



RWANDA URBAN DEVELOPMENT PHASE II



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN MUSANZE SECONDARY CITY

NOVEMBER 2019

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

RAP REPORT

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DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. "Resettlement and Compensation Plan", also known as a "Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)" or "Resettlement Plan" - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

15. "Replacement cost" means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full replacement cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows;

16. "Replacement cost for agricultural land" means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:

17. preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
 18. any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees;
 19. “Replacement cost for houses and other structures” means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures, in an area and. Such costs shall include:
 - ✓ Building materials
 - ✓ Transporting building materials to the construction site;
 - ✓ Any Labour and contractors’ fees; and d) any registration costs.
 20. “Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation,
 21. “The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)’ is being prepared as an instrument to be used throughout the planned infrastructure development program implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed in impacted areas to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program.
 22. “Resettlement Action Plan”: see Resettlement and Compensation Plan above,
 23. Child Headed Household: An older child taking care of his/her siblings and other members of the household.
 24. “Vulnerable Groups” refers to:
 - ✓ Widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators;
 - ✓ Incapacitated households – those no one fit to work and;
 - ✓ Child-headed households and street children
 - ✓ Including among other things, persons characterized by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenues, old age, ethnic minority and/or gender bias.
-

ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

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

Musanze secondary City lies in the central part of the Musanze District at approximately 110 Km from Kigali and is the Headquarters of the District. Musanze District is one of the five districts comprising the Northern Province.

Musanze district administration identified the following infrastructure investment priorities for Musanze secondary city to be implemented with financing from the World Bank under RUDP phase 2; Upgrading of selected roads (5) to asphalt standards.

In terms of administrative location, RUDP Phase 2 is entirely located within Muhonza sector, in Musanze Secondary City within larger Musanze district

Authority of the Report

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

Study Approach and Methodology

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

- Desktop Studies;
- Site verification and assessment;
- Sensitisation of Project Affected Persons;

- Determination of the Socio-economic Profile of PAPs;
- Land searches;
- Valuation of land and assets.
- Consultations, FGD and Survey.

The Proposed Project

Under RUDP phase 2, Musanze district is set to upgrade five (5) roads with a cumulative total length of 6.428km or thereabouts. Selected project roads under this phase are;

- 1) Groupement- Kabaya Asphalt (1,127km)
- 2) Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur roads (2.324km)
- 3) Road Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt Road (1.0km)
- 4) Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche (1.082).
- 5) Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro Asphalt Road (0.895).

From the foregoing, the scope of prepared RAP report for Musanze secondary city RUDP phase 2 provides assessment of resultant involuntary resettlement impacts for the (5) roads.

Proposed Project Roads

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

For purposes of selecting road corridors to be implemented in the (5) project roads, a preliminary RAP study was undertaken to identify probable number of affected land parcels that would be affected by expropriation including assets thereon, extent of affected land parcel that will be acquired (partial or entire land parcel), land use of properties to be expropriation (to determine probable economic impacts including

livelihood losses) and estimated cost of expropriation of affected parcels for each road corridor under study. Table 2-1 & 2-2 provides a summary of probable resettlement & expropriation impacts of selected project corridors according to preliminary census and valuation undertaken for proposed road corridors (8m, 11m & 14m) in Musanze secondary city. In a nutshell, it was established that if the 14m corridor would be selected for implementation in all the 5 project roads, 286 properties would have to be expropriated while 11m and 8m corridors would see 222 and 158 properties expropriated respectively. In terms of direct expropriation costs without taking consideration for livelihood restoration costs and administrative implementation costs the widest road corridor (14m) has the highest expropriation costs (3,338,919,168 RWF) while the narrowest 8m corridor has the lowest expropriation costs (1,030,831,456 RWF).

Taking into consideration proposed roads classes in terms of classification, traffic demand forecast, opportunity costs of implementing a given corridor (from a set of available options 8m, 11m or 14m) using probable resettlement impacts and expropriation costs as the yardstick, blanket implementation of one road option for all the roads in the city was not considered viable as selected project roads have different road characteristics. From the foregoing, Musanze district administration in consultation with Local Administrative Development Entities Authority (LODA) and the Ministry of Infrastructure acting as coordination and supervision agencies settled (reasons of selecting the corridors explained in detail in chapter 2 of this report) on two (2) road corridors in terms of design that would be implemented in selected project roads;

- 1) 8m corridor for Kibuye-Nyarubande asphalt road, asphalt road in Tete a Gauche & Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro asphalt road.
- 2) 11m corridor for Groupement- Kabaya asphalt and Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur asphalt roads

Land Requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Musanze Secondary City

An aggregate land size of 12,561.978m² which translates to 3.1028 acres is earmarked to be acquired in Musanze secondary city under RUDP phase 2. Aggregate strip of land that will be acquired in m² and total number of properties to be expropriated per road is shown on table E1 overleaf.

Table E 1: Land requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Musanze Secondary City

ROAD NAME	Road Length (km)	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Size of Land Acquired (M²)
GROUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	1,127	39	4,190.300

ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	2.324	21	1,270.929
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	1.0	38	1,915.300
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	1.082	49	3,551.681
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHOLO ASPHALT ROAD	0.895	35	1,633.768
TOTALS	6.428	182	12,561.978

Key Issues and Responses from PAP Engagement

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

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

Cut-off Date was based on the dates of the census program. Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for Musanze city was set on 16th May 2019, which marked the end of census for Musanze city. Forums used in setting and communicating cut off dates to PAPs including dates when these forums were held is presented in detail in chapter 5 of this report. Similarly outcomes of these stakeholder engagement are presented in detail in chapter 5. In a nutshell the following issues of concern were raised by the PAPs in these consultation forums;

- The PAPs were concerned by anticipated negative project impacts. They wanted to know how these impacts would be handled during the project implementation phase
- Valuation methodology that would be employed in the project and whether or not they would be compensated for loss of crops and trees.
- PAPs wanted to know how sensitive areas like memorial sites and graves within homesteads that would be affected by the project would be handled.
- Some PAPs wanted to know how notices to vacate would be disseminated. They requested the district to give them ample time to clear the right of way.
- Some PAPs were concerned about their children safety if boundary walls are brought down and their houses left at the edge of the road since some houses will be close to proposed roads carriageways.

- Employment opportunities during the project construction phase. The PAPs wished to be given first priority.

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

Table E 2: Key findings from Census Survey and Baseline Survey for proposed RUDP Phase 2 Project.

<p>1. INFORMAL BUSINESS TRADERS Almost half of the PAPs (50) were operating along the roads.</p>			
<p>Three Categories; 1st Category; Small scale traders selling fresh farm produce like fruits and vegetables. These traders had no structures of any sort (makeshift or movable), they were mostly selling from large basins, sacks or simply lay their wares on the ground. 2nd Category: Traders who had easily movable business shelters like large umbrellas and stools for airtime vendors or handcarts. They align themselves strategically along the roads with high Origin-Destination traffic especially pedestrian e.g to places of worship, schools, market or shopping centres etc. 3rd Category: located along the project roads and had some form of makeshift structures for daily businesses or somehow operated from the same location even without any business premises every business day</p>			
<p>2. AFFECTED PROPERTIES TO BE EXPROPRIATED (182). Break Down of asset loss (Land, Structures and Crops)</p>			
Road Name	NO. OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES/ASSETS	NO. OF PROPERTY OWNERS WITH AFFECTED CROPS	NO. OF PROPERTY OWNERS WITH AFFECTED STRUCTURES
GRUPEMENT- KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD ((11m corridor)	39	27	25
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR (11m corridor)	21	3	19
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD (8m corridor)	38	21	33
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	49		

(8m corridor)		12	43
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD (8m corridor)	35	17	34
TOTAL	182	80	154

3. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

Extent of Affected Land Parcel that Will be Acquired (Partial or Entire Land Parcel)

Road Name And Option	Partially Affected Properties (Partial Expropriation)	Fully Affected Properties (Full Expropriation)
GRUPEMENT- KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD (11m corridor)	39	0
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR (11m corridor)	21	0
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD (8m corridor)	45	0
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE (8m corridor)	48	1
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD (8m corridor)	28	0
TOTAL	181	1

4. LAND USE OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES			
ROAD	Residential	Commercial	Public Purpose and Educational
GRUPEMENT- KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD (11m corridor)	21	4	0
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR (11m corridor)	12	7	0
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD (8m corridor)	20	14	0
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE (8m corridor)	25	17	1
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD (8m corridor)	24	9	0
TOTAL	102	51	1

Other findings are as follows;

- ❖ The project will result in the relocation or temporary interferences of some public services/ utilities. Affected public services/ utilities providers in the project include; Telecommunications companies, REG (Rwanda energy group), WASAC (water and sanitation corporation). Towards this end, the project has set aside a budget for relocation and repair of any damaged public service lines or utilities during the implementation phase of this project. (Refer to Table 6-7: Public Utilities and Services Relocation Action Plan)
- ❖ Thirty one (31) out of fifty (50) informal business PAPs were women while seventy seven (77) of the one hundred and eight two (182) properties that would expropriated are owned by women or jointly owned by couples.
- ❖ Twenty three (23) informal PAPs are bound to loss some livelihood as they will lose their trading spaces. (Refer to chapter 4 and 6 for livelihood analysis and livelihood restoration plan respectively).

- ❖ One (1) vulnerable PAH was identified along asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche. Administratively the household is located within Mukura Sector, Rango cell, Rwinuma Village. (refer to chapter 3 for criteria used to determine vulnerability and chapter 4 supplementary resettlement assistance planned for the vulnerable household)

Mitigation of Project Implementation Impacts

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

Table E 3: Entitlement Matrix.

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

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

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

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

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

Proposed Implementation Arrangements

The RAP implementation arrangements include:

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

Table E 4: Implementation Budget for Musanze Secondary City

Road Name	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Value of Land Expropriated	Value of Crops (RWF)	Buildings Value (RWF)	Asset expropriation cost at full replacement Cost (RWF)	Disturbance Allowance5% (RWF)	Total Expropriation Cost (RWF)
GRUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	39	33,522,400	7,752,166.000	152,759,888.162	194,034,454	9,701,722.708	203,736,176.870
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	21	14,936,510	24,751.200	111,146,365.073	126,107,626	6,305,381.314	132,413,007.587
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	38	22,983,600	1,311,787.200	282,380,402.596	306,675,789	15,333,789.490	322,009,579.286
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	49	35,516,810	1,152,566.600	283,080,187.995	326,272,953	15,987,478.230	335,737,042.825
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD	35	19,605,216	831,335.300	168,845,237.476	189,281,788	9,464,089.439	198,745,878.215
Sub-Total	182	126,564,536	11,072,606	998,212,080	1,150,255,613	42,386,071	1,192,641,684
20% Contingency Budget							238,528,336.8
Total Expropriation cost							1,431,170,021

Costs of Restoring Livelihood Loss	5,200,000.00
Cost of Relocating Utilities	350,000,000
GRC Operationalization Budget	3,250,000
M & E (The proposed M&E mechanism is internal, it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District)	Nil
RAP Implementation Budget	

Table E 5: Implementation Schedule.

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

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Objectives

1.1.1 Project Background

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

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

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

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

1.1.2 Project Objectives

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

1.2 Authority of the Report

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

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

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

1.3 Project Location

Musanze secondary City lies in the central part of the Musanze District at approximately 110 Km from Kigali and is the Headquarters of the District. Musanze District is one of the five districts comprising the Northern Province. The City is strategically located on the major road connecting Kigali-Musanze-Rubavu and Goma in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It is crossed by three major National and trans-border roads including NR 28 to the Volcanoes National Park; NR 8 road to Cyanika; and NR 4 from City of Kigali through the City of Musanze and the City of Rubavu to DR Congo City of Goma.

In terms of administrative location, RUDP Phase 2 is entirely located within Muhonza sector, in Musanze Secondary City within larger Musanze district.

Details of RUDP Phase 2 projects are presented in detail in chapter 2 of this report.

1.4 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan study

The objectives of the RAP study were as follows:

- Identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs);

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

1.5 Methodology

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

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

1.5.1 Desktop Studies

The following documents were reviewed:

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

1.5.2 Site Verification and Assessment

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

1.5.3 Sensitization of Project Affected Persons and Institutions

(a) Public Meetings

PAPs sensitization workshop was held in Musanze district on May 14th, 2019. The RAP team utilized weekly community meetings held every Tuesday. One PAPs sensitization meeting was held at Muhoza sector. The PAPs were sensitized about the project and the probability of physical and economic displacement to allow for construction of Musanze city projects under RUDP phase II. A cut -off date for eligibility was set during these meetings as indicated in section 1.6 over leaf.

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

(b) Official letters

Official communication letter from Musanze district administration was sent on 3rd June. The letter was to inform the respective sector heads, decentralized offices and PAPs to prepare for planned socio-economic surveys and valuation of affected properties. This was for the purposes of facilitating expropriation.

(c) Utility companies

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

Affected formal institutions were identified and affected entities earmarked for expropriation valued at full replacement costs.

1.5.4 Determination of the Socio-economic Profile of PAPs

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

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

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

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

1.5.5 Preparation of the Land Acquisition Plan

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

The preliminary activities prior to the actual valuation included the following:

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

1.5.6 Land and Asset Valuation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Land Valuation

Land market values for transit-oriented development or land along road corridors vary according to structural attributes, land uses, location, accessibility, aesthetics, trunk infrastructure and utilities, market forces of demand and supply, present and future potential (speculative values) among others. In Musanze city, project roads transcend various zones within the city including the urban core (characterized by high density urban developments) and unplanned settlements and high end suburbs with well-

planned and relatively better residences in terms of; location, house size and typology (a majority were bungalows affected affluent zones. As a result, land values in the city are not the same and would therefore not be prorated with a standard cost per unit of measure (in this context cost per m²). The following land values per m² based on prevailing market prices of land in Musanze city were employed in computation of market value of land parcels earmarked to be expropriated. The values are village based on sections of the road corridors that administratively fall in a given village considered to have equal locational advantages.

Table 1-1: Land Values.

NAME OF ROAD	LOCATION	LAND RATE
Road Station Kobil- Kiziba- APICUR	MUHOZA/ CYANIKA/ KABOGOBOGO MUHOZA/MPENGE/RUKORO MUHOZA/CYABARARIKA/GATORWA	10000 &12,000
Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche)	MUHOZA,CYABARARIKA,GATORWA MUHOZA,CYABARARIKA,BWUZURI MUHOZA,CYABARARIKA,YORODANI	10,000
Construction of Road Kibuye – Nyarubande Asphalt Road	MUHOZA/MPENGE/MPENGE	12,000
Construction of Asphalt Road from Ibereshi 6 to Giramahoro	MUHOZA/MPENGE/RUSAGARA	12,000
Construction of Groupement - Kabaya Asphalt Road (1.127km)+ Cross Drain Culvert)	MUHOZA-KIGOMBE-RUKEREZA MUHOZA-KIGOMBE-NDURUMA	8,000

Source: Field survey, 2019

(b) Buildings/structures

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

(c) Crops, Plants and Trees

The value of crops, plants, trees and related improvements was determined by use of income capitalization approach. Under this approach, the income earning ability of the asset being valued was ascertained and capitalized using a market-driven discount rate for the remaining economic life of the asset. The productivity of each crop and the sale price per relevant unit of measurement was ascertained from discussions and review of

records from marketing agents as per the guiding ministerial order. For trees which have not reached maturity age, they were valued as mature trees.

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

1.6 Cut-Off Dates for Compensation

Cut-off Date was based on the dates of the census program within the particular section. Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for Musanze city was set on 16th May 2019, which marked the end of census for Musanze city.

Forums used in setting and communicating cut off dates to PAPs including dates when these forums were held is presented in detail in chapter 5 of this report.

1.7 Challenges Encountered During the Assignment.

The study experienced a number of challenges which included:

- Musanze was the first city to conduct the socio-economic survey as per the project, therefore as expected coordination among the enumerators who were getting to familiarize themselves with the actual field study was a problem. It is anticipated in a study of any caliber.
- Some properties earmarked to undergo expropriation had conflicts at either intra-family level or inter household level. Most conflicts revolved around ownership tangles and boundary rows. Such conflicts were major impediments to smooth socio-economic and valuation exercises in Musanze city.
- It was not easy to get Households' economic profile since most respondents were not at liberty to share average income of the households. Most respondents thought the information would be shared with Rwanda Revenue authority for tax determination purposes. Despite assurance to the contrary assuring the PAPs of confidentiality of data shared, very few respondents shared information on household income.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 RUDP Phase 2 Project

Musanze district administration identified the following infrastructure investment priorities for Musanze secondary city to be implemented with financing from the World Bank under RUDP phase 2; Upgrading of selected roads (5) to asphalt standards. In terms of administrative location, RUDP Phase 2 is entirely located within Muhonza sector, in Musanze Secondary City within larger Musanze district.

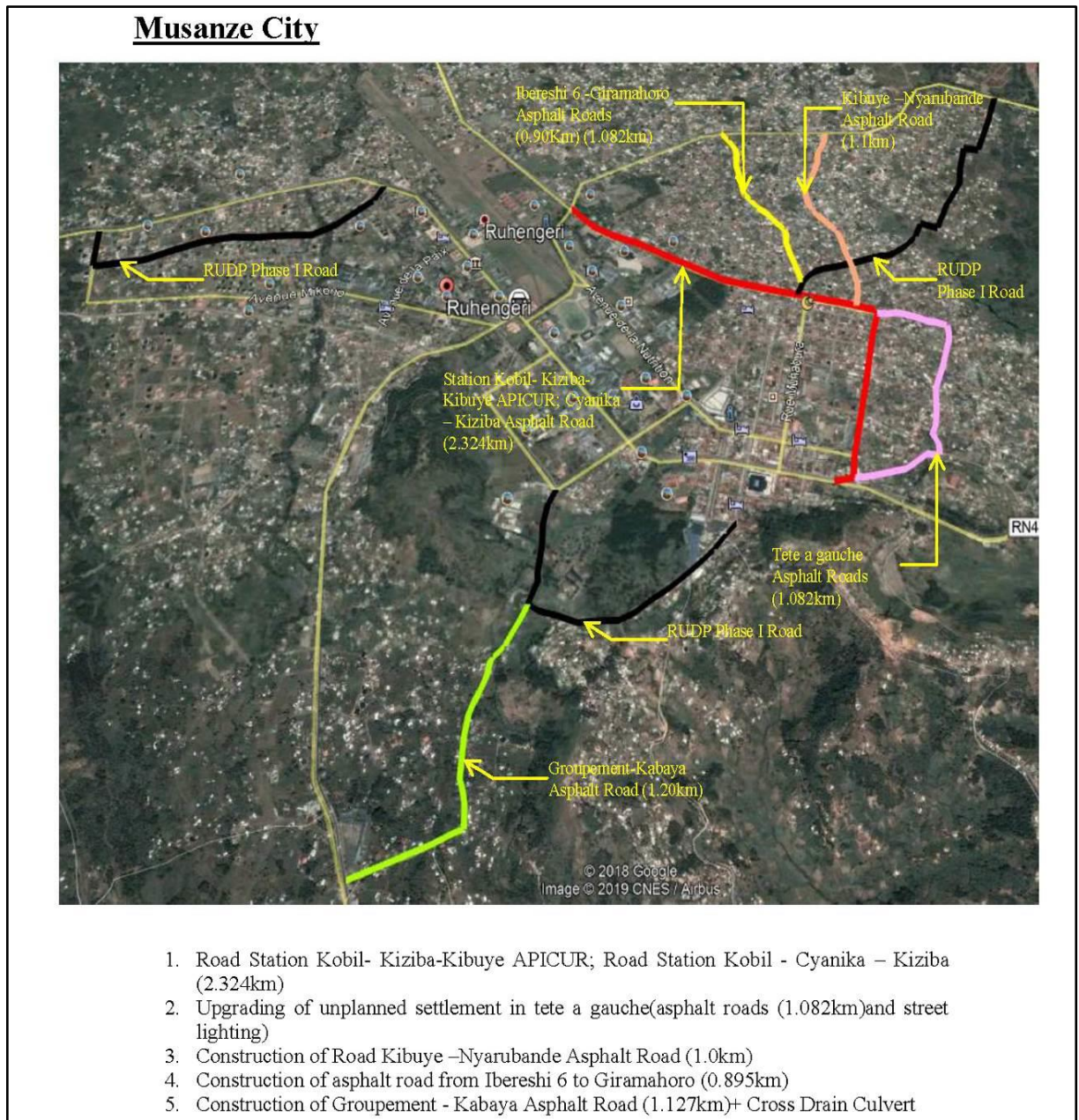
2.1.1 Proposed Roads that would be upgraded in RUDP phase 2

Under RUDP phase 2, Musanze district is set to upgrade five (5) roads with a cumulative total length of 6.428km or thereabouts. Selected project roads under this phase are;

- 6) Groupement- Kabaya Asphalt (1,127km)
- 7) Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur roads (2.324km)
- 8) Road Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt Road (1.0km)
- 9) Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche (1.082).
- 10) Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro Asphalt Road (0.895).

Refer to RUDP phase 2 Roads location Map figure 2.1.

Figure 2-1: Location Map for Proposed projects.



Source: RUDP Phase 2 - Musanze City - FS&PD Report Volume 1(see A3 size location map annexed)

2.1.2 Proposed Project Roads Design

RUDP phase 2 feasibility study proposed 7 road development options for consideration. The options differed in terms of provided carriageway and supportive road trunk infrastructure. Main trunk infrastructure components for the roads in this context includes but not limited to bus bays/bus-stops, curbs, greening space, street lighting, non-motorised transport (NMT) facilities (sidewalks and cycle lanes) drainage facilities, cut/embankment slopes and space for utility services depending on available Right-of-Way. From the 7 road development options proposed in the feasibility study phase,

three options (1, 4 & 5) were recommended for implementation under RUDP phase 2 project. From the foregoing, Resettlement Action Plan for Musanze city RUDP phase 2 incorporate assessment of the three broad road corridors for implementation herein after referred as: option 1(14m); option 4 (11m) and option 5 (8m); widest to narrowest road corridors respectively. Design of the road options was undertaken during the feasibility study phase while assessment of impacts was undertaken during the preliminary RAP studies. The rationale behind this consideration was to compare the three corridors in terms of envisaged expropriation costs and resettlement impacts. The two parameters were key in selecting the most appropriate road corridor to be implemented in a given road. For roads implemented under phase 1 which will be extended under phase 2, the RoW acquired under phase 1 would be maintained for purposes of maintaining a seamless road corridor and a standard building line.

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

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

1. AFFECTED PROPERTIES TO BE EXPROPRIATED.									
Break Down of Affected Assets (Land, Structures and Crops)									
Road Name	Affected Properties (To Be Expropriated)			No. of affected properties with Land & Crops – asset loss			No. of affected properties with Land and Structures – asset loss		
	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor
GROUPEMENT- KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	56	39	30	53	27	23	52	25	16
ROAD STATION KOBIL- KIZIBA-APICUR	48	21	6	27	3	1	44	19	6
ROAD KIBUYE- NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	59	44	38	39	36	21	55	43	33
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	87	86	49	87	86	12	87	86	43
IBERESHI 6- GIRAMA HORO ASPHALT ROAD	36	32	35	21	15	17	35	26	34

TOTAL	286	222	158	227	167	75	273	199	132
3. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS									
Extent of Affected Land Parcel that Will be Acquired (Partial or Entire Land Parcel)									
Road Name Road width	Partially Affected Properties (Partial Expropriation)			Fully Affected Properties (Full Expropriation)					
	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor			
GRUPEMENT TO KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	24	14	14	32	25	16			
ROAD STATION KOBIL- KIZIBA-APICUR	25	13	2	23	8	4			
ROAD KIBUYE- NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	14	13	20	46	30	25			
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	25	25	21	62	61	28			
IBERESHI 6- GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD	17	9	13	27	19	15			
TOTAL	105	74	70	190	143	88			
4. LAND USE OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES									
ROAD	Residential			Commercial			Public Purpose and Educational		

	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor	14m Corridor	11m Corridor	8m Corridor
GRUPEMENT TO KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	35	21	16	0	4	0	0	0	0
ROAD STATION KOBIL- KIZIBA-APICUR	34	12	3	8	7	2	1	0	0
ROAD KIBUYE- NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	48	32	20	8	9	14	0	0	0
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	47	47	25	25	23	17	2	2	1
IBERESHI 6- GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD	28	16	24	9	7	9	0	0	0
Total	192	125	88	50	50	42	3	2	1

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

Road Name	8m Corridor		11m Corridor		14m Corridor	
	Land to be Expropriated (M ²)	Total Expropriation cost (RWF) including 5% Disturbance Allowance	Land to be Expropriated (M ²)	Total Expropriation cost (RWF) in 5% Disturbance Allowance	Land to be Expropriated (M ²)	Total Expropriation cost (RWF) including 5% Disturbance Allowance
GROUPEMENT TO KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	3,141	138,020,143	4,190.300	203,736,176.870	10974.98	601,666,887
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	371	36,318,813	1,270.929	132,413,007.587	2,668.813	601860179.8
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	1,915.300	322,009,579.286	3959.684	539,705,002	7909.286	989,661,970
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	3,551.681	335,737,042.825	2956.565	978,114,037	5268.315	1,156,908,160
IBERESHI 6- GIRAMAHO RO ASPHALT ROAD	1,633.768	198,745,878.215	2493.26	453,848,690	4869.65	989,661,970
TOTAL	10,612.749	1,030,831,456	14,870.738	2,307,816,913	31691.044	3,338,919,168

(a) Selection of Road Corridors to be implemented

From the assessments on table 2-1 and 2-2 based on findings of the preliminary RAP study, resettlement impacts and expropriation cost of upgrading selected project roads to asphalt standards differ greatly depending on the corridor selected for implementation. Blow buy blow analysis of each corridor's (14m, 11m & 8m) impacts are presented in detail in the two tables.

According the WB standards on involuntary resettlement, the project proponent is required to explore all means to reduce resettlement impacts of Bank funded projects. From the foregoing, the project proponent – Musanze district administration in consultation with Local Administrative Development Entities Authority (LODA) and the Ministry of Infrastructure acting as coordination and supervision agencies assessed the 3 road corridors in terms of probable resettlement impacts and estimated expropriation costs to determine the most viable corridor to adopt for implementation the 5 project roads in the city. Since the government is committed to build strong secondary cities with sustainable urban infrastructures and services through Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP) as envisioned in Musanze secondary city master plan, area zonation and land use; development density of abutting project roads; classification of the roads to be upgraded among other factors were vital decision making aspects that were considered in selecting the road corridor (in terms of width) to be implemented in a given road.

Considering identified project roads exhibit different character and also have different classes (depending on services they offer –access, major link road etc.) it was not possible to use probable resettlement impacts and estimated expropriation costs alone to select which road corridor would be implemented. Nevertheless, probable resettlement impacts and estimated expropriation costs of adopting a 14m corridor in any of the roads was considered too high and out of reach of available expropriation budget.

It was established Kibuye-Nyarubande asphalt road, asphalt road in Tete a Gauche & Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro asphalt road (primarily serving unplanned settlement areas) had high density developments (huge resettlement impacts), high number of structures affected (high expropriation costs) yet the three roads serve primarily as access roads. Consequently, an 8m corridor was adopted for implementation in the three (3) project roads.

On the other hand an in-depth analysis of Groupement- Kabaya asphalt and Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur asphalt roads showed the two roads had relatively lower resettlement impacts (lower number of structures affected either partially or fully) and by extension lower expropriation costs. In terms of road classes, the two roads were higher order roads serving abutting properties and also acting as link roads to major road(s). As a result, an 11m corridor was recommended for implementation in the two roads. The decision was also underscored by a traffic demand forecast for aforesaid

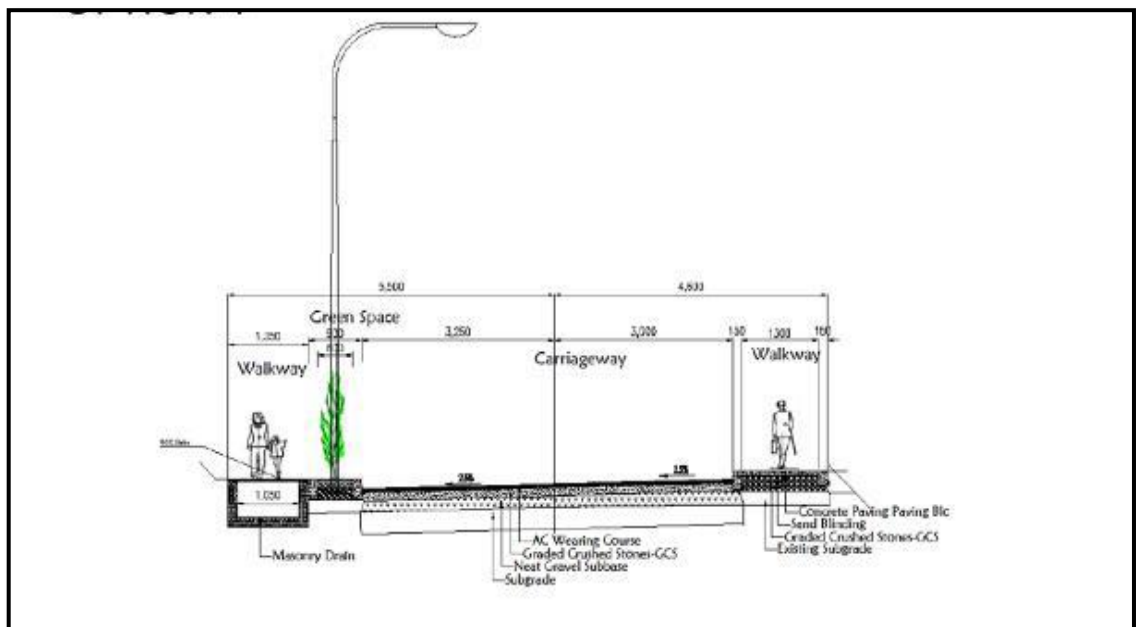
roads which anticipates increase in traffic in the near future thus a relatively wider road (11m) was considered ideal to accommodate projected increase in traffic volumes. The two road corridors selected for implementation in the five (5) project roads are;

- 3) 8m corridor for Kibuye-Nyarubande asphalt road, asphalt road in Tete a Gauche & Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro asphalt road.
- 4) 11m corridor for roupelement- Kabaya asphalt and Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur asphalt roads

(b) Selected Road Designs

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

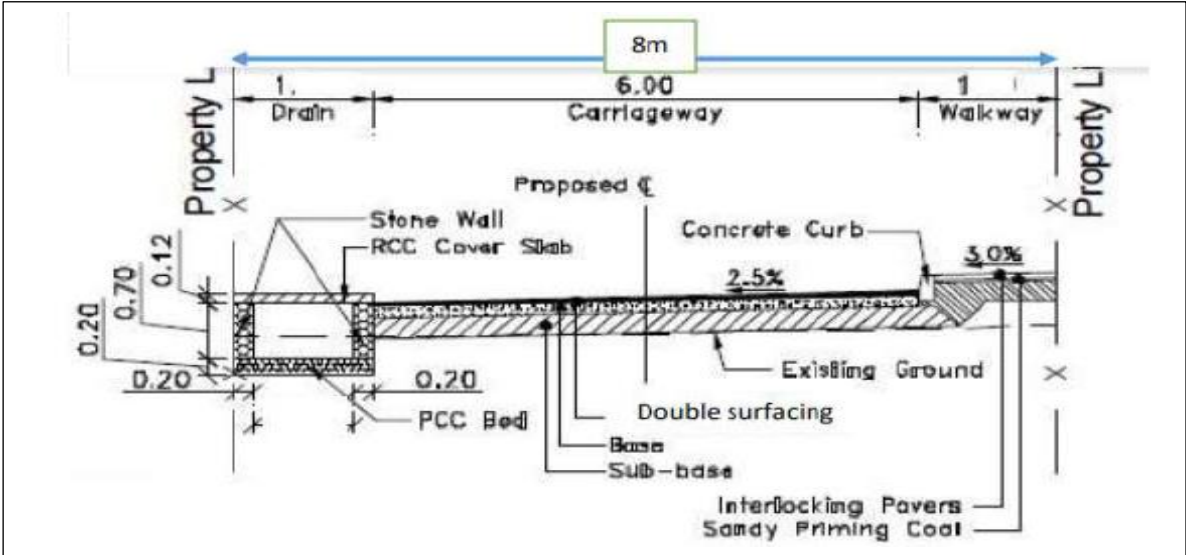
Figure 2-2: Cross Section of 11m Road



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

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

Figure 2-3: Cross Section of 8m Road



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

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

2.2 Project Components Necessitating Involuntary Resettlement

2.2.1 Overview

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

2.2.2 Land Requirement

Under RUDP phase 2, Musanze district is set to upgrade five (5) roads with a cumulative total length of 6.428km or thereabouts. As a result, the scope of prepared

RAP report for Musanze secondary city RUDP phase 2 incorporates assessment of resultant involuntary resettlement impacts for the 5 roads.

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

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

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

An aggregate land size of 12,561.978m² which translates to 3.1028 acres is earmarked to be acquired in Musanze secondary city under RUDP phase 2. Aggregate strip of land that will be acquired in m² and total number of properties to be expropriated per road is shown on table 2.2 overleaf.

Table 2-3: Land requirement for RUDP phase 2 in Musanze Secondary City

ROAD NAME	Road Length (km)	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Size of Land Acquired (M²)
GROUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	1,127	39	4,190.300
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	2.324	21	1,270.929
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	1.0	38	1,915.300
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	1.082	49	3,551.681
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHOLO ASPHALT ROAD	0.895	35	1,633.768
TOTALS	6.428	182	12,561.978

2.2.3 Impacts of Land Expropriation

Table 2-4: Land Acquisition Impacts for RUDP phase 2 in Musanze Secondary City

ROAD NAME	Road Length (km)	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Size of Land Acquired (M²)
GROUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	1,127	39	4,190.300
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	2.324	21	1,270.929
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	1.0	38	1,915.300
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	1.082	49	3,551.681
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHOLO ASPHALT ROAD	0.895	35	1,633.768
TOTALS	6.428	182	12,561.978

ROAD NAME	Value of Land (RWF)	Value of affected above ground Assets (RWF)	
		Structures	Crops & Trees
GROUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	33,522,400	152,759,888.162	7,752,166.000
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	14,936,510	111,146,365.073	24,751.200
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	22,983,600	282,380,402.596	1,311,787.200
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	35,516,810	283,080,187.995	1,152,566.600
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD	19,605,216	168,845,237.476	831,335.300
TOTALS	126,564,536	998,212,080	11,072,606

The total cost of expropriation (excluding livelihood restoration budget, Utilities relocation and repair budget and project administrative costs) for project roads is as shown below;

Groupement-Kabaya Asphalt Road	203,736,176.870RWF
Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur Raod	132,413,007.587RWF
Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt Road	322,009,579.286RWF
Asphalt Road in Tete A Gauche	335,737,042.825RWF
Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro Asphalt Road	198,745,878.215RWF

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

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

2.2.4 Measures Taken to Reduce Resettlement Impacts

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

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

3 POLICY LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.2 Rwanda Policy Framework

Table 3-1: Policy Framework.

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

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

Source: Republic of Rwanda (2013, 2015)

Table 3-2: Legislative Framework.

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

<p>Ministerial Order N°04/Cab. M/015 of 18/05/2015 determining urban planning and building regulations as per the Official Gazette n°20bis of 18/05/2015. Article 4:</p>	<p>The innovation intends to increase safety in the urban planning and construction industry and it has systemically rolled out across the country to benefit all the people living in Rwanda. This crucial activity will help to bring about augmented accessibility to more inhabitable and safer human settlements and thus better livelihoods.</p> <p>The Urban Planning Code provides urban planning principles that include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. criteria of defining urban centers; 2. basic public infrastructures; 3. objectives and requirements of site development; 4. objectives and requirements for land subdivision, plot 5. restructuring and re-plotting; 6. plot development parameters based on zoning principles; 7. categorization of urban land use; 8. neighborhood design principles; 9. traffic circulation principles; 10. land requirements for urban roads and efficient mobility; 11. transport planning and transport terminals, 12. pedestrian’s circulation and safety planning; 13. parking; 14. water supply planning; 15. storm-water and erosion control planning and 16. management; 17. planning of solid and liquid waste treatment; 18. standards and procedures for urban upgrading; 19. guidelines to implement urban planning document <p>Minimum infrastructure standards</p> <p>The following minimum standards apply to infrastructure in upgraded neighborhood:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every plot shall be accessible by at least a footpath. 2. There shall be a Secondary, Local Distributor Road, or an 3. Access Road within 500 m. 4. Every road shall be accompanied by properly dimensioned 5. storm water channels. 6. Every household shall undertake proper evacuation of solid 7. and liquid waste. 8. Every household shall undertake measures for the proper 9. control of erosion from storm water and liquid waste. 10. The electricity provider shall be responsible for the safety in 11. areas of electricity cable networks. No open wiring and 12. underground placement of cables shall be allowed. 13. Sewers must be protected in a way safe for passer-byes and 14. particularly children during storm water flushes. Safe 15. bridging passage ways shall be provided following the
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	<p>16. course of footpaths. 17. Civil engineers and urban planners responsible for the 18. elaboration of the Specific Land Development Plan may 19. propose to the District to waive the standard width 20. recommendations for access roads and accompanying uses 21. following a road where there is insufficient space or the 22. intervention would cause unjustifiable displacement.</p> <p><i>Minimum access to infrastructure and facilities</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="424 568 1404 1585"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="424 568 657 696">Service / facility</th> <th data-bbox="657 568 873 696">Maximum travel distance</th> <th data-bbox="873 568 1098 696">Catchment population</th> <th data-bbox="1098 568 1404 696">Location</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="424 696 657 781">Public toilet</td> <td data-bbox="657 696 873 781">80m</td> <td data-bbox="873 696 1098 781">250</td> <td data-bbox="1098 696 1404 781">Neighbourhood</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="424 781 657 1037">Potable water access point Solid Waste Disposal Point</td> <td data-bbox="657 781 873 1037">250m</td> <td data-bbox="873 781 1098 1037">2000</td> <td data-bbox="1098 781 1404 1037">Neighbourhood centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="424 1037 657 1417">Motorcycle taxi access point Minibus stop Access to vehicular road</td> <td data-bbox="657 1037 873 1417">500m</td> <td data-bbox="873 1037 1098 1417">5000</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1037 1404 1417">Neighbourhood centre</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="424 1417 657 1585">Public toilet City bus stop</td> <td data-bbox="657 1417 873 1585">1km</td> <td data-bbox="873 1417 1098 1585">5000</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1417 1404 1585">Neighbourhood centre</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Service / facility	Maximum travel distance	Catchment population	Location	Public toilet	80m	250	Neighbourhood	Potable water access point Solid Waste Disposal Point	250m	2000	Neighbourhood centre	Motorcycle taxi access point Minibus stop Access to vehicular road	500m	5000	Neighbourhood centre	Public toilet City bus stop	1km	5000	Neighbourhood centre
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Motorcycle taxi access point Minibus stop Access to vehicular road	500m	5000	Neighbourhood centre																		
Public toilet City bus stop	1km	5000	Neighbourhood centre																		
<p>Article 5: Human settlement areas servicing principles</p>	<p>Every site proposed for human settlement must at least be serviced with the following facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ health care facilities; ✓ schools; ✓ civic centers; ✓ recreational centers; ✓ basic economic infrastructure □ 																				
<p>Article 9: Urban utility servicing</p>	<p>Every site proposed for urban neighborhood development must be serviced at least with the following basic utilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ clean water, sanitation and storm water management; 																				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ energy supply; ✓ liquid and solid waste management; ✓ access and transport infrastructure; ✓ information communication technology.
Article 10: Water protection	<p>Any water body and water supply networks must be protected from any urban planning and building activity which may have a polluting effect on the quality of water and water catchment areas.</p> <p>The quality of water in the supply network shall be regularly monitored by the competent authority.</p> <p>The Urban Planning Code provides for criteria of preservation of the quality of water.</p>
Article 14: Traffic and transport planning	<p>The Urban Planning Code provides for traffic and transport planning requirements.</p> <p>Traffic and transport planning must aim at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ integration of transport infrastructure with urban land use planning; ✓ integrate transport network for urban access; ✓ provision of public transport services and facilities; ✓ provision of parking and service delivery space; ✓ facilitation and increase of pedestrian and cyclists movement; ✓ environmental compliance.
Article 17: Building materials	<p>The purpose of this Code is to establish minimum requirements to safeguard public health, safety and general welfare by regulating and controlling the design, construction, quality of materials, sanitation, lighting and ventilation, energy conservation, safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment, use and occupancy, location and maintenance of all the concerned buildings and structures in Rwanda.</p> <p>The use of locally produced building materials that do not compromise the natural ecosystem and which use the least energy for their production and transport must be emphasized in accordance with the Building Code.</p>
Law on Environmental Protection – Organic Law	<p>The Law on Environment Protection sets the modalities for protection, conservation and promotion of the environment in Rwanda. The law gives right to every natural or legal person in</p>

<p>n° 08/2005 of 08/04/2005</p>	<p>Rwanda to live in a healthy and balanced environment while obligating each and every citizen to contribute individually or collectively to safeguard country's natural, historical and sociocultural heritage.</p> <p>The framework of the law on the protection and management of natural resources centers on avoiding and reducing the disastrous consequences on environment. It measures result from an environmental evaluation of policies, programs and projects, aimed at preventing the consequences of such activities.</p> <p>It provides for a right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature and to equitably meet the needs of the present and future generation in infrastructure development e.g. upgrading of roads and construction of drainage channels.</p>
<p>Ministerial Order determining the length of land on shores of lakes and rivers transferred to public property - N° 007/16.01 of 15/07/2010</p>	<p>This law sets the boundary for development and settlement activities next to water bodies. This Order aims at setting aside the length of land on shores of lakes and rivers affected in the public domain for environmental protection. The land within a distance of fifty (50) meters from the lakeshore is public property. The land within a distance of ten (10) and five (5) meters from the shore of big rivers and small rivers respectively is public property.</p> <p>The length set is calculated beginning from the furthest line reached by water depending on successive flooding record; and such land is statutorily regarded as a protected area and not is allowed to erect private property on such land. The only activities aimed at protecting the water bodies are permitted in these protected areas.</p> <p>Specifically, the following are protected: dumping solid wastes; and dumping liquid wastes.</p> <p>Additional relevant laws in ensuring environmental quality and sustainable resource utilization in regards to the proposed subprojects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Law and statutory guidelines on Environmental Impact Assessment ○ The Law on Waste Management ○ The Law on Protection against Environmental Noise ○ The Law on natural water resources and discharges/effluents ○ The Law and guidelines on Occupational Safety and Health ○ Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda ○ Law N° 13/2014 of 20/05/2014 on mining and quarry operations ○ Law N°47bis/2013 of 28/06/2013determining the management and utilization of forests in Rwanda ○ Ministerial Order N° 001/16.01 of 03/01/2012 on explosives used in mining, quarrying and infrastructure activities

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing roads in Rwanda ○ Ministerial Order No008/MINIRENA/2015 of 18/06/2015 ○ establishing a list of protected trees ○ Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in ○ the public interest ○ Law N° 70/2013 of 02/09/2013 governing biodiversity in ○ Rwanda ○ Ministerial Order N°003/16.01 of 15/07/2010 preventing ○ activities that pollute the atmosphere ○ Prime Minister’s Instructions N° 005/03 of 27/12/2013 ○ preventing air ○ pollution caused by vehicular emissions and machines using ○ petroleum ○ □ products in Rwanda
<p>Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest</p>	<p>The Expropriation Law provides for public dissemination on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. Article 12 of the Expropriation</p> <p>Law stipulates that the relevant Land Committee, after receiving the request for expropriation, shall examine the basis of that project proposal. In case it approves the basis of the project proposal, the relevant Land Committee shall request, in writing, the District authorities concerned to convene a consultative meeting of the population where the land is located, at least within a period of thirty (30) days after receipt of the application for expropriation, and indicating the date, time and the venue where the meeting is to be held. The relevant Land Committee shall take a decision within a period of at least fifteen (15) days after the consultative meeting with the population.</p> <p>Article 3 stipulates that it is only the Government that shall order expropriation in the public interest, and must be done with prior and fair compensation. The law also bars anybody from interfering of stopping expropriation on pretext of self-centred interests.</p> <p>Accordingly, Article 3 provides for any underground or surface activity carried out with in public interest on any land but with due and fair compensation to the land owner. Article 4 requires that any project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, must budget and provide funding for valuation of the property of the person to be expropriated and for fair compensation.</p>

Source: Republic of Rwanda (2003, 20005, 2010, 2015)

3.3 World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement

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

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

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

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

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

In terms of eligibility criterion, WB OP 4.12 policy recognizes the affected persons as 'one using the land at the time, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The completion of the census represents a provisional cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. PAPs in the project area before the census begins are eligible for compensation and assistance, as relevant and those who arrive after the

cut-off date are not. (Squatters and encroaches are entitled to “resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for assets sitting on land they occupy on condition that they occupy the project area prior to” the date of beginning of census or prior to the date the project area was delineated whichever date is earlier (OP 412, para 16). To meet this threshold WB safeguards standards requires that there is meaningful consultation to ensure cut-off date and eligibility criterion are disseminated to all the primary and secondary stakeholders to ensure smooth implementation of bank funded projects. Towards this end;

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

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

This annex describes the elements of RAP to include:

- Description of the project;
- The main objectives of the resettlement program;
- The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people;
- The results of a census survey covering:
 - ✓ Current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
 - ✓ Standard characteristics of displaced households,
 - ✓ The magnitude of the expected loss total or partial of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
 - ✓ Information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
 - ✓ Provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living
 - ✓ Land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
 - ✓ Patterns of social interaction in the affected communities

- ✓ Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
- Legal framework including the scope of the power of eminent domain as well as laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities. Gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps
- The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
- The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.
- A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy.
- A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
- Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
- The organizational framework for implementing resettlement,
- An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities
- Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities
- Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors.

World Bank Safeguard Policies

The RUDP 2 project is sponsored by the World Bank and other institutions. International financial institutions have environmental and social safeguard policies that are designed to avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse environmental and social impacts of projects supported by them.

The objective of the World Bank's environmental and social safeguard policies is to prevent and mitigate undue harm to people and their environment during the development process.

These Safeguards Policies provide guidelines for the Bank and borrower staff in the identification, preparation, and implementation of programs and projects. Safeguard policies provide a platform for the participation of stakeholders in project design and

implementation and are an important instrument for building ownership among local population.

The Environmental Social Framework offers a broad and systematic coverage of environmental and social risks. The ESF makes important advances in areas such as transparency, non-discrimination, public participation, and accountability – including expanded roles for grievance mechanisms. It brings the World Bank’s environmental and social protections into closer harmony with those of other development institutions. In accordance with the Bank’s safeguard policies and procedures, including OP/BP/GP 4.01. Environmental Assessment, the project category is B. The new World Bank environmental and Social Framework (ESF) has 10 key Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) which will be referred to in the course of this study.

3.4 Comparative Analysis National Policies and Legislative Laws with Bank Policies

Table 3-3: Comparative Analysis between WB and RNL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

		<p>Households made up of the aged or handicapped.</p> <p>Households whose members are impoverished.</p> <p>Households whose members are socially stigmatized (as a result of traditional or cultural bias) and economically marginalized.</p> <p>World bank OP4.12 provides that special assistance to vulnerable PAPs may consist of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision for separate and confidential consultation; Priority in site selection in the host area; Relocation near to kin and former neighbours; Provision of a contractor, if necessary, to construct their new house; Assistance with dismantling salvageable materials from their original home; Priority access to all other mitigation and development assistance; and Monitoring of nutritional and health status to ensure successful integration into the resettled community. 	
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Source: Compiled from Republic of Rwanda (2003, 2005, 2010, 2015) and World Bank (2004)

4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

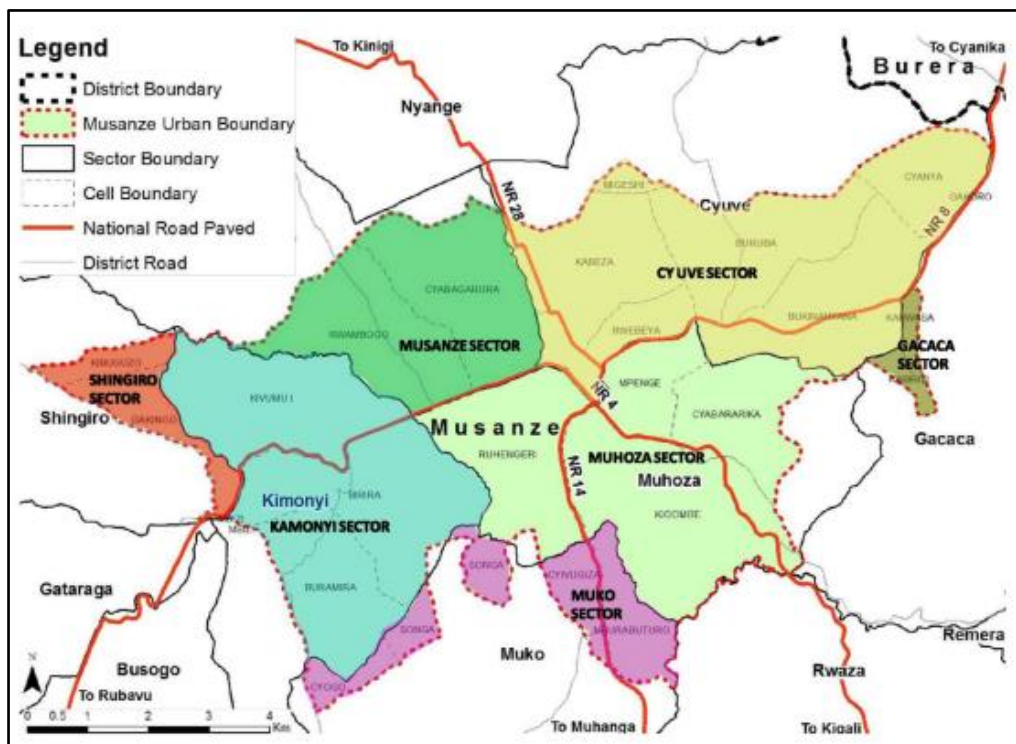
The field surveys particularly census and social economic research for the Project are intended to determine the socio-economic profile PAPs/PAHs. The information obtained from the exercises is crucial in determining entitlements, livelihood restoration programs and vulnerable PAPs who may require special assistance.

4.1 Administration

Musanze City lies in the central part of the Musanze District at approximately 110 Km from Kigali and is the Headquarters of the District. Musanze District is one of the five districts comprising the Northern Province. The Musanze Urban Boundary as defined in the document—Ministere Des Infrastructures (November 2008). Elaboration Du plan D ‘amenagement Local (P.A.L) De La Ville De Musanze.

Musanze, Rwanda and Detailed Implementation Plan of Musanze, 2014 is shown in Figure 4.1. The urban area covers seven Sectors: Musanze Sector, Muhoza Sector, Cyuve Sector, Kimonyi Sector and a small part of Shingiro Sector, Muko Sector and Gacaca Sector. The City of Musanze has a population of 99,387 inhabitants within 20,260 households as per the 2012 National Census.

Figure 4-1: Delineation of Musanze Urban Planning Boundary (MINIFRA, 2016).



Source: RUDP Phase 2 – Musanze City - FS&PD Report Volume 1

4.2 Project Affected Households, Businesses and Institutions

4.2.1 Summary of Census Findings

A total of one hundred and sixty seven (167) project affected households and one hundred and one (101) project affected businesses were identified during the census exercise. The same exercise established that 3 institutions will be affected when considering all the three project corridors. However upon selection of corridors to be implemented, only one institution was affected.

Project Affected Institutions;

- Ruhengeli cathedral grave yard - Boundry wall and a small strip of land affected. No graveyard is affected.

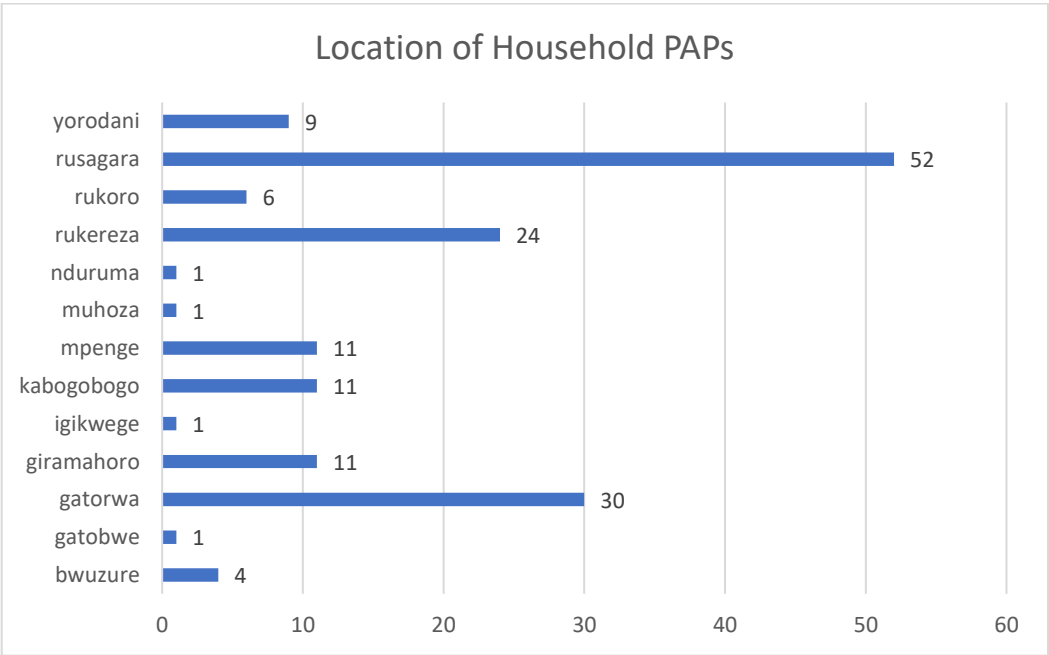
4.2.2 Administrative Location of PAPs

In terms of administrative location, RUDP Phase 2 is entirely located within Muhonza sector, in Musanze Secondary City within lager Musanze district.

(a) Household PAPs by Village

In Muhonza sector, a majority of household PAPs were located in Rusagara (52) village, while the minority were located in Nduruma, Muhoza, Igikwege, and Gatobwe Villages (1) as shown in figure 4.2.

Figure 4-2: Location of Household PAPS by Village.



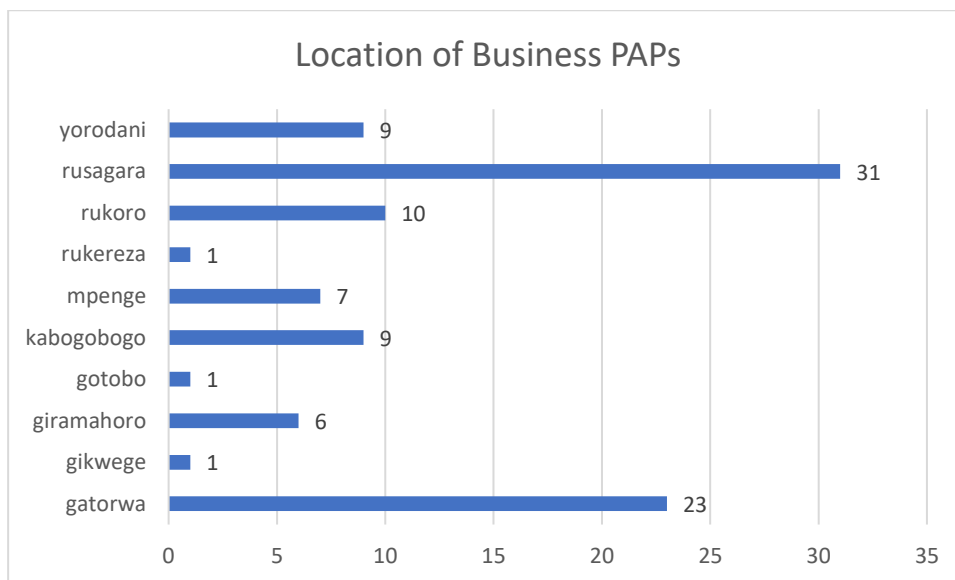
Source: Field Survey 2019.

(b) Location of Business PAPs by Village

From the census findings, majority of the business PAPs (31) were located in Rasugura while the minority were located in Rukereza, Gahogo, Gatobo and Gikwege (1) as shown in figure 4.3.

Knowledge of the geographical spread of business and household PAPs was key in developing grievance resolution mechanism that was all inclusive i.e. having relevant area village heads incorporated in the grievance resolution committees. This was relevant to know the best place to hold a disclosure meeting that was easily accessible to all the PAPS.

Figure 4-3: Location of Business PAPS by Village.



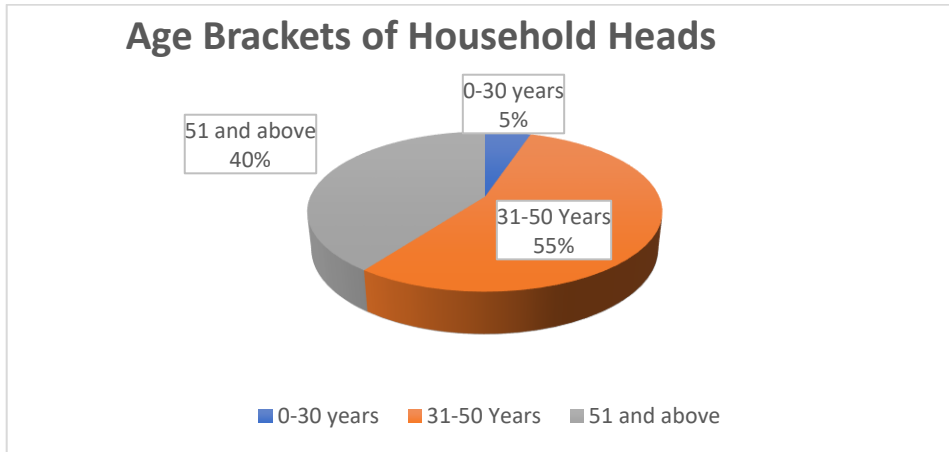
Source: Field Survey 2019.

4.2.3 Affected Households and Composition

In Musanze city a total of one hundred and sixty seven (167) project affected households and one hundred and one (101) project affected businesses were identified during the census exercise. A total of 167 household questionnaires were administered, 162 of the respondents indicated their status in the household (whether they are household heads or not). Among the respondents, 84 out of 162 were household heads. The rest of the respondents were family members who were interviewed due to absentia of the heads during the survey exercise. From the foregoing, key data collected from the household heads representatives was validated by the absent household heads or their representatives who gave a clear socio-economic profile of the household during the validation workshop. 5% of the household heads were below 30 years, 55% were between 31 to 50 years and above 51 years were 41%. Form the foregoing it is apparent that unemployment rates among the youth (below 30) was high because a majority of youth in this bracket were not living independently (in charge of households) despite this age bracket being the highest in the population structure of the country. It was

recommended under this project (RUDP phase 2) youth below the age of 30 with requisite qualifications be given priority when hiring PAPs so that they can get opportunities to empower themselves financially.

Figure 4-4: Age Bracket for Household Heads



Source: Field Survey 2019

From the socio-economic survey, it was established that 65.6% of the households were male headed (mostly fathers). However, it is worth noting that there is a significant number of households that may be considered vulnerable as they were (28.7%) and (5.7%) female and child headed households respectively. (Child headed in this context does not refer to the legal child age but rather an older child taking care of his/her siblings and other members of the household). This could be due to various reasons such as death of the parents, divorce, or both parents staying in a different area(s).

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

4.3 Land

4.3.1 Land Tenure

Majority of affected properties were owner occupier households. Almost all PAPs consulted had land certificates (legal ownership documents). Only one PAP had alternative land ownership documents (letter from local leadership confirming ownership of land - customary recognized ownership documents Project Impacts on Land Use

4.3.2 Project Impacts on Land Use

A total of one hundred and eighty two (182) properties would be expropriated to pave way for RUDP phase 2 implementation in Musanze secondary city.

In terms of land use; a total of one hundred and two (102) residential properties, fifty one (51) commercial properties and one (1) public purpose institution are affected by the project either by partial or entire expropriation of affected land parcels. A breakdown of land use impacts per road is as shown below;

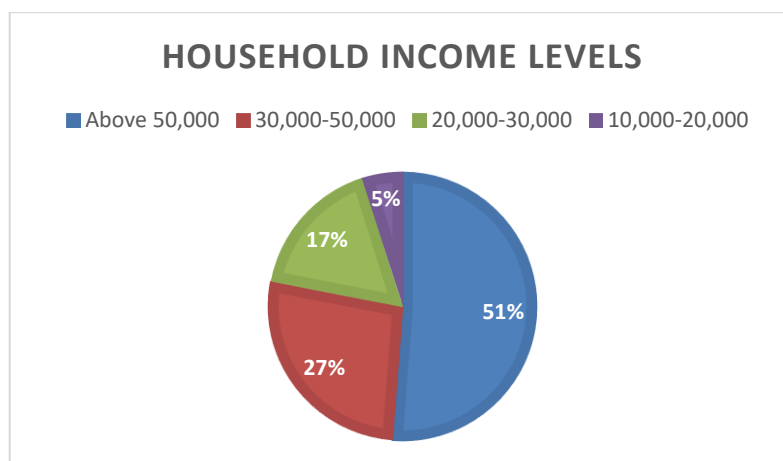
- Twenty one (21) residential properties and four (4) commercial properties are affected along Groupement - Kabaya Asphalt Road.
- Twelve (12) and one (7) residential and commercial properties are affected along Road Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur.
- Twenty (20) residential properties and fourteen (14) commercial properties are affected along Road Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt Road
- Twenty five (25), seventeen (17) and one (1) public purpose institution (church) are affected along Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche.
- Twenty four (24) and seven (9) residential and commercial are affected along Asphalt Road from Ibereshi 6 to Giramahoro

4.4 Economic Activities of Project Affected Persons

4.4.1 PAPs Income

Household income is a very good indicator of PAHs economic profile, especially ability to cope with resettlement impacts due to involuntary resettlement. Social economic survey carried in Musanze for RUDP phase 2 revealed that a majority of household (51%) more than 50,000RWF per month while only 5% of consulted households earn below 20,000RWF per month.

Figure 4-5: Household Income Level.



Source: Field Survey 2019.

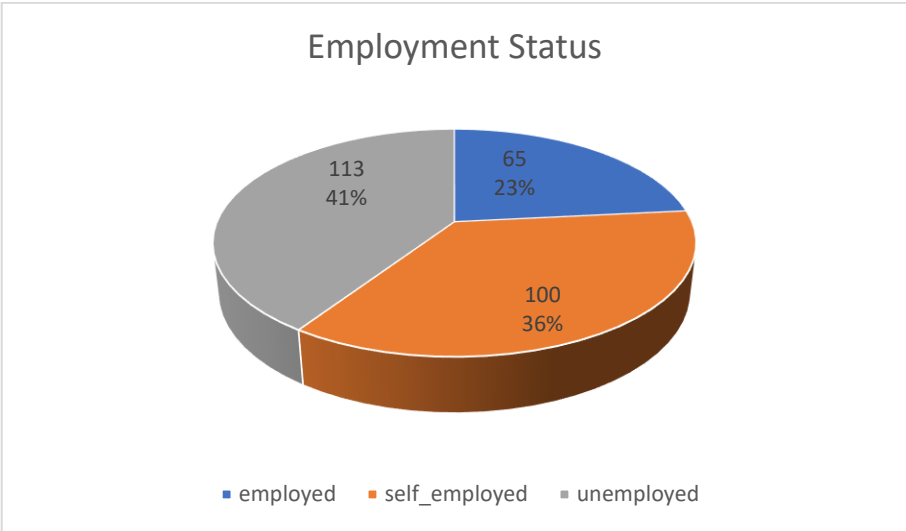
4.4.2 Sources of Income of Project Affected Households

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

(a) Employment Income

In terms of employment, 36% (100) of the PAPs were self-employed while 23% (65) were employed i.e. having formal/informal jobs that earn them monthly salary/wages while 41% (113) were unemployed.

Figure 4-6: Employment status.



Source: Field Survey 2019

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

(b) Agribusiness Income

A total of one hundred and eighty two (182) properties would be expropriated to pave way for RUDP phase 2 implementation in Musanze secondary city. Out of the (182) properties, (81) parcel holders would be compensated for loss of cross and or trees. None of the PAPs/PAHs are engaged in commercial farming on their parcels as a means of earning a livelihood. Farming activities are mostly limited to subsistence urban agriculture mainly food crops and a few fruits trees. Some PAPs also have non-food trees on their land parcels earmarked for expropriation. Noteworthy is the fact that very small strips of land are set to be hived off and expropriated (mostly less than 5%).

It is worth noting that income from farming referred in this context is not from farming activities of land earmarked for expropriation under this project but rather from other farms held by the households either as owners or lease holders. This mainly because the project is situated within Musanze secondary city mostly in unplanned settlements where plots holding are small for commercial agriculture. Farming activities are mostly limited to subsistence urban agriculture mainly food crops and food trees. The overall impact on the food crops and trees was minor or insignificant (considering compensation to be disbursed for lost crops and trees utilized income capitalization approach in valuation) for all affected households. Under this approach, the income earning ability of the asset being valued was ascertained and capitalized using a market-driven discount rate for the remaining economic life of the asset. The productivity of each crop and the sale price per relevant unit of measurement was ascertained from discussions and review of records from marketing agents as per the guiding ministerial order. For trees which had not reached maturity age, they were valued as mature trees. This approach ensured that PAPs were fully compensated for agricultural inputs such as seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, physical preparation of destroyed farm land (clearing, levelling, creating access routes and soil stabilization) & Fencing for pasture or crop land that they stand to lose. Other agricultural production costs such as farming extension services incurred by the farmer were also compensated. This cost was then adjusted by adding income that would have been gained from sale of the produce. To arrive at the cost of compensation for trees and crops. Farmers with growing crops were given time to harvest the crops hence no lost envisaged.

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

(c) Business Income

Musanze secondary city has both formal businesses and informal businesses. During the census, it was established that 101 businesses (business operators or premises) will be affected in one way or another by proposed RUDP phase 2.

Following analysis of census data for selected road corridors that will be implemented, it was established that fifty one (51) of aforementioned businesses are structured i.e. they are run from permanent business premises. As shown on table 2-1 Probable Resettlement Impacts of Proposed Road Corridors and table 6-2: RUDP phase 2 Resettlement Impacts for Proposed Roads, all the (51) business premises are partially affected (mostly auxiliary facilities are affected with the actual business premises remaining intact). Since the residual business premises are viable to support the business operations without any need to scale down or relocate the business, the project has no significant bearing on the business operations. To mitigate the partial loss of land and auxiliary facilities, affected assets were valued at full replacement cost as indicated in sub section 1.5.6 on Land and Asset Valuation. Over and above cumulative full replacement costs derived from valuation of land earmarked for acquisition including assets thereon, a 5% additional package pegged on aggregate value of expropriation costs has been added to the expropriation budget to cater for disruptions and economic losses of the PAPs. Prorating the allowance allows for PAPs to get proportionate compensation packages commensurate with actual losses they incur. This mainly because economic or business losses span from several underlying activities of the project either directly or indirectly such as temporally closure of business premises during civil works of the roads, downtime of business when the operators take time out to rebuild affected auxiliary facilities of the business premises to marginal loss of business goodwill. From the foregoing, involuntary resettlement impacts of the (51) business operators had no enterprise-based livelihood loss as the businesses would continue with their mundane trade activities pre and post project implementation phase. Any business downtime or temporal loss of good will during project implementation phase would be sufficiently augmented as explained above. Consequently, there is no enterprise-based livelihood restoration program planned for the two PAPs. Nevertheless recommendations have been made in the ESIA report and this ARAP report to give local businesses priority when procuring goods and services for the project from affected local suppliers. This requirement is however not an entitlement on the local business as the same is not captured in the contractor's TOR.

Majority of affected business PAPs (50) are informal traders mostly selling fresh farm produce while the other category of these traders are airtime vendors. Those selling farm produce mostly sell seasonal farm produce like fruits, sugarcane and vegetables straight from their farms to supplement their household income. These traders had no structures of any sort (makeshift or movable), they were mostly selling from large basins, sacks or simply lay their wares on the ground. Most of the women in this kind of business that were interviewed indicated that they don't engage in the trade on a regular basis – mostly it will depend on what is available in their farms for sell or what time of the day it is. Morning they mostly sell milk and other breakfast related food staff while in the evening they sell vegetables and other supper related food staff (temporal markets). Consequently, their presence along the roads is limited to a particular time of the day when it is convenient to get clients. If the roads are improved to asphalt standards, they

stand to benefit a lot because of anticipated human and vehicular traffic increase. For purposes of preparing a livelihood restoration program in this RAP, aforesaid category of PAPs are classified as informal business PAPs category (1).

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

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

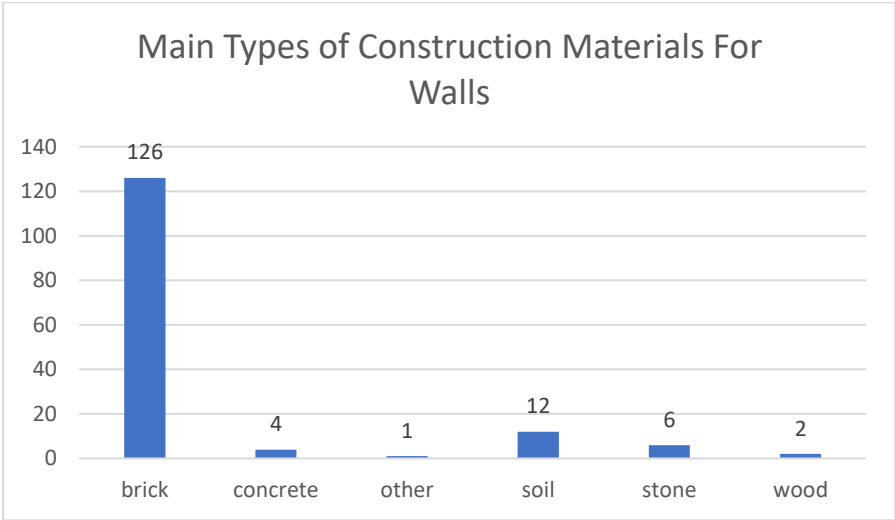
There is also a 3rd category of business PAPs who were located along the project roads and had some form of makeshift structures from where they operate daily businesses or somehow operated from the same location even without any business premises every business day. In the project roads these PAPs were 23 (17 women, 5 men). Even though this category had few PAPs along sparsely populated corridors, it was apparent that their business ventures are the primary means of earning a livelihood. Upgrading of the project roads would see business ventures of these PAPs affected as they would no longer be able to operate as usual since trading activities of their nature are legally carried out from designated formal markets (they are able to operate from their current location because earth roads have less scrutiny compared to asphalt road by relevant law enforcement authority). It is noted therefore that proposed project would indirectly result in loss of trading areas and by extension loss of livelihood. Given high unemployment rates in the project area, any project induced impacts that have a negative bearing on means of earning a livelihood(s) would be catastrophic if not sufficiently mitigated. From the foregoing, this project has made provision for livelihood restoration program that seeks to secure these business PAPs trading spaces. The same consideration will be made to other informal business PAPs in the other categories who wish to secure formal trading spaces as well. Musanze district administration has agreed to relocate these group of PAPs to existing nearby formal markets (where they would have more customers). Rent in leased spaces would be paid for these groups of PAPs for a period of six months to allow them stabilize.

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

4.5 Housing and Related Facilities

From the soil economic survey findings, most residential housing structures were made from soil/mud/clay (125) while a minority were constructed using concrete.

Figure 4-7: Wall Materials.



Source: Field Survey 2019

Based on findings from the socio-economic surveys, some unaffected housing structures were considered structurally unsound. Bricks and fortified mud walled (wall made of mud with a thin concrete slab - internal and external) are susceptible to cracks and weak structures may even collapse if subjected to vibrations of heavy road construction machinery. A budget should be set aside for fortification of affected structures while structurally unsound structures fronting the road or within a project area of influence (in terms of vibration) may be demolished altogether and the owners compensated to enable them build other better housing units.

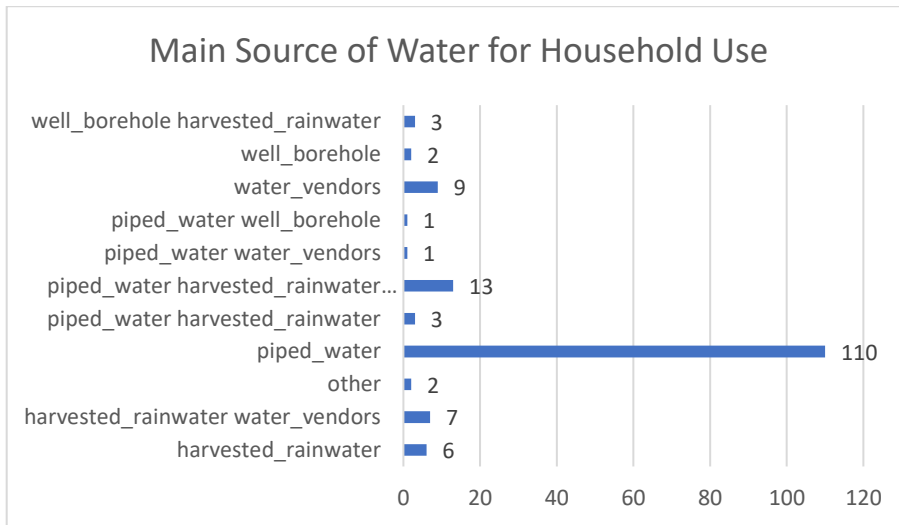
Planned expropriation along selected project corridors under this project was bound to occasion partial or full demolition of earmarked properties. Valuation and subsequent compensation of affected household and business structures should meet the standards of full replacement costs. Compensation packages agreed upon should be disbursed promptly.

4.6 Water and Sanitation

The United Nations (UN) and other countries declared access to safe drinking water as a fundamental human right and an essential step towards improving living standards. Adequate, reliable, clean, accessible and safe drinking water supply should be available to users worldwide. The main source of water for domestic use by a majority (110) was

piped water followed piped water harvested rain water (13) and water vendors (9) as shown in figure 4.12

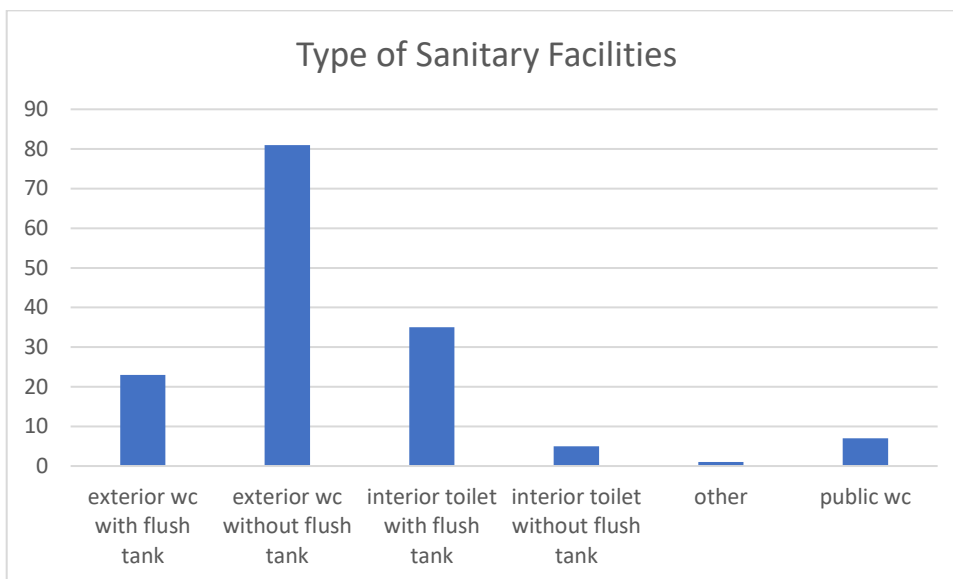
Figure 4-8: Main Source of Water for Household Use.



Source: Field Survey 2019.

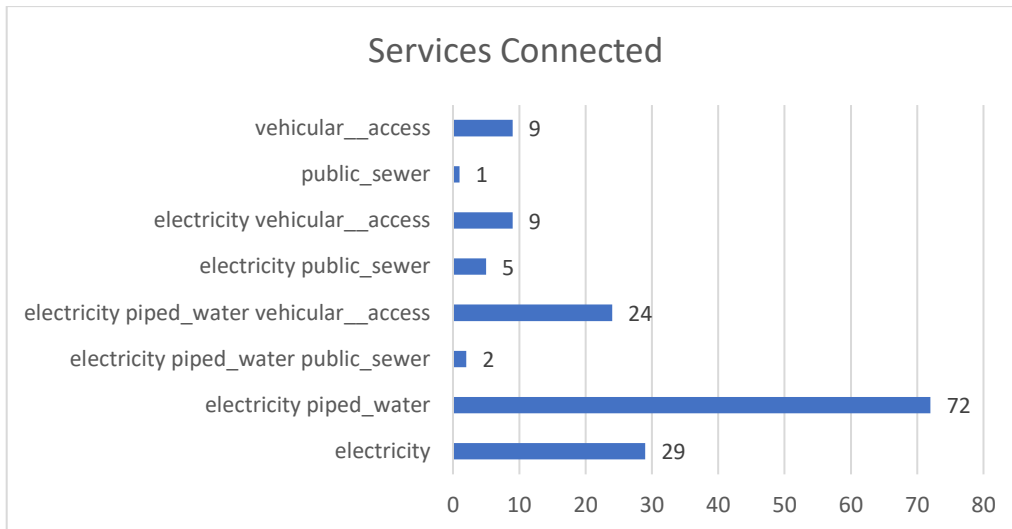
Majority of the household PAPS used exterior WC without a flush tank for sanitary facilities while others (1) used other type of sanitation facilities as shown in figure 4.13.

Figure 4-9: Types of Sanitary Facilities



Source: Field Survey 2019

Figure 4-10: Services Connected.



Source: Field Survey 2019.

Based on field findings housing infrastructure provision was lagging compared utilities servicing. From the foregoing, upgrading of project roads as envisaged under this project is paramount to improve living conditions of the residents of Musanze.

4.7 Health

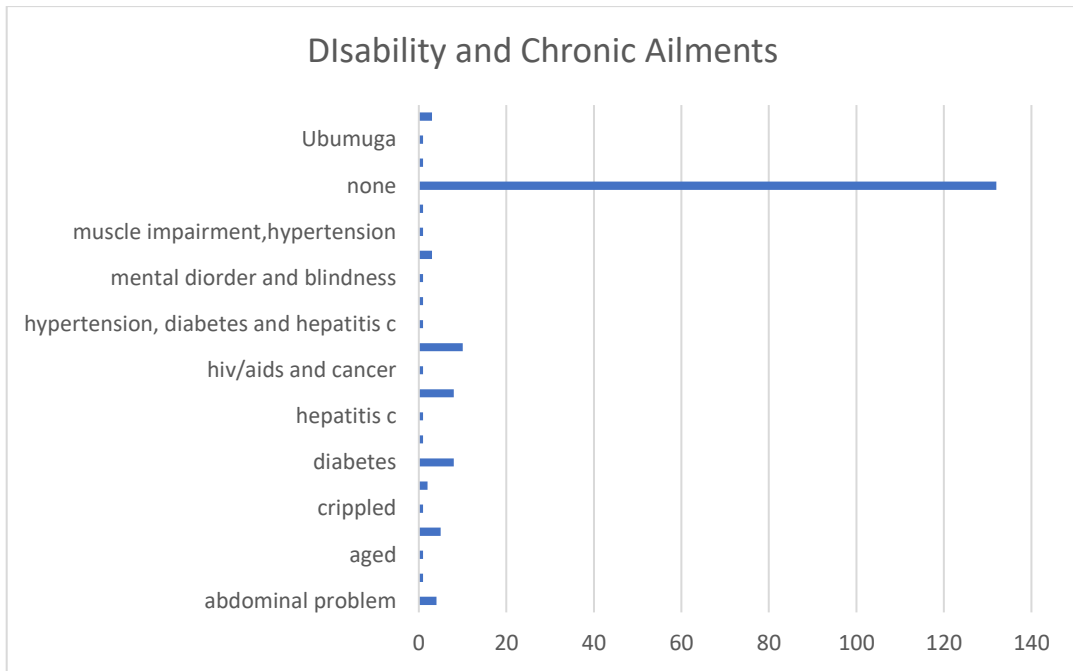
4.7.1 Prevalent Ailments and Deceases

The most prevalent diseases in the project area according to interviews done on PAPs were, malaria, hypertension and hepatitis C (10), diabetes (8) and abdominal pain (4). Figure 4.12 shows prevalence diseases amongst the PAPs.

4.7.2 Disability

Household heads that suffered from any kind of disability were identified and case by case assessment was done to determine the most suitable assistance the project could give them. For physically handicapped PAPs relocation allowance and or assistance to move would be extended by the district.

Figure 4-11: Prevalent Chronic Ailments and Disability.



Source: Field Survey, 2019

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

4.8 Education

4.8.1 Highest Level of Education by Gender (Business)

Amongst consulted business PAPs, Primary education was the highest level of education achieved by males (31) than females (15) as shown in figure 4.10. Amongst the PAPs it was established few people have attained university education. The number of males and females who attained secondary education was almost equal.

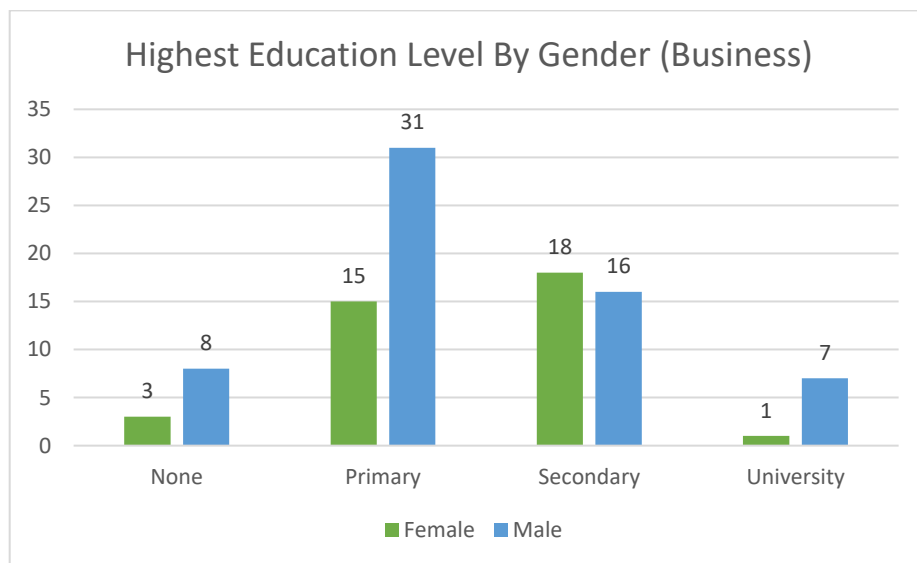
In this RAP study, level of education was one of the parameters used to determine vulnerability of PAPs for consideration for extra support. Vulnerable households (low literacy level, limited ability to qualify for employment and low income) would be assessed and recommended for support in form of training on skills to facilitate access to casual or semi-casual employment opportunity in RUDP phase 2.

The project has various job opportunities ranging from construction experts in various fields, skilled and semi-skilled workers in infrastructure projects to non-skilled workers offering manual labour. Because of the nature of the project (infrastructure – road),

PAPs considered for both skilled and non-skilled labour need some form of training especially on occupational health and safety such as proper donning and use of personal protective equipment (PPEs), emergency preparedness and proper use of construction equipment. This training will be offered by the project contractor within the contractor’s administrative cost before and during the construction phase. Similarly, on job training for PAPs with interest to acquire semi-skilled expertise in the course of the project implementation period would be undertaken by the contractor in partial fulfilment of skill/knowledge transfer requirement. The district administration would help in seeking certification for qualified workers.

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

Figure 4-12: Highest Level of Education by Gender (Business).

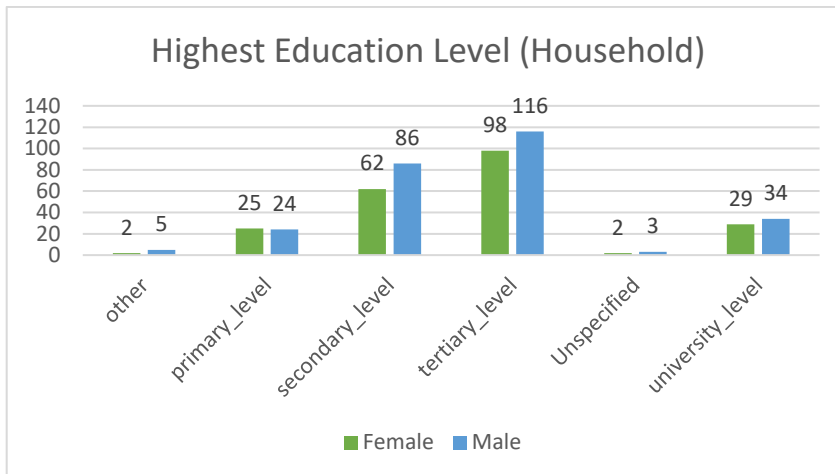


Source: Field Survey 2019.

4.8.2 Highest Level of Education by Gender (Household)

Among consulted project affected households, the number of males (116) and females (98) who attained tertiary education was almost equal as shown in figure 4.11. This meant that most people attained relevant skills from the tertiary institution which would be beneficial to the project. The number of males and females who had unspecified levels of education was low.

Figure 4-13: Highest Level of Education by Gender (Household).



Source: Field Survey 2019.

4.9 Identified Vulnerable PAPs

According to the OP4.12 criteria of identifying vulnerable project affected households elaborated in chapter 3, one (1) vulnerable household requiring special/supplementary resettlement was identified from the census and social economic survey carried out in Musanze secondary city. The household head of identified household was interviewed to determine special assistance that would be offered (over and above compensation of lost assets at full replacement cost) to caution the household from grave resettlement impacts. Additional compensation packages that were proposed were geared towards uplifting affected family living standards and improve living and social welfare.

Table 4.1 overleaf provided details of the vulnerable household

Table 4-1: Special/Supplementary assistance for the vulnerable

PAP Profile	Road Option	Affected Property	Displacement Impacts	Entitlement	Vulnerability Category	Special/Supplementary Resettlement Assistance	Actor	Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators
<p>Name: Habimana Theodord Gender: Male Age:77 Ubudehe: II Position: HH Head HH Size: 2 Employment status: Pension Health status: Hypertension and unable to walk Wife: Paralyzed</p> <p>Sector: Muhoza Cell: Cyabararika Village: Kabogobogo</p> <p>ID NO: 1 194780012960071 Tel: 0788896083</p>	Asphalt Road In Tete A Gauche	Less than 5% of the Land And House Area affected : 50.4M ²	Partial Expropriation Total cost: 6,400,083 RWF	Cash compensation at full replacement cost. Compensation for the structure at replacement cost. 5% percent disturbance allowance. Right to salvage material. Other entitlements as in the entitlement matrix	Elderly living alone Low income (on pension) Pre-existing medical condition (Husband: Hypertension and unable to walk Wife: Paralyzed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of government provided medical services Assistance with dismantling salvageable material Waive construction statutory fees during reconstruction Priority to all other mitigation and development assistance Sensitization to better understand project Grievance redress procedures and membership of GRCs. Priority in hearing and determining any grievances logged by the household. 	Musanze District Administrator	<p>Free medical cover</p> <p>Waived reconstruction statutory fees</p> <p>PAP's able to access grievance redress mechanism</p> <p>PAP able to dismantle salvageable materials</p>

Source: Field survey, 2019

Photo log 4: Affected Properties and Socio – Economic Status of PAPs/PAIs



Plate 4-5: Affected structure and electricity distribution mains.



Plate 4-4: Affected Household – by both Option 14 & 11m corridor.



Plate 4-3: Affected Farmland (Crops & Trees).



– Few Structures Affected
Low Expropriation Costs



Plate 4-1: Affected Household.

– Low Cost Housing consideration for affordable housing program recommended for this category of PAPs



Plate 4-2: Affluent suburb in Musanze City - Many Structures Affected
High Expropriation Costs

5 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PROJECT DISCLOSURE

5.1 Background

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

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

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

The specific objectives of this early consultation process were to:

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

5.1.1 Objectives of the Public Consultation

The specific objectives of the consultation process were to:

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

5.2 Stakeholder Identification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.3 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders were engaged through:

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

5.3.1 Public Sensitization Meetings

Public sensitization on the project was done during ‘Inteko Y’abaturage’ (local community meetings held every Tuesday across the country). The meetings bring together members of the community in given village to discuss matters of interest to the community members and also solve any conflicts amongst the village members. With the support of the village leaders; RUPD phase 2 project was selected as one of the agendas of ‘Inteko Y’abaturage’ held on Tuesday, 14th May 2019. The sensitization took place in Musanze district in Muhoza sector. Public sensitization was prioritized in the meetings so the consultant was allocated time in aforesaid meetings to present the agenda of RUPD phase 2 project.

The public sensitization agenda and ensuing discussion are presented below;

- Sensitisation of primary stakeholders on RUDP phase 2 project. The stakeholders were brief at length on;
 - a) Project components and specific location of the projects within the city that would be implemented under RUDP phase 2
 - i. Prioritized street Roads alongside supportive trunk infrastructure.
 - ii. Prioritized Footpaths and
 - iii. Prioritized Stand-alone drains.
 - b) Project implementation options for roads
 - i. Option 1

- ii. Option 4
- iii. Option 5

- The Consultant team explained anticipated impacts (economic, social and environmental) of the project subcomponents including probability of partial or full expropriation of land and developments thereon to pave way for construction of MUSANZE city project components under RUDP phase 2.
- Setting and agreeing on the cut-off dates for compensation as per World Bank's O P 4.12; Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for MUSANZE city was set for 16th May 2019, which marked the end of census for MUSANZE city.
- Discussions and agreement on the schedule and modalities for the household survey (census, enumeration and valuation exercises). These included an explanation of the PAPs roles in the exercise including the documentation required during the census and the valuation activities;

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

5.3.2 One on One Door to Door Interviews and Key Informant Interviews

b) Project Affected Persons/Households

Consultations were conducted by use of questionnaires. A team of 18 enumerators with expertise and tools to administer questionnaires using KoBo Toolbox (a free open-source tool for mobile data collection - The app allows a social survey analyst to collect data in the field using mobile devices such as mobile phones or tablets, as well as with paper or computers) undertook socioeconomic survey and census in MUSANZE city on 15th and 16th May. Consequently, 16th which marked the end of the census for Musanze city was set as the cut-off date.

The exercise targeted enumeration of the project affected persons and identification of project affected institutions in MUSANZE city. The target was to enumerate 100% of the PAPs. A few PAPs especially those operating informally along the road corridors informed the enumeration team that the frontages (where their business is located) belonged to the government since they were road reserves and therefore did not see the need to fill the questionnaires. During the two-day enumeration exercise, about 85% of PAPs were enumerated. The remaining 15% of PAPs were followed up as call-backs (the PAPs were reached through phone calls - mobile phone numbers shared by neighbours or relatives) where meetings were set up for enumeration. Enumeration of the remaining 15% PAPs that were not identified during the social economic survey period was completed on 17th, May.

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

c) Project Affected Institutions

During the survey exercise, it was established that 7 institutions were partially affected and may therefore require valuation of earmarked section (land and developments

thereon) for expropriation purposes. During the survey exercise postal addresses and telephone numbers of individuals in charge of these institutions were collected. Official communication on planned valuation and subsequent partial expropriation of land and asserts of these institutions was sent by the project proponent – MUSANZE district administration. The list of affected institution is shown below.

1. FATIMA primary school.
2. APICUR secondary school.
3. SAINT VINCENT secondary school.
4. KINGDOM school.
5. RUHENGERI cathedral.
6. APAPEP primary school.
7. SNOW hotel.

d) Institutions and service providers

PAPs included Government entities and private companies which provided vital amenities and services such as electricity, water, telecommunication services etc. Companies that were affected are noted below;

1. MTN;
2. AIRTEL;
3. REG (Rwanda energy group); and
4. WASAC (water Sanitation Corporation).

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

5.3.3 Validation Workshop

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

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

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

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

Validation workshop for Musanze was held at Muhoza sector office on 25th, June 2019.

5.3.4 Summary of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement in Musanze

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

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

Consultation Forum	Venue	Date	Meeting Participants	Position & Number
Sensitization workshop meeting	Muhoza sector	14 th May 2019	PAPs, Residents	Total 124 (72 women, 52 men)
			Local Leaders	Muhoza Sector Head. Muhoza Executive Secretary. District land Valuer
			Consultant Representatives	Sociologist. One Assistant RAP expert.
Census & Door to Door Interviews	PAHs and Affected business place/premises	15 th and 16 th May	The exercise was conducted by enumerators. Methodology used explained in subsection 5.3.2 above	
Key informants' workshop (1)	Classic Hotel; Kigali	23 th , April	District officers (district valuers, social protection officers and environment officers)	N/A
Focus Group Discussions (2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women • Youth 	Muhoza Sector office.	25 th , June 2019.	Selected PAPs Women with Women members of GRCs	Women PAPs (5) GRCs members (3)
			Selected PAPs Youth with youthful members of GRCs	Youthful PAPs (4) GRCs members (2)
Validation Workshop (1)	Muhoza sector office		Local Leaders	Muhoza Sector Head.

		25 th , June 2019.	Consultant	Sociologist (1) RAP experts (1) Assistant RAP experts (5) Data expert (1) Land Valuer (2) Photographer (1)
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5.4 Outcomes of the Stakeholder Engagement Program

From the stakeholders' participation, the Key issues raised and responses provided are presented in Table 5-1 below.

Table 5-2: Issue Response Matrix.

Issue	Comment	Response
Notice to vacate	The PAPs requested to be given adequate Notice to vacate prior to demolitions to pave way for the project.	Adequate (Approximately 3 months prior) Notice shall be issued prior to any demolitions by the project proponent. This shall be done in good time and with involvement of the local government.
Compensation	The PAPs wished to know how the compensation process will be conducted.	After valuation exercise of the assets and land the budget will be forwarded to the implementing Agency (MUSANZE District Administration) and it is expected that the compensation process will follow the proposed process in the RAP report. This includes addressing any grievances during the RAP implementation phase. It has been proposed that the RAP be disclosed in Kinyarwanda and English at both district and sector level for public verification.

Issue	Comment	Response
		Valuation exercise would be according to Rwanda expropriation law or world bank full replacement cost whichever is higher and benefits PAPs the most would be considered during the valuation and subsequent compensation.
Employment opportunities	The PAPs wished to be given first priority especially when it comes to employment opportunities during the project construction phase.	This item has been picked as a recommendation that will be forwarded to the project proponent. The assigned Contractor should also be advised to allocate a certain percentage of job opportunities to the locals, whenever they met the required qualifications for the job.
Project Impacts	The PAPs were concerned of some of the negative project impacts especially during the construction phase such as compromise of houses stability due to cracks occasioned by vibration from heavy machinery, dust emissions that may pose health risks.	The negative impacts have been identified and reported in the ESIA report as well as the proposed mitigation measures which the project proponent and the contractor will have to abide to during the implementation process. Consequently, the contractor would be bound to implement appropriate mitigation measures fronted in the ESIA report during the project implementation phase. This has been cover trough the contractor's insurance kitty set aside to fiancé rehabilitation of properties gravely affected by project construction works/activities.
Valuing affected assets (crops and trees)	The PAPs were concerned about their crops and trees because they thought that it will not be valued.	They will be valued too, and the owners will get their compensation payment.
What about properties with special cases like grave and etc.	Some PAPs were concerned about special cases like graves and other cases like culture properties.	Cultural heritages, cemeteries, graves and other cultural assets shall be identified and avoided as per the national laws and World Bank Cultural heritage operational policies.

Issue	Comment	Response
For people whom their land and boundaries will be destroyed, how are they going to live in houses without anything separating them with the road?	The PAPs were concerned about their children safety if they are so close to the road boundaries,	When the roads measure was taken, they were taken by considering some kind of reserve land aside the roads boundaries.

Source; Field survey, 2019

5.4.1 Perception of PAPS - Proposed RUDP PHASE 2.

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

5.5 Future Stakeholder Engagement

5.5.1 Future Stakeholder Engagement by KURA

We propose that MUSANZE district administration should disclose the RAP study findings as follows:

DISCLOSURE OF THE RAP REPORT

The main findings of the RAP Report should be disclosed through the World Bank procedures for disclosure of ESIA and RAP Study Findings. Feedback from stakeholders on the RAP Report if any would then be sent back to district through the official channels with comments on the review of the ESIA and RAP Study reports.

DISCLOSURE OF PARTICULARS OF AFFECTED PAPS

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

GRIEVANCE HANDLING AND RESOLUTION MECHANISMS

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

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

5.5.2 Approval and Disclosure of the RAP

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

See: Photologs overview depicting held Consultation Forums

Photolog 5: Consultation Forums



Plate 5-6: Enumerators during the Training.



Plate 5-5: Sensitization meeting in Musanze district Muhoza



Plate 5-4: Enumerators on field during the enumeration exercise.



Plate 5-1: Enumerators Undertaking data cleaning after census exercise.



Plate 5-2: Musanze PAPs attending the validation workshop in Muhoza sector office.



Plate 5-3: Enumerators interviewing the PAPs during the validation workshop.

6 IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

6.1 Background

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

As explained in detail in chapter 2 of this report, only roads project subcomponents in Musanze city would induce involuntary resettlement. The other project subcomponent (footpaths) would not require any land acquisition thus have no resettlement impacts. The (5) project roads whose implementation would lead to involuntary resettlement are;

- 1) Groupement- Kabaya Asphalt (1,127km)
- 2) Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur roads (2.324km)
- 3) Road Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt Road (1.0km)
- 4) Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche (1.082).
- 5) Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro Asphalt Road (0.895).

Figure 6-1 (overleaf) shows the Location and Naming of target project subcomponents for the studies.

6.2 Expected Impacts

6.2.1 Positive impacts

Identified Priority Projects for Musanze City are presented in detail in chapter two of this report. Table 6-1 on shows specific positive benefits of these roads.

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

S No.	Road ID	Name	Road Upgrading positive Impact
6-7	R26A, R26B	Tete a Gauche-Mpenge-Cyuve	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will act as main feeder 2. It will improve the connectivity among residential area, Musanze CBD area as well as with existing national road 3. It will serve the school 4. It will improve the connectivity with cement factory, dumpsite and proposed Agakiro center 5. It will enhance tourism to Amakera water spring 6. It will reduce travel time and VOC 7. It will increase business activity
8-9	R45A, R46	GST-Hatoni-Giramaho Road	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will act as main feeder 2. It will connect Giramaharo new residential area to two national road (one goes to Kinigi and other to Cyanika) 3. It will enhance the mobility in the area 4. It will help to develop/implement master plan 5. It will facilitate city growth direction 6. It will reduce travel time and VOC 7. It will increase business activity
10	R50		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will improve the connectivity among residential/commercial area 2. It will improve the connectivity with existing national road 3. It will help farmers from Muko and Kinkware to transport crops to Musanze agricultural market 4. It will reduce travel time and VOC 5. It will increase business activity
11	R38		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will act as main feeder 2. It will improve the connectivity among residential/commercial area as well as with existing national road 3. It will reduce travel time and VOC 4. It will increase business activity
12	R47B		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It will act as main feeder 2. It will improve the connectivity among residential/commercial area 3. It will fill the missing link over storm drain 4. It will reduce travel time and VOC 5. It will increase business activity

Other general positive benefits for road upgrading includes;

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

Positive Impacts for Construction of Stand-alone Drains

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

6.2.2 Negative impacts

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

Table 6-2 & 6-3 over leaf provides a summary of RUDP phase 2 Resettlement & Expropriation impacts for upgrading the three project roads.

Table 6-2: RUDP phase 2 Resettlement Impacts for Proposed Roads

<p>1. INFORMAL BUSINESS TRADERS Almost half of the PAPs (50) were operating along the roads.</p> <p>(Thirty one (31) out of fifty (50) informal business PAPs were women)</p>	<p>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS MITIGATION Applicable mitigation measures part ‘B’ & ‘D’ in the entitlement matrix. Livelihood restoration programs for (23) 3rd category PAPs and those willing to be enrolled in the program (from 1st and 2nd category)</p>
<p>Three Categories; 1st Category; Small scale traders selling fresh farm produce like fruits and vegetables. These traders had no structures of any sort (makeshift or movable), they were mostly selling from large basins, sacks or simply lay their wares on the ground. 2nd Category: Traders who had easily movable business shelters like large umbrellas and stools for airtime vendors or handcarts. They align themselves strategically along the roads with high Origin-Destination traffic especially pedestrian e.g to places of worship, schools, market or shopping centres etc. 3rd Category: located along the project roads and had some form of makeshift structures for daily businesses or somehow operated from the same location even without any business premises every business day</p>	<p>Except for the 3rd category (with 23 PAPs), category (1) & category (2) PAPs had no permanent trading areas. They mostly moved from place to place. They are therefore not restricted to the project roads only.</p> <p>The project has made provision to sponsor a business training and support program the 1st 2nd and 3rd category business PAPs.</p>
<p>2. AFFECTED PROPERTIES TO BE EXPROPRIATED (182). Break Down of Affected Assets (Land, Structures and Crops)</p> <p>(Seventy seven (77) of the one hundred and eight two (182) properties that would expropriated are owned by women or jointly by couples)</p>	<p>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS</p>

Road Name	NO. OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES/ASSETS	NO. OF PROPERTY OWNERS WITH AFFECTED CROPS	NO. OF PROPERTY OWNERS WITH AFFECTED STRUCTURES	Applicable mitigation measures part ‘A’, ‘B’& ‘C’ in the entitlement matrix.
GRUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD (Option 4 (11m corridor))	39	27	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A total of thirty nine (39) properties are affected along Groupement - Kabaya Asphalt Road. twenty seven (27) out of the 39 affected properties have crops and land affected while 25 out of 39 affected properties have structures and land as the main affected assets. Only 12 properties have land as the only affected asset. ❖ Along Road Station Kobil- Kiziba-APICUR, a total of twenty one (21) properties are affected. Three (3) of these affected properties have crops and land whereas 19 have structures affected. ❖ A total of thirty eighth (38) properties are affected along Kibuye –Nyarubande Asphalt Road. Twenty one (21) of the 38 affected properties have crops and land affected while 33 out of 38 affected properties have structures and land as the main affected assets. Only 5 property have land as the only affected asset. ❖ A total of forty nine (49) properties are affected along Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche Asphalt Road. Twelve
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR (Option 4 (11m corridor))	21	3	19	
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD (Option 5 (8m corridor))	38	21	33	
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE (Option 5 (8m corridor))	49	12	43	
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD (Option 5 (8m corridor))	35	17	34	
	182	80	154	

TOTAL				<p>(12) of the 49 affected properties have crops and land affected while 43 out of 49 affected properties have structures and land as the main affected assets. Only 6 property have land as the only affected asset.</p> <p>❖ A total of thirty five (35) properties are affected along Asphalt Road from Ibereshi 6 to Giramahoro. Seventeen (17) of the 35 affected properties have crops and land affected while 34 out of 35 affected properties have structures and land as the main affected assets. Only one (1) has land as the only affected asset.</p>
3. DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS Extent of Affected Land Parcel that Will be Acquired (Partial or Entire Land Parcel)				IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS <p>Figure 6-1: Illustrates Compensation Strategies for RUDP Phase 2 for Musanze City PAPs/PAIs utilized in acquiring partially or fully affected land parcel(s) Musanze district admiration would follow section ‘A’ (Loss of Residential / Commercial / Institutional Land) of the entitlement matrix to mitigate adverse impacts of the project</p> <p>✓ According to the entitlement matrix, Musanze district administration would acquire all lands if the residual land is not economically viable for the owner.</p> <p>The methodology of valuation used to determine the entitlement is presented in subsection 1.5.6 in page 1-8</p>
Road Name And Option	Partially Affected Properties (Partial Expropriation)	Fully Affected Properties (Full Expropriation)		

GRUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD (Option 4 (11m corridor))	39	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In terms of extent of affected land Parcel that will be acquired (partial or entire Land parcel), only one parcel (residential) along Tete a Gauche and Asphalt is entirely affected, with a part within the right of way corridor and another within the way leave corridor and /or the residual land unable to support existing land use post expropriation phase. ❖ All the other properties (181) along the project roads are partially affected and therefore have no displacement impacts. These parcels fall partly within the way leave corridor and unaffected section is viable to support existing land use. This means that the section within the right of way corridor and within the way leave corridor would be acquired while unaffected section would not be expropriated. In this scenario there is no displacement impact occasioned by the project and the section of the land hived-off would be compensated at full replacement cost. Make reference to the entitlement matrix loss category A.
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR (Option 4 (11m corridor))	21	0	
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD Option 5 (8m corridor)	45	0	
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE Option 5 (8m corridor)	48	1	
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD Option 5 (8m corridor)	28	0	
TOTAL	181	1	
4. LAND USE OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES			<p>IMPLEMENTATION IMPACTS</p> <p>Fifty one (51) formal business operators and one (1) public purpose institution are affected. Livelihood impacts of the project is therefore relatively high.</p>

ROAD	Residential	Commercial	Public Purpose and Educational	Applicable mitigation measures part 'B', 'D' & 'C' in the entitlement matrix.
GRUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD (Option 4 (11m corridor))	21	4	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A total of one hundred and two (102) residential properties, fifty one (51) commercial properties and one (1) public purpose institution are affected by the implementation of the selected options in Musanze secondary city. ❖ From the above, twenty one (21) residential properties and four (4) commercial properties are affected along Groupement - Kabaya Asphalt Road. ❖ Twelve (12) and one (7) residential and commercial properties are affected along Road Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur. ❖ Twenty (20) residential properties and fourteen (14) commercial properties are affected along Road Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt Road ❖ Twenty five (25), seventeen (17) and one (1) public purpose institution (church) are affected along Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche ❖ Twenty four (24) and seven (9) residential and commercial are affected along Asphalt Road from Ibereshi 6 to Giramahoro
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR (Option 4 (11m corridor))	12	7	0	
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD Option 5 (8m corridor)	20	14	0	
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE Option 5 (8m corridor)	25	17	1	
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHO RO ASPHALT ROAD Option 5 (8m corridor)	24	9	0	
TOTAL	102	51	1	

Source; Field survey, 2019

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

Road Name & Corridor	Road Length (km)	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Land to be Expropriated (m ²)	Value of Land Expropriated (At Full Replacement cost)	Value of above Ground Properties/ Assets. (At Full Replacement Costs)	
					Structures	Crops & standing Trees
GROUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	1,127	39	4,190.300	33,522,400	152,759,888.162	7,752,166.000
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	2.324	21	1,270.929	14,936,510	111,146,365.073	24,751.200
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	1.0	38	1,915.300	22,983,600	282,380,402.596	1,311,787.200
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	1.082	49	3,551.681	35,516,810	283,080,187.995	1,152,566.600
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD	0.895	35	1,633.768	19,605,216	168,845,237.476	831,335.300
Total	6.428	182	12,561.978	126,564,536	998,212,080	11,072,606

6.3 Proposed Entitlement Matrix

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

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

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

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

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

6.3.1 Resettlement & Expropriation Impacts Mitigation

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

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

Proposed project implementation also affects a special category of PAPs (in this project classified as category 'E' - vulnerable groups). According to WB safeguard policies, a safety net should be provided for vulnerable PAPs affected by Bank funded projects to cushion these PAPs from adverse impacts of the projects over and above basic compensation for lost entitlements. Based on an in-depth socio-economic survey and census exercise conducted to determine socio-economic profile of the PAPs, vulnerable PAPs were identified based on the following socio-economic indicators;

5) Category 'E' **Assistance to Vulnerable Groups**

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

6) Category 'F' **Relocation Public Utilities and telecommunication service lines**

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

Figure 6-1 illustrates adapted compensation strategies that were employed in this RAP for Musanze secondary city.

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

Table 6-4: Entitlement Matrix.

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
A. Loss of Residential / Commercial / Institutional Land			
A1	Partial loss of land but residual is viable economically enough	Title Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost. • A 5% Disturbance allowance
		Tenant / Lease Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to vacate
A2	Entire loss of land or partial loss where residual is not viable (Acquire all lands if the residual land is not economically viable for the owner.)	Title Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for entire land holding at full replacement cost • 5% Disturbance allowance replacement cost
		Tenant / Lease Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to vacate
B. Loss of Residential and Non-Residential Structures (Including “business premises”)			
B1	Fully affected / partially affected and remaining structure is non-viable (Owner Built)	Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for the structure at full replacement cost • 5% Disturbance allowance (to cater for demolition, moving fee etc. or economic loss in case of a business premise) • Right to salvage material; • Advance notice to vacate.
B2	Loss of occupied portion	Tenant and informal business tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporated into formal trading areas • Six (6) months paid rent for the new trading area.

S/ N	Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to vacate in accordance with the tenancy agreement; • Re-imbusement of remaining worth of deposit on rent and good will
C. Loss of Standing Tree Crops			
C1	Tree	All Cultivators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost for any non-food trees, shrubs / permanent grass based on economic value for tree and vegetation.
D. Loss of Livelihood			
D1	Land based livelihoods;	Agri-business Farmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical preparation of the farm land (clearing, levelling, creating access routes and soil stabilization • Fencing for pasture or crop land • Agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer) • Government Extension services like veterinary care
D2	Wage based livelihoods	Workers/e employees of affected entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-Job-Training and consideration in Musanze RUDP phase 2. • Provision made in contracts with project subcontractors for employment of qualified local workers

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

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

Source; RUDP phase 2 RAP consultant, 2019

(a) Principles of the Entitlement Matrix

- A participatory framework for consultations with affected persons and communities. Local authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other key stakeholders was utilized when preparing the entitlement matrix;
- Provision of compensation for loss of land and other assistance where necessary, for those who have formal legal rights to land, and those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census was beginning but had a claim to such land or assets;
 - Support after displacement, for a transition period, based on reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore PAPs livelihood and standards of living; and
 - Development assistance such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities in addition to compensation measures;
- Provision of resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy and other assistance as necessary, for those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying if they occupied the project area prior to the cut-off date. In this regard resettlement may, as appropriate to the World Bank OP4.12, consist of helping the PAPs with seeds, cost of preparing gardens, and transport to new locations. ‘resettlement assistance’ in this context means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required for ease of resettlement during relocation; and
- Provision of compensation for loss of assets and other land, impact on livelihoods, as well as costs involved in resettlement actions to all persons who qualify for compensation.

(b) Loss of Livelihoods

Livelihood losses induced by proposed project are analysed in detail in chapter 4, subsection 4.4.2 on income sources of project affected persons/households.

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

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

This project has made provision for livelihood restoration program that seeks to secure these businesses losing trading spaces (3rd category of informal PAPs). The same some consideration will be made to other informal business PAPs in the other categories who wish to secure formal trading spaces as well. Musanze district administration has agreed to relocate these categories of PAPs to existing nearby formal markets (where they would have more customers). Table 6.5 on page 6-19 shows proposed Enterprise-based livelihood restoration program for Musanze city. The program is meant for (23) PAPs

but the district is willing to enrol (50) PAPs from the other category of PAPs in the informal business if they opt to be enrolled in the program. From the social economic survey it was established that very few Business PAPs from the other two categories were willing to move to the formal markets.

(c) Relocation of public utilities

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

Some of the impacts will include:

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

Below are the utility and service providers identified with trunk infrastructure along the project roads;

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

Table 6-6 on page 6-20 provides Utility relocation plan for affected utilities and service lines.

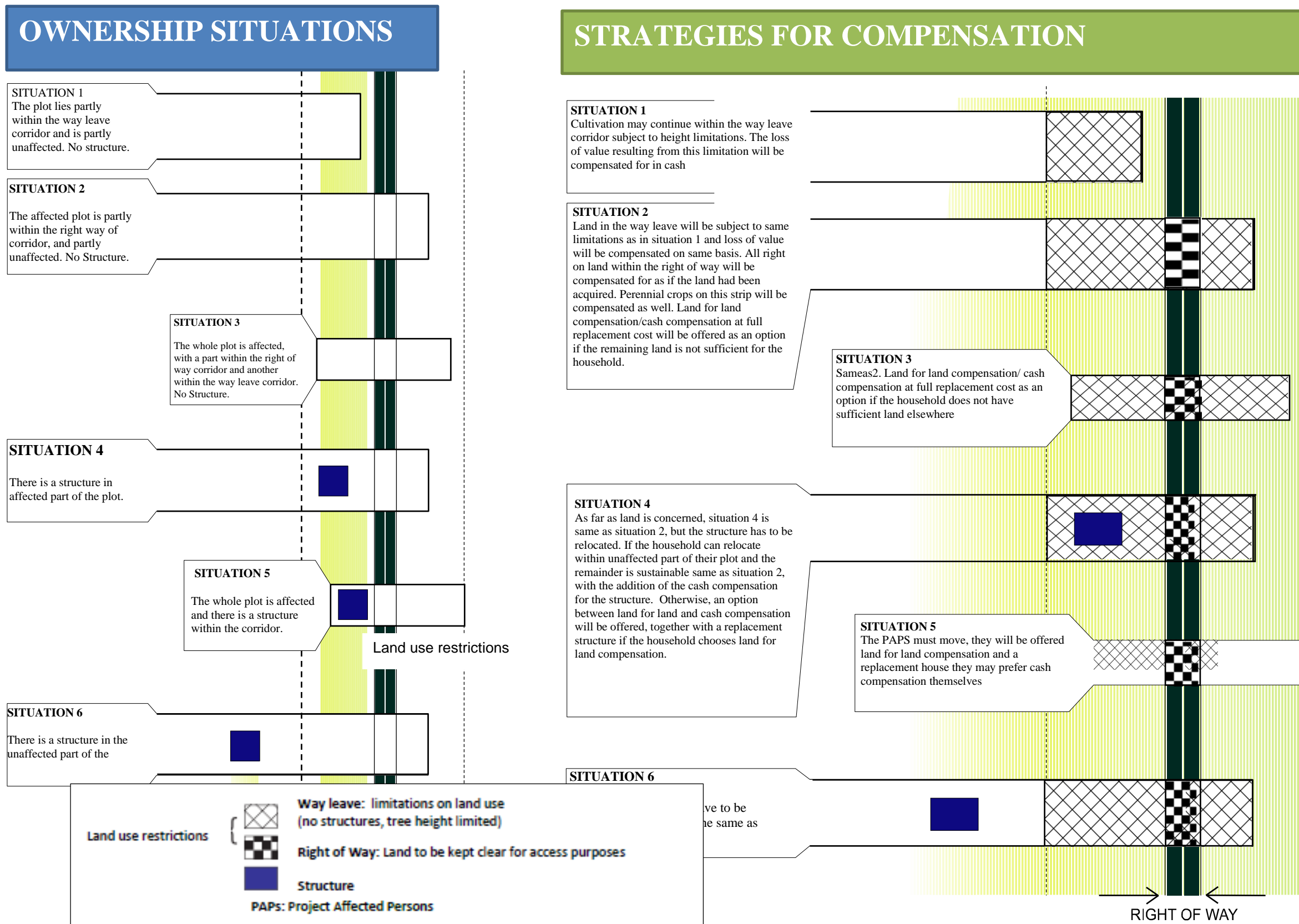
Table 6-5: Livelihood Restoration Action Plan

Program	Affected PAPs	Action	Actors	Inputs	Expected outcome	Budget	Time Frame
Enterprise-based livelihoods restoration program	50 informal business PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of alternative trading areas. Six (6) months paid rent for the new trading area. 	Musanze District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Trading spaces in formal markets -Finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduced informality tax -Increased collection 	4,500,000	June 2020- June 2021
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control). 	Musanze District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Finance -Expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased business record -Improved business incomes 	700,000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link up with local NGOs and government entities providing small-scale credit facilities to finance start up enterprises 	Musanze District Administration Local NGOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased business start ups 	Nil	

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

Institution	Affected asset	Action	Actors	Inputs	Expected outcome	Budget (RWF)	Time Frame
Telecommunication companies	Fibre Optical Network Cables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monetary compensation for redesigning, relocation and damaged infrastructure 	-Contractor Affected Telecommunication companies	Finance Manpower/labour	Uninterrupted telecommunication network	350,000,000	Before Ground Breaking
REG (Rwanda energy group)	Power lines, poles and transformers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 to 4 months' notice to relocate the services • Measures taken to ensure minimum service disruption 	-Contractor - REG (Rwanda energy group)	Finance	Continued energy access		
WASAC (water and sanitation corporation)	Water pipes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of common service ducts along/across the road preferably before road works start 	- Contractor - WASAC (water and sanitation corporation)	Finance	Continued water supply		

Figure 6-1: Illustration of Compensation Strategies for RUDP Phase 2 for Musanze City PAPs/PAIs



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

6.3.2 Compensation Alternatives

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

- Monetary compensation at current market prices;
- Monetary compensation at full replacement costs;
- Relocation to alternative sites with same locational advantages and;
- Any other preferred form of compensation.

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

6.4 RAP Implementation Budget

Aggregate strip of land that would be acquired along Groupement-Kabaya Asphalt Road measures about 4,190.3m² or thereabouts; Road Station Kobil-Kiziba-ApicuR measures 12,561.978m², Road Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt measures 1,915.3m², Asphalt Road In Tete A Gauche measures 3,551.681m² and 1,633.768m² along Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro Asphalt Road road. To mitigate against loss of land and assets thereon, the entailment matrix proposes compensation of lost assets at full replacement cost.

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

The cost of expropriation for Groupement-Kabaya Asphalt road is 203,736,176.87 RWF, Station Kobil-Kiziba-Apicur road is 132,413,007.587 RWF, Kibuye-Nyarubande Asphalt Road is 322,009,579.286 RWF, Asphalt Road in Tete a Gauche 335,737,042.825 RWF and Ibereshi 6-Giramahoro Asphalt Road 198,745,878.215 RWF. Consequently, the expropriation cost at full replacement cost in the city is 1,192,641,684 RWF. The costs includes an additional 5% as disturbance allowance and economic loss to business PAPs. In addition, a contingency budget of 20% of the aggregate cost of expropriation has also been set aside to cater for any unforeseen expropriation needs. Accordingly, the total budget for Musanze secondary city is therefore accounts for 1,431,170,021 RWF.

Similarly an extra, 5,200,000 RWF and 350,000,000 RWF have also been set aside as livelihood restoration budget and public utilities and telecommunication service lines relocation and repair budget respectively.

Table 6-7 shows expropriation summary costs for Musanze secondary city for RUDP phase 2.

Table 6-7: Implementation Budget for Musanze Secondary City

Road Name	No. Of land parcels to be Expropriated	Value of Land Expropriated	Value of Crops (RWF)	Buildings Value (RWF)	Asset expropriation cost at full replacement Cost (RWF)	Disturbance Allowance5% (RWF)	Total Expropriation Cost (RWF)
GRUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	39	33,522,400	7,752,166.000	152,759,888.162	194,034,454	9,701,722.708	203,736,176.870
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	21	14,936,510	24,751.200	111,146,365.073	126,107,626	6,305,381.314	132,413,007.587
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	38	22,983,600	1,311,787.200	282,380,402.596	306,675,789	15,333,789.490	322,009,579.286
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	49	35,516,810	1,152,566.600	283,080,187.995	326,272,953	15,987,478.230	335,737,042.825
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHORO ASPHALT ROAD	35	19,605,216	831,335.300	168,845,237.476	189,281,788	9,464,089.439	198,745,878.215
Sub-Total	182	126,564,536	11,072,606	998,212,080	1,150,255,613	42,386,071	1,192,641,684
20% Contingency Budget							238,528,336.8
Total Expropriation cost							1,431,170,021

Costs of Restoring Livelihood Loss								5,200,000.00
Cost of Relocating Utilities								350,000,000
Training of GRCS (for Six cities)								10,000,000.00
M & E (The proposed M&E mechanism is internal, it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District)								Nil
RAP Implementation Budget								
Road Name		Value of Land Expropriated	Value of Crops (RWF)	Buildings (RWF)	Value	Asset expropriation cost at full replacement Cost (RWF)	Disturbance Allowance5% (RWF)	Total Expropriation Cost (RWF)
GROUPEMENT-KABAYA ASPHALT ROAD	39	33,522,400	7,752,166.000	152,759,888.162		194,034,454	9,701,722.708	203,736,176.870
ROAD STATION KOBIL-KIZIBA-APICUR	21	14,936,510	24,751.200	111,146,365.073		126,107,626	6,305,381.314	132,413,007.587
ROAD KIBUYE-NYARUBANDE ASPHALT ROAD	38	22,983,600	1,311,787.200	282,380,402.596		306,675,789	15,333,789.490	322,009,579.286
ASPHALT ROAD IN TETE A GAUCHE	49	35,516,810	1,152,566.600	283,080,187.995		326,272,953	15,987,478.230	335,737,042.825
IBERESHI 6-GIRAMAHO ASPHALT ROAD	35	19,605,216	831,335.300	168,845,237.476		189,281,788	9,464,089.439	198,745,878.215

Sub-Total	182	126,564,536	11,072,606	998,212,080	1,150,255,613	42,386,071	1,192,641,684
20% Contingency Budget							238,528,336.8
Total Expropriation cost							1,431,170,021
Costs of Restoring Livelihood Loss							5,200,000.00
Cost of Relocating Utilities							350,000,000
GRC Operationalization Budget							3,250,000
M & E (The proposed M&E mechanism is internal, it will be done by existing staff from LODA SPIU and District)							Nil
RAP Implementation Budget							

7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Existing Institutions of Relevance to this RAP

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The sections below outline the particular mandates of the above.

7.1.1 Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)

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

The oversight will include implementation of RAP, coordination and monitoring of implementation performance of the project, risk management, monitoring & evaluation

and disclosure of information, developing and putting in place performance agreements, and developing and implementing the communication strategy for Urban Development Project.

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

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of land for replacement and effective consultation at the sector level, cell level, and at village level (Umudugudu) <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate coordination of information collation activities (such as surveys) <input type="checkbox"/> Work together with the GRCs to ensure that complaints are dealt with and that the RAP is implemented smoothly and efficiently; <input type="checkbox"/> Follow up and monitor the relocation and settlement of PAPs. <input type="checkbox"/> Review investment priorities identified by Feasibility Study Consultants; <input type="checkbox"/> Disclose executed budget
PAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in measurement and valuation of assets of PAPs <input type="checkbox"/> Signing of Valuation forms <input type="checkbox"/> Clearance of the ROW
World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring and Evaluation

Source; Field survey, 2019

8 GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

8.1 Background

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

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

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

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

8.2 Grievances Resolution Committees

8.2.1 Socio-economic Surveys – Grievances Resolution

The socio-economic surveys - Grievance Resolution Committees (GRCs) were constituted to address conflicts that arose from the socio-economic survey exercise and assist in linking enumerators to individuals or households identified on the ground but not enumerated (herein after referred to as call backs) due to varying circumstances such as absenteeism from affected businesses or homesteads by the end of the “cut-off date”. The committees were constituted during the sensitization meetings held during ‘Inteko Y’abaturage’ (community meetings) held every Tues-day. In Musanze district, 2 such GRCs were constituted in aforesaid meeting held Musanze district in Muhoza sector on 14th, May. Composition of these committees was drawn from the lowest level

of association at the village level where PAPs were generally well acquainted to each other. Community members who attended aforementioned meetings nominated two members from each affected village (nominated members volunteered to join the GRCs) to join the village head or representative of the village heads (chair of the GRC) in the committee.

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

The committee inspired confidence in the affected communities about the socio-economic exercise through extensive awareness creation including playing a key role in organizing and participating in Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) at the sideline of validation workshop (held at at Muhoza sector office on 25th, June 2019) to discuss among other things participatory entitlement matrix development, viable community based livelihood restoration programs and special needs for vulnerable PAPs.

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

8.2.2 Resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees

The resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees mainly handled issues that arose from unsatisfactory valuation claims from project affected persons. Key representatives in the committees included but not limited to; consultant RAP valuer, district valuer or respective valuation officer at the sector or cell level, The District Land Commission officers' representative at either the sector or cell level, local leader (head of village/cell), women representative, youth representative and representatives from lower tier committees.

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

The guiding principles for the Resettlement and compensation – Grievances Resolution Committees (that solved valuation and compensation grievances) were; entitlements matrix , legal stipulations and procedures as per the Rwanda Expropriation law which provides for ‘Fair and Just’ compensation packages & World Banks’ OP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement standards which advocates for compensation packages that espouse full replacement costs of affected properties.

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

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

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

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

the next higher tier-committee (Project Implementation - Grievance Resolution Committees).

8.2.3 Project Implementation – Grievances Resolution Committees

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

Six (6) GRC members are selected for Musanze secondary city RUDP Phase 2. To ensure smooth operation and execution of assigned duties related to grievance resolution, an operationalization budget for the committee has been provided in this project. In proposed RUDP phase (2); **3,250,000 RWF** is allocated to GRC operations including but not limited to; transportation, airtime and training.

8.3 Gender Equality and Gender Based Violence

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

In this project, in terms of gender composition, constitution of all GRCs was purposefully selected to ensure no committee had more than two thirds (2/3) of the members being of the same gender. This ensured equal representation. In addition,

awareness was created during the sensitization and validation meetings on the equality of all persons before the law. During valuation phase of affected properties, in cases where land earmarked for expropriation was owned by a spouse or co-owned by a couple, consent was sought from both spouses and from dependants of the later in cases where the latter are likely to be adversely affected and they have children who have reached a legal age though still under the care of the parents.

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

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

9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Background

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

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

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

Suggested performance/evaluation indicators include:

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

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

Item	Main Activities	Responsible Institution	Frequency of Monitoring
Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	Musanze District	Four times a month
Database	Updating census results	Musanze District	Monthly
Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the census.	Musanze District	After census and assets valuation
Compensation and other resettlement measures	Follow up compensation process	Musanze District	Once a week
Follow up of PAPs livelihoods	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods	Musanze District	Once a week

9.2 Resettlement Implementation Completion report

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

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

- Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget;
- Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided;

- Complaints status;
- Socioeconomic status of the PAP families, their living conditions and livelihood. Highlight a few case studies of individual PAP family experience, including at least one family considered “vulnerable”; such as how the PAPs used the cash compensation they received, etc.
- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production;
- Total sum disbursed; and,
- Lessons learned from the RAP implementation

9.3 Implementation schedule

There will be seven main steps to be followed during the implementation of RAP as shown in the Table 9.2 overleaf.

Table 9-2: Implementation Schedule.

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

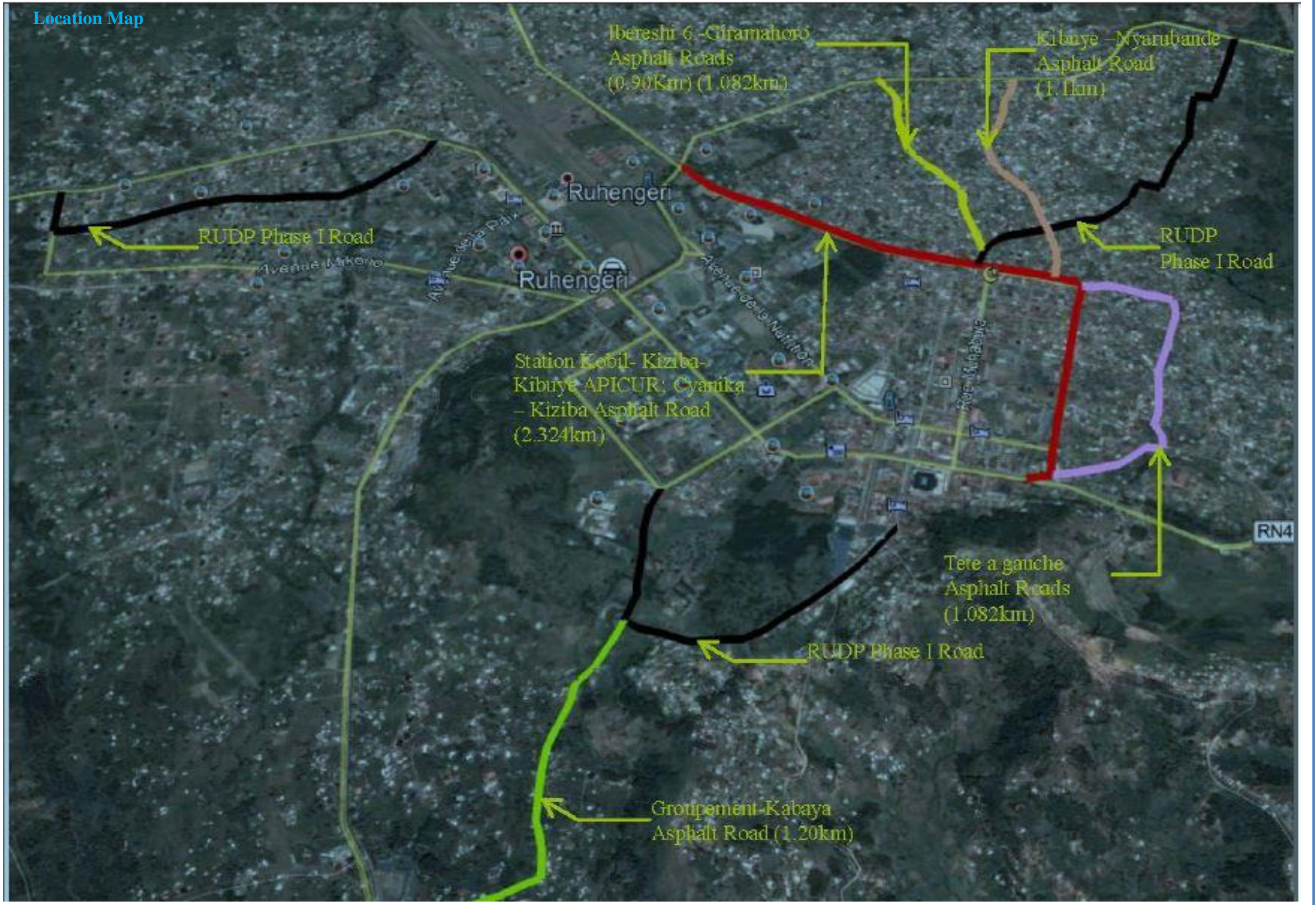
10 REFERENCES

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

11 APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Location Map

Location Map



Appendix 2: Minutes of Public Meetings

2.1: Minutes of Sensitization Meeting

2.1: Minutes of Validation Meeting

2.3: List of Attendees

Pap No.	Distri ct	Sector	Cell	Village	Plot No.	Name
1	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Bwuzure	4/03/08/8	Nyiraguhirwa Anociata
2	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Bwuzure	Upi:4/03/08/01/10	Kabera Bernard
3	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Bwuzure	4/03/08/01/11	Uwamahoro Chantal
4	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Bwuzuri	4/03/08/01/9	Nyiramugwera Claudine
5	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatobwe	523	Nyiramiteja Venantie
6	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2172	Bayisenge Djuma
7	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	Upi: 4/03/08/01/2157	Gataho Jothan
8	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	4/03/08/01/2154	Shyirambere Thomas
9	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	Upi: 4/03/08/01/2129	Murigande Desire
10	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	Upi: 4/03/13/04/179	Ugirinema Virginia
11	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	Upi: 4/03/08/01/571	Habumuremyi Yves
12	Musan ze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	4/03/08/01/2170	Semanza Kinimba

13	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	4/03/08/01/2158	Rusagara Emanuel
14	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	4/03/08/01/2171	Mukazihoranye Latifa
15	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	4/03/08/01/2124	Muhirwa Bonventure
16	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	562	Akimanizanye Marguelite
17	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2000	Nsanzimana Willison
18	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2043	Rubandabariyo Protogene
19	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2055	Sibomana Emable
20	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2100	Nyiramajyambere Asina
21	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2175c	Ngiriyimana Theophile
22	Musanze	Muhoza	Cabararika	Gatorwa	2165	Ngarambe Yahaya
23	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabarariga	Gatorwa	2155	Nkinzehiki
24	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2164	Ndongereye Idi

25	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	4/03/08/01/2160	Ntabugibudakeba Hassine
26	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	9897	Tuyusenge Dioscole
27	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	590	Nishimwe Zulufati
28	Musanze	Muhiza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa		Sebasore Djuma
29	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	528	Ntamushobora Said
30	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	493	Wibabara Alivera
31	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	2102	Muvunyi Pierre Celestin
32	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	659	Safari Gakwavu
33	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwa	9896	Mugabarigira Innocent
34	Musanze	Muhozo	Cyabararika	Gatorwe	4/03/08/01/2180	Uwimana Christina
35	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Gatorwe	4/03/08/01/2130	Musabyimana Winifride
36	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramaho	1501	Ngendahayo J.Batiste

37	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro		Salim Karum
38	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro		Olivier Hakizimana
39	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro		Nzirorera Donat
40	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro		Nsabimana Gatwa
41	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro	1256	Rugwizangoga Ivenari
42	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro	1568	Mbonyinshuti J.Bosco
43	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro	1501	Ngendahayo J.Batiste
44	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro	1505	Nkumbuye J.Damascen
45	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro	Upi:4/03/08/03/1873	Werabe Twaha
46	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Giramahoro		Hakizimana Juma
47	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Igikwege	647	Gatera Joseph
48	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	4/03/08/01/307	Mushimiyimana Evariste

49	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	4/03/08/01/290	Maniraguha Celestin
50	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	Upi:4/03/08/01/1214	Ntirenganya Josephine
51	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	4/03/01/1302	Habimana Theodore
52	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	4/03/08/01/1302	Habimana Theodore
53	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	Upi:4/03/08/01/301	Mbanzabugabo Edouard
54	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	Upi:4/03/08/01/292	Tunezerwe Jerome
55	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	4/03/08/01/306	Kabera Gervais
56	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	4/03/08/01/306	Hakiza Vianney
57	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kabogobogo	4/03/08/01/289	Mukashyaka Denise
58	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Kibogobogo		Hussein
59	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge	828	Hategekimana Raphael
60	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge	912	Nshimimana Elie

61	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge		Gafaranga Joseph
62	Musanze	Mpenge	Muhoza	Mpenge	2003	Uwineza Asiya
63	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge	459c	Kanyeshuli Shenga
64	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge	2729	Musekura Muzamiru
65	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge	0924	Habarugira Evariste
66	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge	0922	Mukabalisa Joseline
67	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Mpenge	800	Ngirente Rosette
68	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Muhoza	Has Not	Buwamariya Spesiose
69	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Nduruma	4/03/08/02/1315	Bishop John Rucyahana
70	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rucyeres a	4/03/08/02/196	Gato Twaha
71	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukerere za	38	Jean Bosco Habimana
72	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukeres a	4/03/08/02/9357	Fitina Christine

73	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	248	Mukamana Immaculee
74	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	33	Ngabonziza Faustin
75	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	153c	Nyirarugerero Kanimba
76	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	270c	Mbonyitora Celestin
77	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	261c	Nyirakabera Elizabeth
78	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	3782	Mukantabana Consolata
79	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	36c	Mukabarinda Charte
80	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	4/03/08/02/136	Muyarugerero Claude
81	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	4/03/08/02/263	Mukamurigo Jacqueline
82	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	208	Bimenyimana Joseph
83	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	216	Hakizimana Emmanuel
84	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	264	Dusabimana Francine

85	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	851	Ntahonkiriye Leuthers
86	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	849	Dusabimana Francine
87	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	853	Sebahinzi Jean
88	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza		Dusenge Adrien
89	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	262	Ngirabatware Olivier
90	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza		Nduhije Twaha
91	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	4/03/08/02/259	Muakabandora Beline
92	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	4/03/08/02/251	Nyirashyirambere Providence
93	Musanze	Muhoza	Kigombe	Rukereza	39	Dukuzumuremyi Martine
94	Musanze	Muhoza	Menge	Rukoro	Upi:4/03/08/03/318	Nyirahabineza Marie
95	Musanze	Muhoza	Menge	Rukoro		Dufitimana Deo
96	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rukoro	4/03/08/03/1196	Mukaperezida Jeanette

97	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rukoro	4/03/08/03/708	Mukarugina Concessa
98	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rukoro	4/03/08/714	Bazihizina Hasina
99	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rukoro	4/03/08/03/694	Mukandatwa Chani
100	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusaga		Uwababyeyi Hasinah
101	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Irambona Jean Marie
102	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1799	Mugemangango
103	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Nsengiyumva
104	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Biziyaremye Amilly
105	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/2070	Mutabingwa Michael
106	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1781	Niyongira Desire
107	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1951	Nyirarwimo Amina
108	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Nsengiyumva Iddy

109	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1961	Nyirarwimo Amina
110	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Masengesho Benjamin
111	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Nsabimana Jean De Dieu
112	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Eugene Munyaneza
113	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/2025	Nyirategera Josephine
114	Musanze	Muhiza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/2621	Hagenimana Edouard
115	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/2089	Munyazogeye Augustin
116	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	2250	Rwabukamba Juvenal
117	Musanze	Mujoz	Mpenge	Rusagara	2271	Kagabo Jean De Dieu
118	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	Upi:4/03/08/03/1960	Hitimana Dorcela
119	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Ndarigenda Eriabu
120	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Bazuriwishakiye Damien

121	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Ndarigendana Eriabu
122	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	2065	Ayirwanda Khamis
123	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1954	Uzamukunda Azoura
124	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Nzanatsinda Emile
125	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	1948	Nkundimana Jackson
126	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Uwamahoro Marie Margarithe
127	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Dusabe Deo Musah
128	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	2268	Ntabanganyimana Samuel
129	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	2249	Sengorore Felecien
130	Musanze	Muhoza	Menge	Rusagara		Bizimungu Alfonsi
131	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1982	Munyantarama Jean Luc
132	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/2272	Ndayambaje Celestin

133	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Manirafasha Jean D'amour
134	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Nshimiyimana Jean De Dieu
135	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1988	Dusabimana Jean De Dieu
136	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1975	Biramahire Andre
137	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	2312	Rushingabigwi Theophile
138	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	2000	Sezibera Justin
139	Musanze	Musanze	Mpenge	Rusagara	2398	Ngarambe Potien
140	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	1948	Nsekambabaye Elasto
141	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/03/1899	Nsegiyumva Sept
142	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1992	Nsengiyumva Felicien Appolinaire
143	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	4/03/08/03/1993	Nsengiyumva Felicien Appolinaire
144	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Mutera Aloiz

145	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	Upi: 4/03/08/03/2044	Mugabushaka Peter Claver
146	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Mushengezi Jean Damascene
147	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara		Aloiz Ndahayo
148	Musanze	Muhoza	Mpenge	Rusagara	2087	Mukamusoni Musaidizi Angeline
149	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	4/03/08/01/2541	Shyirambere Thomas
150	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	4/03/08/01/2506	Nabakanura Asia
151	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	111	Mukunde Josiane
152	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	Upi:4/03/08/01/ 2543	Barisebya Seti
153	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	Upi:4/03/08/01/ 2538	Nteziryayo Vincent
154	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	2547	Nkutikiyimana Jeanbosco
155	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	Upi:4/03/08/01/ 2546	Rurangwa Karamaga
156	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani		Ahishakiye Mwavita

157	Musanze	Muhoza	Cyabararika	Yorodani	Upi:4/03/08/01/2548	Hagenimana Fulgence