijogo	FR1	084955770	Mushinz	
6	MUSABIMANA Celestin	Kijogo	FR1	0781952664	Mushinz	
7	HAMAZAKARE François	Kijogo	FR1	-	Mushinz	
8	HAMAMANA Donati	Kijogo	FR1	0819597331	Mushinz	
9	Kabiyambere Jean Baptiste	Kijogo	FR1	069472438	Mushinz	
10	Nandimuhari Isai	Kijogo	FR1	082080691	Mushinz	
11	MUSABIMANA Elidiphona	Kijogo	FR1	085201361	Mushinz	
12	Kabimana Joseph	Kijogo	FR1	089491495	Mushinz	
13	Mukumukunda J. Nwanzane	Kijogo	FR1	-	Mushinz	
14	Bizimana Anastas	Kijogo	FR1	082056215	Mushinz	
15	Ndayisaba Elarte	Kijogo	FR1	083555539	Mushinz	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Kyagatare / MURURI sector Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
31	SABITI Jean Baptiste	Ntoma	FR5	078	Umuhinzi	
32	MUNYANERA Cyprien	Ntoma	FR5	0781136600	" "	
33	KUSIMA Celestin	Ntoma	FR5	0782922284	" "	
34	SAMVURA Simion	" "	FR5		" "	
35	MUNYENIWARI Vicent	" "	FR5	0787599125	" "	
36	NZABANITA Theogene	" "	FR5		" "	
37	NSEKARIZE Celestin	" "	FR5		" "	
38	NGIRIBAKUNZI Theogene	" "	FR5		" "	
39	NYONSABA J Paul	" "	FR5	0781282124	" "	
40	NIAWIREMA Gerard	" "	FR5		" "	
41	HARERIMANA Adidas	" "	FR5		" "	
42	DUSABE John	" "	FR5	0787496439	" "	
43	KWIYANGABA Claloti	" "	FR5		" "	
44	NGAYABOSTYA Jean	" "	FR5	0787508196	" "	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare (MULHERI sub) Date: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
16	HAKUZIYARIMYE EZEKIEL	Nioma	FR5	0783516878	Umufundi	
17	HAKUZIMANA J. BOSCO	Nioma	FR5	0786532510	Umukinzi	
18	NDARAMENYE J. delapair	" "	FR5	078	" "	
19	AKIMANA J. D'amour	" "	FR5	0784232894	" "	
20	HABUMUGISHA Felicien	" "	FR5		" "	
21	IGENUKWAYO J. BOSCO	" "	FR5	0783664595	" "	
22	RWANIKA Sylvester	" "	FR5		" "	
23	NTAKIYIMARA Leonard	" "	FR5		" "	
24	AVINKAMINE Madalina	" "	FR5		" "	
25	MUNYANEZA J. delapair	" "	FR5	0783525234	" "	
26	NDAHAYO REVIS	" "	FR5	0783650417	" "	
27	NZARORA Jackson	" "	FR5	0784840307	" "	
28	MUNYAZESA Théogene	" "	FR5		" "	
29	USHIMIYIMARA Zekalie	" "	FR5		" "	
30	MUNYENKWAYO J. Damascène	" "	FR5	0782344925	" "	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare/MUSABURI Sector Date: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	BIMENYUSHAISE Martin	Ntoma	FR5	0788037038	Umukenzi	
2	NDAYISABA Fabien	Ntoma	FR5	0788827399	" "	
3	KURAMUSENGE Theoneste	Ntoma	FR5	0784384048	" "	
4	NKARARWINSI Celestin	Ntoma	FR5	0783400047	" "	
5	NTAZIYAREMYE Theoneste	Ntoma	FR5	0785295685	" "	
6	NIZYUMURÉMYI Cyprien	Ntoma	FR5	0782412474	" "	
7	MBONANKIRA J. Bosco	KITISO	FR5	0788205598	" "	
8	HABINERA Eliezer	Ntoma	FR5	0787508389	" "	
9	MPORANYABAHIZI Gerard	Ntoma	FR5	0785448417	" "	
10	SATREI Silas	Ntoma	FR5	0787826942	" "	
11	BAZIRAMWABO Fidel	Ntoma	FR5		" "	
12	NSANZUMUHIRE JMY	Ntoma	FR5	0789003955	" "	
13	HASHAKIMANA Frodoard	Ntoma	FR5	0783425382	" "	
14	MPAGAZÈHE Emmanuel	Ntoma	FR5		" "	
15	NSANZIMANA Syliaak	Ntoma	FR5		" "	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE/MUSHERU Sector: ... Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
	MAMUKIRA CYIRIKEN	NTOMA	FR5	0782665408	HINZI	
	MAYIZENTE BEYIA	NTOMA	FR5	.	HINZI	
	TUYISHIRIYE JAKOBUS	NTOMA	FR5	0786235233	HINZI	
	MAMUKIRA JAKOBUS	NTOMA	FR5	0787347848	HINZI	
	MUZIZIYIMBA SPAMURU	NTOMA	FR5	0783397367	HINZI	
	SEBAGORWA ERAMWIZA	NTOMA	FR5	.	HINZI	
	CYITEGENSE INOZA	NTOMA	FR5	0786577704	HINZI	
	BEASHIMBO EGUSIYE	NTOMA	FR5	0785254259	HINZI	
	MUZIZIYIMBA JAKOBUS	NTOMA	FR5	0784286346	HINZI	
	HABIMANA BEZIKI	NTOMA	FR5	.	HINZI	
	AGINKARIYE MADARIMO	NTOMA	FR5	.	HINZI	
	HAKEMANA VOSENTI	NTOMA	FR5	.	HINZI	
	MUZIZIYIMBA FERESYANI	NTOMA	FR5	0783032037	HINZI	
	HABUMUKENYE ERIYA	NTOMA	FR5	0786880980	HINZI	
	SIWOROZA DANYIKI	NTOMA	FR5	078194611	HINZI	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE (NCHAMI) GICOM Date: 27/8/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	TUMBAZURANA FOLUJE	NTOMA	FR5	0786465537	HARI	
2	MUBAZAMENERO SEWUYA	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
3	TEGAYEMBI EMANUELI MARTINI	NTOMA	FR5	0783015773	"	
4	MWISENEZA PASTORATI	NTOMA	FR5	0786535683	"	
5	HABEMURAMA DOMINYANI	NTOMA	FR5	0783335509	"	
6	MUKAHARA PISERI	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
7	NSENGISUMUZA LAMURU	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
8	HABARURAMA PISERI	NTOMA	FR5	07838573260	"	
9	HABEMURAMA BAVIHI	NTOMA	FR5	0736103482	"	
10	HAFASHAMANA NOSENTI	NTOMA	FR5	0786656395	"	
11	MWAGUMANA KEBUDE	NTOMA	FR5	0783616084	"	
12	AKISHAKIYE RWOMUKI	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
13	MUSHAMIRAMA BOSI KO	NTOMA	FR5	0782323311	"	
14	NSEKARUJE JOZEFU	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
15	KANYAMUGO EZEKERI	NTOMA	FR5	0786664887	"	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: KINGATARE / MUSHARI Sector: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
01	MUNYAYEZI OMARI	NTOMA	FR5	0783496352	TEKENSIK	
02	SPINZUKAYO KASIANI	NTOMA	FR5	0786656341	HINZI	
03	KWANGANO PIERRE	NTOMA	FR5	0788574335	TEKENIENI	
04	HARERIMANA ZENO	NTOMA	FR5	0787573664	HINZI	
05	MUNYARUKO MARCO	NTOMA	FR5	0787553847	HINZI	
06	BAMAHATE FAUSTIN	NTOMA	FR5	0786470827	HINZI	
07	MUSABYIMANA Celestin	NTOMA	FR5	078792945	HINZI	
08	ISABIMANA J. Bonape	NTOMA	FR5	078	HINZI	
09	CYIZA EVARISTE	NTOMA	FR5	078	HINZI	
10	KALUBWENGE Alfredi	NTOMA	FR5	0783577399	HINZI	
11	NYIRAMA SYAMBERE ALPH	NTOMA	FR5	0787793327	HINZI	
12	NIYIMURIZA EVARISTE	NTOMA	FR5		HINZI	
13	MUNYABUTORO Sylvestre	NTOMA	FR6	0789247274	HINZI	
14	MUNYABUTORO J. BONAPE	NTOMA	FR5		HINZI	
15	MUNYABUTORO BONAPE	NTOMA	FR5	0787604911	HINZI	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE/MUHEZI Sector: SECOR Date: 27/8/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	BIZAMUNGU SHALIRI	NTOMA	FR5	0783381044	HNZI	
2	BARENGABO BANSERI	NTOMA	FR5	0727431008	HNZI	
3	Harimana Jean Bosco	NTOMA	FR5	0785684332	HNZI	
4	NYIRABONAZA JOSEFU	NTOMA	FR5	-	NU	
5	MUKANOHETA VIORETTA	NTOMA	FR5	-	NU	
6	MUYESEHE NOSENTI	NTOMA	FR5	07834882131	NU	
7	NYEZIMANA REGISI	NTOMA	FR5	078	NU	
8	UWINEZA JOSEPHANI	NTOMA	FR5	-	NU	
9	KUJANGANYA SHARIBATI	NTOMA	FR5	-	NU	
10	MAMBAKIZA KALIBE	NTOMA	FR5	078846331	NU	
11	IBAHIBEZEZE FORTUNÉ	NTOMA	FR5	0780223220	NU	
12	HTIMANA MUYAZANI	NTOMA	FR5	07368706603	NU	
13	SEBURIANA BAHASENI	NTOMA	FR5	0788950621	NU	
14	BAKOLIMANA SEBESTINI	NTOMA	FR5	0785117723	NU	
15	KURUKUSENGE MOSENTI	NTOMA	FR5	0785654327	NU	



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYA GATZICU/MURURI Sector: ..... Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	BIKENIMANI JOROME	KIJOJO	FRL	0784543202	URUHINZI	
2	UWATINEZA-KOVEDIYA	NTOMA	FRL	0788980627	URUHINZI	
3	TWIZEJIMANA DIYOJENI	NTOMA	FRL	0784884804	URUHINZI	
4	SEMINEON, FUGANDI	KIJOJO	FRL	0783878814	URUHINZI	
5	NDI TURENDE JABOSIKO	KIJOJO	FRL	0789702453	URUHINZI	
6	UWIRINDYIMANA VESTINA	NTOMA	FRL	0786959295	URUHINZI	
7	NYIRAMA CAMBO EMARIEE	NTOMA	FRL	-	URUHINZI	
8	TWIZERIMANA VESTINA	NTOMA	FRL	0782332556	URUHINZI	
9	HACENIMANA ANATARIYA	NTOMA	FRL	0783379396	URUHINZI	
10	ICYORATEZE SUZARA	NTOMA	FRL	0745796540	URUHINZI	
11	NYRANDEYIMBAJE THARAZA	NTOMA	FRL	0784005596	URUHINZI	
12	BAGURUBWA JANDODIYE	NTOMA	FRL	0788972467	URUHINZI	
13	YABARACIYE ZAFUA	NTOMA	FRL	0783399809	URUHINZI	
14	MUTA CANIRA KARISI	NTOMA	FRL	-	URUHINZI	
15	NTECEREJIMANA ZENA	NTOMA	FRL	-	URUHINZI	
16	Segataroma Viame	KIJOJO	FRL	078	URUHINZI	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / UGWERU Sector Date: 27/8/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	MUTESIMANA Jean Pierre	NTOMA	FR5	0782922223 0783775520	HIMZI	
2	TUKUBWIMANA FOSTE	NTOMA	FR5	0787874787	"	
3	GASHYERUKA VISENTI	NTOMA	FR5	0786677735	KIMYIZI	
4	MUNYABARUKA FOSTE	NTOMA	FR5	0787323223	"	
5	MASHIZÉ JEROME	NTOMA	FR5	0785586372	"	
6	KAZIMBATSI SELESITINI	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
7	SASIMBEGE Amukuni	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
8	NTIKAS-GIRA SELESITINI	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
9	HAJYABANA EUGENIESTE	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
10	KAZIMBARA SASIAGI	NTOMA	FR5	0786256534	"	
11	HABARUKEMA J Claude	NTOMA	FR5	0782559859	"	
12	MWIZETSI AUFONSI	NTOMA	FR5	0783749348	"	
13	BIZIMUNGU ERIKIFONSI	NTOMA	FR5	0785352075	"	
14	HAKUMANA PASIKARI	NTOMA	FR5	-	"	
15	HAKUMANA J BOSKO	NTOMA	FR5	0782881148	"	

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE/KARUKA Sector: JEOR Date: 28/09/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
16	BIKINGI Faustine	gikunda rwana	R27	" "	" "	[Signature]
17	KAREKEZI Lucanyirako	" "	R27	" "	" "	[Signature]
18	NIZEYIMUREMYI Faustine	gikunda rwana	R27	" "	UYUKAMA	[Signature]
19	INEZA Veronika	gikunda rwana	R27	079809034	" "	[Signature]
20	MUKAMBANZI NEZA Daticia	gikunda rwana	R27	" "	" "	[Signature]
21	MUKAKABAND Alphonsine	BUSHARA	R27	0724388656	" "	[Signature]
22	NYIRAMPARUSHIMANA Bernadette	BUSHARA	R27		" "	[Signature]
23	AYINKAMUYE Foloria	BUSHARA	R27		UMUHURI	[Signature]
24	UMIMANA HIRARIYA	BUSHARA	R27	<del>0724388656</del>		[Signature]
25	MUGISHA SIRAJYE	BUSHARA	R27	0782240100		[Signature]



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / KARAMA Sector: KARAMA Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
16	UKORIKITUMUKIZA Josephine	Gikongoma	FR7	0723561152	Ushinzwe umutekano	
17	HABUMUREMYI Posteur	"	FR7	0788470478	ubwubona gukora	
18	IMITIBINKI Alexandre	Gikongoma	FR7	0788378863	Umuhungu	
19	BUSINSE Verline	"	FR7	-	Umuhungu	
20	MUPEKIZI Theodore	Gikongoma	FR7	-	Umuhungu	
21	MUHAMBA Simon	"	FR7	0788749633	Umuhungu	
22	MUNYAKAZI Sylvester	"	FR7	-	Umuhungu	
23	STANTONNE Stephane	Gikongoma	FR7	0788333181	Umuhungu	
24	AMIZIYAREMYE Eric	"	FR7	0788468453	Umuhungu	
25	SEKURANGA Joseph	"	FR7	0788335988	Umuhungu	
26	NYIRAMAYIZAREMYE Jeanne	Gikongoma	FR7	-	Umuhungu	
27	NYIRAMBAKIZIMANA Helene	"	FR7	-	Umuhungu	
28	AMSEKE Christine	"	FR7	0728408884	Umuhungu	
29	NYAMUSITABORA Genevieve	"	FR7	-	Umuhungu	
30	NIKAZI Angelique	Gikongoma	FR7	0782509639	Umuhungu	

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYABAGATSE KARUKA SECTOR Date: 27/10/2015

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1.	HABIMANA Jean	GICUMBAMWANA	FR7	-	HINZI	
2.	ABIMANA Martin	"	FR7	0787408199	"	
3.	HABIMANA Etienne	"	FR7	0788660233	"	
4.	MUTETERI Jeanne	"	FR7	0725156936	"	
5.	NYAWUKAMAZI Gustin	GICUMBAMWANA	FR7	-	"	
6.	HABIMANA Emmanuel	"	FR7	0783659273	"	
7.	KAZIMA G. Barnabé	"	FR7	-	HINZI	
8.	NYAWUKAZI Evariste	"	FR7	0785684230	HINZI	
9.	KWIYAMANA Eledébende	"	FR7	0783469989	HINZI	
10.	HABIMANA N. Ngejo	"	FR7	0783629550	"	
11.	NYAWUKAMAZI Gaetan	"	FR7	0783413961	"	
12.	TUGIRIMANA N. Bruce	"	FR7	0783288897	"	
13.	TWABIRWA Joseph	"	FR7	0788419862	"	
14.	HABIMANA Frédo	"	FR7	0788591944	"	
15.	NYAWUKAMAZI Eledébende	"	FR7	0785248116	"	

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / KAZAMA SECTOR Date: 22/07/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	MPAKANIZE Bonifac	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	0783038801	Umuhinzi	
2	WIZIMUNYI J. Damascène	G. Nyabamukira	PR7	0782664014	Umuhinzi	
3	NDAYAMBAJE VINCENT	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	0782826590	umuhinzi	
4	HABUMUGISHA Rosamunde	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	0785181093	Umuhinzi	
5	KARUHIRE Alphonse	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	0789564505	Umuhinzi	
6	MIRERE Estin	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	Umuhinzi	
7	NDONDEBA pacifique	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	umuhinzi	
8	NCOPYA Jean-Baptiste	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	umuhinzi	
9	MATEGELIMANA Alphonse	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	Umuhinzi	
10	MURINDIHOSE J. Damascène ?		PR7	-	Umuhinzi	?
11	COSSABU Fungence	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	Umuhinzi	
12	HATASHIMANA	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	0786954927	Umuhinzi	
13	SEBASTIAKA Etienne	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	Umuhinzi	
14	UGARIJO Alphonse	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	Umuhinzi	
15	NGENYAKO Jean	GIKUNDAWUSA	PR7	-	Umuhinzi	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / KARAHISIMU Date: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1.	MUKANDAYISENGA ANGELIQUE	GIKUNDAHURU	R7		UMUHINZI	
2.	MUKANDAYISENGA Françoise	GIKUNDAHURU	R7		"	
3.	MUKAMANA Beatrice	GIKUNDAHURU	R7		"	
4.	KARATESI M. Denise	GIKUNDAHURU	R7		UMUHINZI	
5.	MUKARIDIYA ANGELIQUE	- 11 -	R7		"	
6.	UWIMANA Emilienne	- 11 -	R7		"	
7.	IKYIZANZE Christine	- 11 -	R7		"	
8.	MURUMUNYANGA JIMPA	- 11 -	R7		UMUHINZI	
9.	ZAMBARAYE Altrad	- 11 -	R7		"	
10.	NYAMBERE ANGELIQUE	GIKUNDAHURU	R7		"	
11.	NTIRENGANYA Sid'Anou	- 11 -	R7		UMUHINZI	
12.	MURUYABARENGERUPIMU	- 11 -	R7	1783596678	"	
13.	UWIMHOREYE Stephanie	- 11 -	R7		UMUHINZI	
14.	MUHAYIMANA Thérèse	- 11 -	R7		"	
15.	NYAMBERE ANGELIQUE	- 11 -	R7		"	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYUNYU Z.P.E / KARUKA SECTOR Date: 17-8-2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	Ruhobanya J. M. U.	Gikundamira	FR7	0783260954	ubuhungu	[Signature]
2	Sakanya Pereniyane	Gikundamira	FR7	0785187448	ubuhungu	[Signature]
3	Vyabonimpa Adayizi	Gikundamira	FR7	0786555770	ubuhungu	[Signature]
4	Bagayambuzi J. Umwari	Gikundamira	FR7	0782543607	ubuhungu	[Signature]
5	Ugukunziza Samuho	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
6	Mubumaramutwa G. G. U.	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
7	Mugimana Pereniyane	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
8	Sibomana Amahoro	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
9	Ndabiyimana Amahoro	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
10	Mubumaramutwa J. G. U.	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
11	Vyambuzi Tabuzi K. U.	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
12	Ugukunziza Touyizi	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
13	Mubumaramutwa G. G. U.	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
14	Vyambuzi Tabuzi K. U.	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]
15	Mubumaramutwa G. G. U.	Gikundamira	FR7		ubuhungu	[Signature]

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / RWANDA SECTOR Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	BITAKARAMIRE Angeline	Gikumbanza	FR7	0789465788	MUZI	
2	NYIRAROMBA Claudine	Gikumbanza	FR7	" "	" "	
3	NIZEYIMANA Soline	" "	FR7	" "	UMUHANGU	
4	MUBIRI Evariste	" "	FR7	0789354537	" "	
5	HAFASHIMANA BOSCO	" "	FR7	0789581008	" "	
6	YANKURUJE Olive	" "	FR7	" "	" "	
7	BARAKAMFITIYehonahane	" "	FR7	" "	" "	
8	NIKURUZE chantal	" "	FR7	UMUHANGU	" "	
9	MUTUYIMANA TIROPHONIE	" "	FR7	" "	" "	
10	NGENDAHAYO Emmanuel	" "	FR7	0783268208	UMUHANGU	
11	RUSHIGA JIJU THEOBALDE	Gikumbanza	FR7	0783397855	" "	
12	MUZITABAKURU Alphonse	" "	FR7	" "	UMUHANGU	
13	MUSABYIMANA Olive	" "	FR7	" "	" "	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYUNYU / UBUMWEZI SECTOR Date: 27-8-2026

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
16	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
17	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
18	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
19	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
20	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7	0785038670	Ukubwira	[Signature]
21	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7	0782422677	Ukubwira	[Signature]
22	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
23	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
24	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
25	KAROLI UDEPHONZE	Gikundamira	FR7	0787719079	Ukubwira	[Signature]
26	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
27	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
28	Ukubwira Dyanze	Gikundamira	FR7		Ukubwira	[Signature]
29					Ukubwira	[Signature]
30						

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: MUGAGATI/ KADAMA SECTOR Date: 26/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
16	KABERA mandine	Gikundankwa	FR7	0785038637	chef umubizi	[Signature]
17	BANTEGEYE clémentine	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
18	NYAMUKA Eugénie	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
19	MUHUTUKUZI Bena	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
20	BANZIRWASE Rocoland	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
21	Nyoduranga Vratine	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
22	MURABYIMANA Vestin	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
23	Nyirabagwande Ailla	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
24	MURABYIMANA edith	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
25	KURACIYE Janelle	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
26	Nyirabagwande Gisela	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
27	MURABYIMANA gisela	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
28	MURABYIMANA claudine	Gikundankwa	FR7		umubizi	[Signature]
29						
30						

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / KARAMA Date: 29/8/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	NKELABIGWI pascal	gikumbamwari	FR7	0783088644	Hchiwama	
2	BIMENYIMANA Sidore	" " "	FR7	0785116072	POLISUP	
3	MUKANTABANA Angelique	" " "	FR7		CNF	
4	HABAMAHORO JB	" " "	FR7	0726678427	"	
5	MUPANGUHE Faustin	" " "	FR7	-	" "	
6	HITIMANA Aegis	" " "	FR7	0787475267	"	
7	BIZUMUNGU AP Jhonse	" " "	FR7	0783805806	POLISUP	
8	KARABARANGA gashye	" " "	FR7	0782506693		
9	NKUNYAKOZERA Anastasie	" " "	FR7	-		
10	BIZUBAGIRA stephanie	" " "	FR7	-	Umuhamya	
11	ZANINKA	" " "	FR7	0725693538	"	
12	MUKANGANGO jemete	" " "	FR7	-	"	
13	NYANGAWINDEMBERA	" " "	FR7	-	"	
14	BUSHIMIRIMUKA Jonathan	" " "	FR7		"	
15	KANTARAMA Ema Cille	" " "	FR7	" "	"	



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / KARUKA SECTOR Date: 27/08/2018

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
31	MUKARUMUKA Egrance	GUKUMAMURU	FR7	-	HINZI	
32	UWIZEMARIZA Beatrice	"	FR7	-	HINZI	
33	IYAMUREMWE N. Daman	"	FR7	0725125767	HINZI	
34	HATEGEKIRIYAMA Gaspard	"	FR7	0728761396 072922663	"	
35	HAKIZIMANA Claude	"	FR7	0788408884	"	
36	MUSABUKA Anastase	"	FR7	0728476552	"	
37	HAKIZIMANA Emmanuel	"	FR7	0728132171	"	
38	NYENGIYAMA Faustine	"	FR7	0786531400	"	
39	BITOYIKI Charles	GUKUMAMURU	FR7	-	"	
40	MUKUNDAPIE Costance	GUKUMAMURU	FR7	0783616388	"	
41	MUNYENSAUGASAYI Di	BUSHARA	FR7	0788664013	"	
42	KAMANA KOROGE	BUSHARA	FR7		"	
43	TUKURIMBE RAJYABU	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHINZI	
44	MURIKWABENSKI ASUMA	BUSHARA	FR7	0783683867	"	
45	MATACOBATAGIRA DIVINA	BUSHARA	FR7		"	

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: KVAGATARE / KARAHU SECTOR Date: 27/02/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
16	TURYASHAKURA Jeanine	GIKUNDAWURU	FR7	-	UMUHINZI	
17	NTANGARA	GIKUNDAWURU	FR7	-	UMUHINZI	
18	HAKIZI MAMA Ap Eugène	GIKUNDAWURU	FR7	-	UMUHINZI	
19	KARIMUNDA Etienne	GIKUNDAWURU	FR7	-	UMUHINZI	
20	SEBATHIAZE Félicien	GIKUNDAWURU	FR7	078405986	UMUHINZI	
21	SIZABA NIYO MURAYE	GIKUNDAWURU	FR7	-	UMUHINZI	
22	UWAMBIZYA Félicien	GIKUNDAWURU	FR7	0782922644	UMUHINZI	
23	HABUMUREMYI SIBATISITA	BUSHARA	FR7	0786967544	UMUHINZI	
24	NSAKURU MURIRE STANISLASE	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHINZI	
25	KAHIMBA Jean	BUSHARA	FR7	0789970969	UMUHINZI	
26	BUSHABURANA S. BO	BUSHARA	FR7	0787548603	UMUHINZI	
27	HANIRABO DIYANE	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHINZI	
28	UNAMAYIRO JAKERINA	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHINZI	
29	KARUGIZI PRIMITIUA	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHINZI	
30	UYIRANDIKU MURIMBERE	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHINZI	



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 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare / KARUMU BODR Date: 27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
16	Uwirama Theoneste	Gikundamuna	FR7	0783038284	Umuhirizi	
17	Ugabakwaho Natigani	Gikundamuna	FR7	-	Umuhirizi	
18	Ndegimana Leonard	Gikundamuna	FR7	0786062882	Umuhirizi	
19	MURABAZWA Jelemben	BUSHARA	FR7	078	Umuhirizi	
20	MURAKOMBAZE Vincent	Bushara	FR7		" "	
21	KARIMUNDA Theoneste	Bushara	FR7	0789777132	Umuhirizi	
22	RUTIMANA ABU	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHIRIZI	
23	MURIMANA Emmanuel	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHIRIZI	
24	MURIMANA J.B.	BUSHARA	FR7		UMUHIRIZI	
25	MURIMANA USABE ZAKARIYA	BUSHARA	FR7	-	UMUHIRIZI	
26	MURIMANA Eugene	KURUMBO	FR7	0722056338	UMUHIRIZI	
27	MURIMANA KRISTINA	BUSHARA	FR7	0727216188	UMUHIRIZI	
28	MURIMANA THODEA	BUSHARA	FR7	-	UMUHIRIZI	
29	MURIMANA SHIRANI	BUSHARA	FR7	0789737891	UMUHIRIZI	
30	MURIMANA OTENI	KUYOZI	FR7	-	UMUHIRIZI	

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Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / KARAHYA SECTOR Date: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1.	Mukeshimana J. Baptiste	Gikundamvura	FR7	0783038735	Chef w'umushyamba	[Signature]
2.	Ndabarumye Sideri	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
3.	Habakurama Vincent	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
4.	Hababajunde Oreston	Gikundamvura	FR7	078443272	umuhungu	[Signature]
5.	Nzarakiyintwari Evariste	Gikundamvura	FR7	0785798553	umuhungu	[Signature]
6.	Nzaramubaho Frederico	Gikundamvura	FR7	0782489383	umuhungu	[Signature]
7.	Duwengimana Emmanuel	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
8.	Tindimutuma Ana Staziya	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
9.	Bizimungu Evariste	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
10.	Kwabalije Ogustin	Gikundamvura	FR7	0784886945	umuhungu	[Signature]
11.	Nyirambazurumana Jander	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
12.	Murabyimana Theresiya	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
13.	Zigirintwari J. Pierre	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]
14.	Kanyabigande Feustin	Gikundamvura	FR7	0785920166	umuhungu	[Signature]
15.	Murabyimana Demetisa	Gikundamvura	FR7	—	umuhungu	[Signature]

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Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYABATARE / KARIMA (PCD) Date: 26/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	MATEGEKI MONA Cyrille	Gikundawana	FR7	0783650004	Umushyamba	[Signature]
2	KOMBERA Makuru	Gikundawana	FR7	0783413965	Umushyamba	[Signature]
3	URAYEMERA J. Amwaseho	Gikundawana	FR7	0782148205	Umushyamba	[Signature]
4	SEZIREBA Joseph	Gikundawana	FR7	0783140337	Umushyamba	[Signature]
5	NDORIMANA J. Claud	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
6	UBURIMANA J. Clabwari	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
7	URUKIMANA Mami	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
8	NDAGIJIMANA Desideré	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
9	NGEZAHOGUHORA Etienne	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
10	BITIMANA Anuphose	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
11	DUKUZUMUREMYI wesswagas	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
12	HABANABAKIZE	Gikundawana	FR7	0786364488	Umushyamba	[Signature]
13	NAGEMIMANA	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
14	SABUMANA Gaudenc	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]
15	MUYI MANGENDALIMANA Gustave	Gikundawana	FR7		Umushyamba	[Signature]

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL RESOURCES / RWANDA FEEDER ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
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District: NYAGA TARE / SARARA SECTOR Date: 21/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1.	NDAGIMANA Theoneste	BUSHARA	FRB	0782922725	UMUHINZI	
2.	BAZIZANIGA Ousephore	BUSHARA	FRB	078201116	UMUHINZI	
3.	RUTAHWINZI J-BOSCO	BUSHARA	FRB	0783351609	UMUHINZI	
4.	MANIKAGUHA	BUSHARA	FRB	0789754590	UMUHINZI	
5.	NYAMUZIGA J-BOSCO	BUSHARA	FRB		HINZI	
6.	NIYIRAGIRA Elias	BUSHARA	FRB		HINZI	
7.	KAMARI Jean-Bosco	BUSHARA	FRB	0723053208	UMUHINZI	
8.	Mbumba Fulgence	BUSHARA	FRB		UMUHINZI	
9.	MABIMANA Jambani	DUSANGANO	FRB		UMUHINZI	
10.	BITEGATSAMA MAMA BERIA	BUSHARA	FRB	0786954800	ISANGANO	
11.	UMAMARUYA MICHEM	BUSHARA	FRB	0728207859	UMUHINZI	
12.	BIZAMUNYAKA J-BOSCO	BUSHARA	FRB	-	UMUHINZI	
13.	MUGABO Jambani	BUSHARA	FRB	-	UMUHINZI	
14.	BITWAZIKI Etienne	BUSHARA	FRB	0788804110	UMUHINZI	
15.	Habyarimana Fabien	Bushara	FRB	078516411	UMUHINZI	

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Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare / KARUKA SECTOR Date: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	MISHAKITE TASINI	BUSHARA	FR8	0783038811	UMUHINZI	
2	TWINIRINGIYIMANA DAMASCEA	BUSHARA	FR8	078772655	UMUHINZI	
3	NTIRIVAMUNDA VENZA	BUSHARA	FR8		UMUHINZI	
4	TWARICHI DERAMURWA	BUSHARA	FR8	078022486	UMUHINZI	
5	NDERERIMANA FARANSWA	BUSHARA	FR8	0782048697	UMUHINZI	
6	GAHUTO EUARISI TI	BUSHARA	FR8	0782663165	UMUHINZI	
7	MUNYANTORE VERUSITI	BUSHARA	FR8		UMUHINZI	
8	NTARWANDA ERAS	BUSHARA	FR8		UMUHINZI	
9	GASHUMBA JOSEFU	BUSHARA	FR8	0781618378	UMUHINZI	
10	NYIRABARANGARISC TOBATIYA	BUSHARA	FR8	0787155340	UMUHINZI	
11	MUSABYEMAZINA GODEREVA	BUSHARA	FR8		UMUHINZI	
12	MYIRAUDAHIRINE SERUGIYA	BUSHARA	FR8		UMUHINZI	
13	ICYIMANIZANYESARATIYA	BUSHARA	FR8	0785810808	UMUHINZI	
14	MANIRIHO ASUMANI	BUSHARA	FR8		UMUHINZI	
15	BEACYIRA EMANUNELI	BUSHARA	FR8	0788473020	UMUHINZI	

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 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE / KARAMA SECTOR Date: 27/8/2015

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
	BATARI NGAYA MARYISA	BUSHARA	FR8		HINZI	
	HABAKUBANO DAVID	"	FR8		HINZI	
	BIKUYITAMANA Thomas	"	FR8		HINZI	
	GATHAMBAZI Felicien	"	FR8		HINZI	
	GWIZERIMANA J. BAPATSA	"	FR8		HINZI	
	NTANENZA YONAS	"	FR8		HINZI	
	MUNYARUKUMBURI Aloys	"	FR8		HINZI	
	TUYISHIMIRE JB	"	FR8		HINZI	
	HITIMANA J. Claude	"	FR8		HINZI	
	NTAGWAMIRA J.P.	"	FR8		HINZI	
	KOBUSHAESHA	"	FR8		HINZI	
	JUMWINE	"	FR8		HINZI	
	MUKANKUSI Laurent	"	FR8		HINZI	
	MUKAMUKI Gaudence	"	FR8		HINZI	
	MUKAMUKI ROSE	"	FR8		HINZI	
	NIYONSABA VINCENT	"		0788810841	HINZI	



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Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare / KARAH FEEDER Date: 27/08/2016

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	MURAHURUSI RAZIYA	BUSHARA	FR 8	0782322707	UMUHINZI	
2	MUNUGAMUNYIMANA JOSEPH	BUSHARA	FR 8	0782922702	UMUHINZI	
3	MUTEYEZU FRASIMA	BUSHARA	FR 8	078590119	UMUHINZI	
4	BÉYARAZA JOSEPHIN	BUSHARA	FR 8	.	UMUHINZI	
5	HAGENIMANA Eugène	BUSHARA	FR 8	0789048765	Magari	
6	MUKARUKYAMBE NATALYA	BUSHARA	FR 8	0797604347	UMUHINZI	
7	MUKARUKA RIMONA DESEPHIN	BUSHARA	FR 8	-	UMUHINZI	
8	HOBAKUMUJEMUZI TAVEN	BUSHARA	FR 8	078229045	umuhinzi	
9	Hi Ciario Sempwe	BUSHARA	FR 8	072551766	UMUHINZI	
10	Mwambana fulgence	BUSHARA	FR 8		UMUHINZI	
11	KAMPURU Jean Bosco	BUSHARA	FR 8	072553208	UMUHINZI	
12	ATIGAMIRA Bonifasi	BUSHARA	FR 8	078340513	UMUHINZI	
13	NGEMAHIMANA S.R. DIZO	BUSHARA	FR 8	0785800122	UMUHINZI	
14	MICHANDA DIOJEME	BUSHARA	FR 8	0786535720	UMUHINZI	
15	Uwimana Hdephonse	BUSHARA	FR 8	078525233	Umuhinzi	

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Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: Nyagatare / KARIMA SECTOR Date: 21/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	Uda Gisimpo Eduwaki	BUSHARA	FR8	0784719856	umukinzi	
2	Ka Jyamba Sijasi	BUSHARA	FR8	0788712529	umukinzi	
3	Mukukira Sogwa Jizani	BUSHARA	FR8	0795890294	umukinzi	
4	Mukiwira Enozi	BUSHARA	FR8	078628078	umukinzi	
5	Muhamuza Nkusi Kagame	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
6	Muhamuza Nkusi Saha	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
7	Karubizi Sijasi Kimi	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
8	Karubizi Sijasi Kimi	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
9	Muhamuza Nkusi Saha	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
10	Muhamuza Nkusi Saha	BUSHARA	FR8	0724625904	umukinzi	
11	Muhamuza Nkusi Saha	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
12	Muhamuza Nkusi Saha	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
13	Muhamuza Nkusi Saha	BUSHARA	FR8	-	umukinzi	
14	Karubizi Sijasi Kimi	BUSHARA	FR8	078867310	umukinzi	
15	Muhamuza Nkusi Saha	BUSHARA	FR8	078303146	umukinzi	



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 Preparation of the Environmental & Social Impact Assessment / Environmental & Social Management Plan & Pre-Resettlement Action plan

District: NYAGATARE | KARAMA Sector Date: 6/27/08/2016

**ATTENDANCE LIST FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**

S/N	Names	Cell	Rd No.	Phone No.	Occupation	Signature
1	NDAMBARAYAMA Emmanuel	BUSHARIM	FRB	0783486393	UMUHINZI	
2	NTIRENGA NYA Buviste	"	FRB	0788655419	UMUHINZI	
3	KALASAMUKAMA	"	FRB	"	UMUHINZI	
4	KATEBEKIMANA	"	FRB	0726434045	UMUHINZI	
5	NZITURUKUZE	"	FRB	0784862260	UMUHINZI	
6	MUNYAKAZI	"	FRB	0782082545	UMUHINZI	
7	NTAWIHABUVE NANI	"	FRB	0782005090	UMUHINZI	
8	HASENGI MANA OZISE	"	FRB	0787160999	UMUHINZI	
9	CASHOKERO	"	FRB	0783557228	UMUHINZI	
10	BAGANZI REPESYANI	"	FRB	"	UMUHINZI	
11	UZAMUKUNDA	"	FRB	072638079	UMUHINZI	
12	TUJISENGE ARUFONSINA	"	FRB	0122382243	UMUHINZI	
13	NYIRABAHUNZE Solofwa	"	FRB	"	UMUHINZI	
14	RUCIBIGANGO	"	FRB	"	UMUHINZI	
15	NZABAGÉ RAGEZA	"	FRB	"	UMUHINZI	

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#### Annex 4: Interim checklist - Review of E&S Implementation in T&I Bank-financed Works Contracts

Project Name		
Project Number		
Country		
Contract Name		
Contract Duration and completion date		
Implementing Agency		
Review Date		
No	Measure	Current Status (Please elaborate rather than a “Yes/No”- approach)
Contractual Arrangements on site		
1	Is there a full-time Employer’s Representative (ER) on site at all times? If not frequency of visits?	
2	Years of experience of the ER?	
3	Name of Supervision Consulting Firm (SC)	
4	Does SC TOR require oversight over ESMP, RAP, HIV/AIDS awareness implementation?	
5.	If yes, to the above, does the SC contract provide sufficient resources?	
6.	If yes, to the above, does the works contract provide sufficient resources to implement all activities? Are they provisional sums or budgeted activities?	
7	Name of SC Team Leader The Resident Engineer - RE)	
8	Years of experience of RE	
9	Does the Employer have an Environmental Unit – if yes, how many full-time technical staff are employed?	
10	Does the Employer have an Social Unit – if yes, how many full-time technical staff are employed	
Contract Reports and Instruments		
11	Does the Bank receive Monthly	

	Progress Reports from the RE on schedule?	
12	ESMP in place, and cleared, being implemented and documented in the MPRs? Provide dates of submission and clearance and any sequencing of works to accommodate clearance process.	
13	Is the ESMP an integral part of the contractors contract with clear activities and costs?	
14	RAP or ARAP, if required, completed and RAP or ARAP completion Report cleared? Provide dates of submission and clearance and any sequencing of works to accommodate clearance process.	
15	Is there any additional expropriation which will require a RAP amendment?	
16	Contractor's Health and Safety Management Plan in place and approved by ER, and implementation documented in the MPR?	
17	Any Citizen engagement activities under implementation?	
18	Any Gender-based activities and/or data collection in place	
19	Contractor's Traffic Management Plan in place, cleared by RE, and being implemented?	
20	HIV/AIDS Awareness/STI mitigation measures in place?	
21	Who is HIV/AIDS service provider? Are they registered with the National Aids Commission?	
Site arrangements		
22	Grievance Redress System in place?	
23	Contractor/Cs/ER combined Meetings with affected communities undertaken and how regularly?	
24	Number of contractor's staff provided with site accommodation.	
25	Distance of contractor's base camp vis-à-vis towns, villages, centers of	

	population and environmentally sensitive areas.	
26	Percentage of staff recruited from the Project Impact Area vs. brought from outside.	
27	Condition of site accommodation and amenities provided.	
28	Do out-of-area workers receive any allowances additional to their salary/wages? If so, please describe.	
29	Wages paid to casual and permanent works and their compliance with local labor laws.	
30	Compliance with local working hours and site safety laws for contractor's workers.	
31	Are Contractor's staff wearing issued personal protection equipment?	
32	Emergency contact numbers for Contractor/ ER shown in conspicuous place?	