### **REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**



## **RWANDA TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RTDA**



# KIGALI LOGISTIC PLATFORM CONNECTIVITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: P108228 (KLPConnect)

Revised Advanced Final Draft
RESETTLEMENT FRAMEWORK (RF)

**PREPARED BY:** 

**RWANDA TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RTDA)** 

**FEBRUARY 2024** 

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS	
LIST OF TABLES	V
LIST OF FIGURES	V
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT	
1.2 RATIONALE FOR PREPARATION OF THE RF	3
1.3 Purpose, Objectives and Principles of RF	4
1.3.1 Purpose	4
1.3.2 Objectives	
1.3.3 Principles of the RF	6
1.4 Scope of the RF	7
1.5 JUSTIFICATION OF THE RF	
1.6 Approaches and Methodologies	10
1.6.1 Approaches	
1.6.2 Methodologies	
1.6.2.1 Literature Review	
1.6.2.2 Field visit	
1.6.2.3 Stakeholder Consultations	
1.7 POTENTIAL USERS OF THE RF	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	12
2.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVE	12
2.1.1 The Project Development Objective and Indicators	13
2.1.2 Project Components	13
2.1.3 Indicative investment Menu	15
2.2 Project Location	16
2.3 Project Beneficiaries	19
2.3.1 Direct beneficiaries	
2.3.2 Indirect beneficiaries	20
2.4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ASSETS, PEOPLE AND LIVELIHOOD	20
3 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	22
3.1 NATIONAL LEGAL AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT	22
3.1.1 National Legal and Policy Instruments Relevant to the Project	
3.2 NATIONAL RELEVANT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES TO THE PROJECT	
3.2.1 3.2.1. Vision 2050	
3.2.2 3.2.2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	
3.2.3 National Gender Policy, 2021	
3.2.4 National Social Protection Policy, 2020	

		N. C. A. L. L. B. C. B.	
	3.2.5	•	
	3.2.6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	3.2.7		
	3.2.8	'	
•		WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARD (ESSS)	
	3.3.1		
	3.3.2	, , ,	
	3.3.3	, ,	
4	PUBL	IC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION	39
		Introduction	
		Objectives	
		STAKEHOLDERS	
		PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/CONSULTATION — METHODS AND PROCESS	
	4.5	FINDINGS FROM PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS	43
	4.5.1	Consultation with Bugesera District Authorities	44
	4.5.2		
	4.5.3	Consultation with School & Health Centre near Project area	46
•	4.6	OUTCOMES OF THE CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS	46
5	DESC	RIPTION OF SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS	51
	5.1	HUMAN POPULATION	52
		LIVESTOCK POPULATION	52
	5.3	SETTLEMENT PATTERN	53
	5.4	LAND TENURE	53
		LIVELIHOOD BASES	
	5.6	COMMUNITY WEALTH STATUS	55
	5.7	PUBLIC HEALTH	55
	5.8	WATER SUPPLY SITUATIONS	57
	5.9	HYGIENE AND SANITATION	58
6	SUM	MARY OF POTENTIAL PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS	58
		Introduction	
		POSITIVE IMPACTS AND ENHANCEMENTS MEASURES	
,	6.2.1		
	6.2.2		
	6.2.3		
	6.2.4		
	6.2.5		
	6.2.6		
	6.2.7	-	
	6.2.8	•	
		NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	
	6.3.1		
	6.3.2		
	6.3.3		
	6.3.4	·	
	6.3.5	•	
	636	·	66

	6.3.7 6.3.8		
7		ETTLEMENT PLANS PREPARATION, REVIEW, APPROVAL AND DISCLOSURE PROCESS	
	7.1	Overview	
	7.2	Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)	
	7.3	OBJECTIVES OF THE RP	
	7.4	PROCESS FOR RP PREPARATION	70
	7.5	PROCEDURE FOR PREPARATION OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)	71
	7.6	DEVELOPMENT OF RP, REVIEW AND APPROVAL PROCESSES	79
8	ELIG	SIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE	81
	8.1	Introduction	81
	8.2	ESS5 ELIGIBILITY CLASSIFICATION	81
	8.3	ELIGIBILITY FOR RESETTLEMENT/RELOCATION	82
	8.4	ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMUNITY COMPENSATION	83
	8.5	ASSISTANCE FOR LOSS OF INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD	83
	8.6	Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	
	8.7	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR PROPOSED RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION POLICY	84
	8.8	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS	84
	8.9	ENTITLEMENT MATRIX FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PAPS	85
	8.10	METHODS TO DETERMINE CUT-OFF DATES	91
9	MET	THODS OF VALUATING AFFECTED ASSETS	91
	9.1	Type of Compensation Payments	91
	9.2	DESCRIPTION OF VALUATION APPROACH	91
	9.3	Preparation of Asset Inventory	92
	9.4	VALUATION METHOD	92
	9.4.1	P J	
	9.4.2		
	9.4.3	·	
	9.4.4	/	
	9.4.5	,	
	9.4.6		
	9.5	ASSETS INVENTORY METHODS	
	9.5.1		
	9.5.2	,	
	9.5.3		
	9.6	COMPUTATION OF COMPENSATION PACKAGES	
	9.7	FORMS OF COMPENSATION	
	9.8	DISCLOSURE AND NOTIFICATION	
	9.9	DOCUMENTATION AND VERIFICATION OF LAND AND OTHER ASSETS	
	9.10	Individual / Household Compensation	
	9.11	COMMUNITY -COMPENSATION	
	9.12	PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF COMPENSATION	
	9.13	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN	
	9.13	3 - 7	
	<i>9.13</i> 9.14	APPROVALAND DISCLOSURE	9899 99
	7 14	MEERLING AND LINE LINES.	44

10 INS	STITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF	
ENTITLE	MENTS	100
10.1	Introduction	100
10.2	INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS	100
10.3	COMPLAINTS PROCEDURES	
11 GR	RIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS	106
11.1	Introduction	106
11.2	ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	107
11.3	GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION APPROACH	110
11.4	GRIEVANCE LOG	112
11.5	Monitoring Complaints	112
12 BU	JDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS	113
12.1	ESTIMATION OF BUDGET	113
12.2	Source of Funding	114
13 IM	IPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	114
13.1	TIME SCHEDULE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RPS	114
13.2	LINKING RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION TO CIVIL WORKS	115
14 M	ONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS	115
14.1	Introduction	115
14.2	ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING BY IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	115
14.3	Internal and External Monitoring	116
14.	9.3.1 Internal Monitoring	116
14.	1.3.2 Internal Monitoring Indicators	116
14.4	External Monitoring indicators	117
14.5	METHODS FOR MEASURING IMPACTS	117
14.6	AUDIT OF RP IMPLEMENTATION	118
14.7	SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT	118
14.8	STORAGE OF PAPS DETAILS	118
15 AN	NNEXES	119
Anne	x 1: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan	119
Anne	x 2: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS ON DRAFT RF ON SITE	122
Anne	x 3: Minutes of Public Consultation meeting, Site 7	125
ANNE	x 4: Minutes of Public Consultation meeting, site 8	128
ANNE	x 5: Minutes of Public Consultation meeting, Site 9	132
	x 6: Attendance lists	
Anne	x 7: Attendance List for Public Consultation	139
	x 8: Photos captured during public consultation.	
	x 9: Valuer Certificate	
	V 10. GRM DESCRIPTION	1/13

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: INDICATIVE SMALL SCALE INVESTMENT MENU LIST	16
Table 2: Administrative locations of project areas	18
Table 3: Key National Laws Relevant to the project	23
Table 4: Comparison of Rwandan policies and World Bank standards on Resettlement and compensation	31
Table 5: Zone of Public consultation meeting.	42
TABLE 6: LIST OF CONSULTED DISTRICT STAFF IN BUGESERA DISTRICT.	44
Table 7: Details about consulted Cooperative Leaders.	45
TABLE 8: DETAILS ABOUT SCHOOL LEADERS NEAR PROJECT AREA.	46
TABLE 9: SUMMARY OF CATEGORY OF ISSUES RAISED BY COMMUNITY AND FEEDBACK FROM THE PROJECT TEAM.	47
Table 10: Summary of Aspirations from community attended consultation Meeting Bugesera District	
TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM NGOS ATTENDED CONSULTATION MEETING.	
TABLE 12: THE POPULATION STRUCTURE IN DISTRICTS OF PROJECT AREA	
TABLE 13: LIVESTOCK OWNED BY THE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE PROJECT AREA DISTRICTS	
TABLE 14: SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN THE PROJECT AREAS	
TABLE 15: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTRICT	
TABLE 16: PERCENTAGE OF MOST CULTIVATED CROPS IN PROJECT AREA	
TABLE 17: DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	
Table 18: Affected Land and Houses by Road Section Lots 1 and 2	
Table 19: Quantity of Perennial trees for Road section Lots 1 and 2	
TABLE 20: QUANTITY OF PERENNIAL CROPS AREA BY LOTS 1 AND 2 IN SQ M	
TABLE 21: ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX: ELIGIBLE PAPS, ASSETS AND COMPENSATION GUIDELINES.	
TABLE 22: IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY	
TABLE 23: INSTITUTIONAL ROLES DURING THE RF IMPLEMENTATION.	
TABLE 24: PROPOSED MEMBERS OF GRC AND THEIR ROLES	
TABLE 25: CAPACITY BUILDING BUDGET	_
TABLE 26: INDICATIVE OUTLINE OF A RP BUDGET	
TABLE 27: INTERNAL MONITORING INDICATORS	
TABLE 27 INTERNAL MONTONING INDICATORS	110
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1. Central Corridor – Dar es Salam to Kigali	2
FIGURE 2: PROJECT LOCATION ROAD SECTIONS WITH PROPOSED ROAD SECTIONS	17
Figure 3: Masaka-Kabukuba Section	18
Figure 4: Kabukuba-Nyamata road Sections	19
Figure 5: Gahembe-Kindama road Section	19
Figure 6: Kabukuba-Riziyeri road Sections	19
FIGURE 7: SCREENING PROCESS	21
FIGURE 8: CONSULTATION MEETING WITH PROJECTED AFFECTED PEOPLES AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES	43
FIGURE 9: CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND DISCUSSION ABOUT SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE.	43
FIGURE 10: TIME SPENT TO ACCESS HEALTH SERVICES ALONG LOT 1	56
FIGURE 11: THE TIME SPENT TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES ALONG LOT 2	56
Figure 12: Access to water and sanitation services (along lot 1)	57
FIGURE 13: WATER AND SANITATION IN THE PROJECT AREA (ALONG LOT 2)	
FIGURE 14: FLOW CHART ON RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS	
FIGURE 15: PROPOSED GRM STRUCTURE	110
FIGURE 16: FLOW CHART OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	

## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

DBM	Design-Build-Maintain
DR	District Road
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
GIS	Geographical Information System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
JV	Joint Venture
KLP	Kigali Logistics Platform
LRSP	Livelihoods Restoration and Strengthening Program
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
ММС	Multipartite Monitoring Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPRC	Output and Performance-based Road Contracts
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PWD	People with disability
RP	Resettlement Plan
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
RDHS	Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey
REMA	Rwanda Environmental Management Agency
RNRA	Rwanda Natural Resources Agency

RoW	Right of Way
RF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RTDA	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
RWB	Rwanda Water Board
SBD	Standard Bidding Document
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

#### **GLOSSARY OF TERMS**

In this Resettlement Policy Framework, unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

- "Environmental and Social Standards" (ESSs) set out the requirements for Borrowers/Clients relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. Ten ESSs establish the standards that the Borrower/Client and the project should meet through the project life cycle.
- "Project affected persons" (PAPs) means persons who are impacted by involuntary resettlement as defined below. "Involuntary resettlement" means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by: a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in: i. relocation or loss of shelter; ii. loss of assets or access to assets; or iii. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location. b) The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.
- "Land acquisition" refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. "Land" includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

- "Restrictions on land use" refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial, or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.
- "Livelihood" refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.
- "Cut-off date" is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.
- "Compensation" means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.
- "Census" is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.
- "Resettlement Plan (RP)" is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. RP s contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.
- "Resettlement Assistance" means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.
- "Replacement cost for houses and other structures" means the prevailing open market cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) the cost of the materials, (b) transporting building materials to the construction site; (c) any labor and contractors' fees; and (d) any registration or transfer costs.
- "Economic 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 PAPs to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at preproject levels.
- "The Resettlement Framework (RF)" is an instrument to be used throughout project implementation. The RF sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during project implementation. The RF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans of individual sub projects in order to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project. The Resettlement Plans ("RP s") for the Project will therefore be prepared in conformity with the provisions of this RF.
- "Replacement cost" means replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost is to be based on Market rate (commercial rate) according to the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan. In terms of land, this may be categorized as follows;

- (a) "Replacement cost for agricultural land" means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of: (b) preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land; and (c) any registration and transfer taxes.
- "Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.
- "Security of tenure" means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

"Voluntary Land Donation" - means communities or individuals may agree to voluntarily provide land for subprojects for desired community benefits. The operative principles in voluntary land donation are "informed consent and power of choice". Informed consent means the people involved are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences and freely agree to participate in the project Power of choice refers to the people involved have option to agree or disagree, without adverse consequences imposed formally or informally by others.

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) sees the transport sector as a key driving force to improve productivity and stimulate social and economic growth, with the ambition of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a higher-income country by 2050.

For this reason, the GoR assigns fundamental importance to the development of the economic infrastructure, particularly road transportation, which constitutes an economic development strategy for poverty reduction and stimulating socio-economic growth by increasing internal production and facilitating access to domestic and international markets, as well as ensuring favorable conditions for the provision and distribution of imported products within the country. The GoR, in collaboration with the development partner, the World Bank, is initiating the Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect), which contains four components, including the 69.45km Kigali Logistics Platform/Bugesera Connector Roads subproject that contributes to expanding the logistics lines to/from Tanzania, Burundi, and Eastern DRC by linking the Ngoma-Nyanza Road to the KLP (Dubai Port World) at Masaka/Kigali via the district of Bugesera. The KLP/Bugesera connector road subproject to be financed under component 1.1 of the main KLPConnect project will also link up the ongoing construction of Bugesera New International Airport and the planned Bugesera industrial park. Under this project (KLPConnect) additional activities, including small scale roadside investments as well as trade logistics related activities under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2, respectively financed.

Except the KLP/Bugesera connector road subproject financed under the component 1.1 of KLPConnect, since specific scale and locations of small-scale roadside investments as well as trade logistics related activities under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 of KLPConnect are not identified at this time, the borrower is require preparing this Resettlement Framework (RF) to qualify the project presentation to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors.

The construction and operation of the proposed Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect) are expected to bring several positive environmental and socio-economic benefits to the project area as well as to the nation at large. The project will enhance economic and social developments along the corridor of the Project area and these developments will likely lead to a much improved quality of life for local communities.

For this RF and succeeding resettlement plans and operations of the proposed KLPConnect, is based on the ESS5 of World Bank's ESF as well as ESS10 stakeholder engagement and Information Disclosure aspects will entail significance to this RF. The Bank believes that the application of Environmental and Social Standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

As part of WB Environmental and Social standards, safeguards instruments have to be prepared for any project with adverse environmental and social impacts. This RF is prepared to serve as a safeguard instrument that spells out corporate resettlement frameworks, institutional arrangements, and capacity available to identify and mitigate anticipated adverse impacts of each subproject under KLPConnect. This ensures that KLPConnect meet the national and local resettlement requirements and consistent with ESS5 requirements and other applicable safeguard provisions of the Bank.

The decision to prepare this RF for the implementation of KLPConnect is to provide the RTDA and MINICOM, a framework that will facilitate compliance with relevant national and the WB Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement and other requirements for the implementation of subproject activities in a coherent manner. The framework gives a platform of standard principles and processes for project activities, mainly construction works, agreeable to project implementing parties — RTDA and MINICOM, , and others relevant

institutions, as appropriate. This RF is built on WB ESS5; Land Acquisition Restrictions on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) and national resettlement requirements.

The purpose of the resettlement framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific plan proportionate to potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized, approved by the Bank and disclosed both in Country and Bank external website, as well as all compensation payment is implemented.

The overall objective of this Resettlement Framework (RF ) is to provide policies, principles and procedures, institutional arrangements, schedules, and indicative budgets in the preparation of Resettlement Plan that will govern the mitigation of adverse displacement impacts induced by KLPConnect subproject activities. These arrangements are also to ensure that there is a systematic process to guide the different stages of the implementation of the measures outlined in the framework for addressing the different types of resettlements. This process shall also consider the participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government policies, procedures and requirements on involuntary resettlement; and shall define compensation for affected persons as appropriate. This RF will thus serve as the framework within which full Resettlement Action Plans will be developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts of each sub-project/component.

The specific objectives of the RF are to:

- 1) Describe the legal and institutional framework and underlying approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation processes;
- 2) Establish the solar and wind energy development program resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
- 3) Define the eligibility criteria for identification of PAPs and their respective entitlements;
- 4) Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
- 5) Outline the procedures for managing grievances and dispute settling.

The resettlement framework covers the following elements: (a) a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a resettlement framework rather than a resettlement plan is being prepared; (b) principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation; (c) a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans; (d) estimated displacement impacts and estimated numbers and categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible; (e) eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons; (f) a legal framework reviewing the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them; (g) methods of valuing affected assets; (h) a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works initiation and progress; (i) a description of grievance redress mechanisms; (j) a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the preparation and review of cost estimates, responsibility for the provision of funds, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements; (k) a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and (l) arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by third-party monitors.

The RF is prepared in accordance with applicable Rwandan Legislations and World Bank ESF. RF The methodology for preparing this RF included review of the existing baseline information (Literature review), field visits in three districts to assess the social conditions, practices and potential project risks and impacts. Public consultations with project affected persons, District officials, Sector officials and other key implementing partners were also conducted.

This framework has been prepared in consultation with the receiving communities, local leaders, stakeholders and the SPIU project team where efforts were made to achieve gender balance. This was done through a series of individual and public meetings where participants were given a chance to freely participate in the meetings and raise any queries and concerns.

The proposed Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect) Development Objective (PDO) is to to improve the resilient and safe connectivity from the KLP (Masaka) to Bugesera area and support local and regional economic activities around the corridors. The proposed KLPConnect project is a major and important trade route that will provide a key physical link in the region and support the Government's strategy to become a logistic hub in the East African Community (EAC).

The main KLPConnect ("the Project") consists of four components: Component 1: Improving physical infrastructure to connect KLP to the Central Corridor, resiliently and safely. The component will finance sub-component 1.1, the upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads for a total length of 69.45 km of District Roads and sub-component 1.2, the environmental and social risk management activities; Component 2: Trade facilitation and logistics improvement; Sub-component 2.1: Socio-economic development opportunities along the corridor (paved road sections); Sub-component 2.2: Quality improvement of Rwanda's traded goods and services along the corridor; Sub-component 2.3: Institutional Support and Capacity Building for MINICOM, SMEs and traders; Component 3: Implementation support, project monitoring, and capacity building; Subcomponent 3.1: Project management and incremental operating costs; Subcomponent 3.2: monitoring and evaluation; Subcomponent 3.3: Institutional support and Capacity building for RTDA and MININFRA; and Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response. The details of project components are discussed below.

Component 1: Improving physical infrastructure to connect KLP to the Central Corridor, resiliently and safely (US\$108.50 million, comprising US\$91.49 million IDA and US\$17.01 million GoR funding). The component will finance the design, upgrading, and performance-based maintenance of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads and the associated environmental and social risk management activities.

**Sub-component 1.1: Upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads** (US\$94.50 million, comprising US\$77.49 million IDA and US\$17.01 million GoR funding). The upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads (69.45 km) will comprise: (i) design, upgrading, and five-year Output and Performance-Based maintenance of four road sections, namely, (a) Masaka-Kabukuba (16.88 km), (b) Kabukuba-Nyamata (13.72 km), (c) Gahembe-Kindama (19.21 km); and (d) Kabukuba – Riziyeri (19.64 km), with decreasing financing from IDA for maintenance based on a scale up effort from the country providing matching counterpart financing; and (ii) provision of the supervision and monitoring consultant services. When other linear infrastructure (fiber cables, waterlines, electricity, drainage canals, connector roads, etc.) is planned along these corridors and in the vicinity of the roads, they will be provided as part of road works contract, though provisionally funded. The upgrading of the roads includes approaches for green and resilient construction, including erosion prevention works, water drainage through adequate channels, reduction of water speed, and protection of road embarkments.

Sub-component 1.2: Environmental and social risk management, and community-level infrastructure works (US\$14.00 million from IDA funds). This sub-component will finance (i) the compensation fees of the project-affected persons (PAPs) along the road sections and the planned road side infrastructures; (ii) community and stakeholders'

engagement including grievance redress committees and electronic grievance redress mechanism (e-GRM); (iii) roadside investments and capacity building for livelihood restoration of communities living along the roads; (iv) comprehensive road safety measures (campaigns and trainings for school children and road users, surveys, personal protection equipment) to reduce fatalities and injuries, as initiated under the LVTP and FRDP road projects; and (v) environmental protection activities, including roadside plantations and management of 7,000 trees adoptable to the area within 10m distance along the 69.45 km, and buffer zone establishment and management for Akagera, Cyohoha, Kidogo and Rugende marsh lands, which are nearest to the road..

**Component 2: Trade facilitation and logistics improvement** (*US\$26.51 million*, financed *by IDA*). Activities under this component will be carried out by the Ministry of Trade and Industries (MINICOM), formerly the Ministry of Commerce.

Sub-component 2.1: Socio-economic development opportunities along the corridor (paved road sections) (US\$17.31 million from IDA funds). The sup-component will finance activities to help residents of the local communities of the three districts along the road - Bugesera, Kicukirro and Rwamagana - and SMEs operating in the project area to economically benefit from the new paved corridor. A community-driven demand analysis will support financing of five types of activities: (i) consultant services to prioritize, select, design and supervise construction/upgrading of the socio-economic infrastructure (US\$1.50 million), (ii) development of basic infrastructure and facilities of at least one SME/Industrial Park that will be selected (US\$9.81 million) among those in the vicinity of the project area based on potential impacts,<sup>1</sup> (iii) upgrading/constructing of two roadside markets, selected based on technical studies and local consultations (US\$4 million), (iv) upgrading/constructing of four selling points in the selected villages/sectors along the roads (Musenyi, Mareba, Nyamata, Rilima, etc.) to be confirmed after technical studies and local consultations (US\$1 million), and (v) an SME-oriented warehouse and E-commerce hub (with precise design to be discussed with logistics providers and potential beneficiaries) (US\$1 million).<sup>2</sup>

The project expects to provide Private Capital Enabling (PCE) with the infrastructure to be built under Sub-Component 2.1. Once the SME/Industrial Park, roadside market selling points, and the warehouse and E-commerce hub are built or upgraded, it is expected that SMEs will make initial investments of around US\$20.4 million<sup>3</sup> to take advantage of this new infrastructure.

**Sub-component 2.2:** Quality improvement of Rwanda's traded goods and services along the corridor (*US\$5.20 million from IDA funds*). The sub-component will support strengthening aspects of country's National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) expected grow along the corridor, including cold chains, trucking, and warehousing. The sub-component will provide equipment, software and training services aimed at strengthening Rwanda Standard Board (RSB)'s quality testing and certification services. Upgraded national testing, calibration, and verification laboratories will ensure safety of goods in warehouses/transit and provide accreditation services for (i) warehouses, cold rooms, deep freezers, and truck coolers, and (ii) warehouse and axle load control weighbridges, and (iii) platform weighing scales

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Interventions related to the development or expansion of industrial parks will consider utilizing the International Framework for Eco-Industrial Parks developed by the World Bank and other partners. The framework encourages parks to be designed such that industrial activities are integrated with environmental sustainability to minimize resource consumption, reduce pollution, and promote circular economy principals. An International Framework for Eco-Industrial Parks: <a href="https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/7105918a-f2ad-5717-9653-6f7d9b4549c2">https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/7105918a-f2ad-5717-9653-6f7d9b4549c2</a> Two examples of projects that included eco industrial park policies are the Bangladesh Private Investment & Digital Entrepreneurship Project (P170688) and the Jiangxi Eco-industrial Parks Project (P158079)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The center is envisioned to offer IT services, digital marketing services, warehousing, fulfillment and transportation services, and training (including efforts to integrate the Customs Declaration System of Iposita and RRA Single Window System)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Based on previous projects and estimations from Rwandan authorities: i) one SME/Industrial Park (100 SMEs/initial investment USD 160K); ii) two roadside market (10 SMEs/initial investment USD 20K in each roadside market); iii) four selling points (10 SMEs/initial investment 10K in each selling point); and iv) one warehouse and E-commerce hub (30 SMEs/initial investment USD 120K).

in warehouses (US\$3 million). The sub-component will also help SMEs meet international quality standards by supporting RSB's outreach services, mobile laboratories, and testing kits at border posts, airports, and logistics platforms (US\$2.20 million). <sup>4</sup>

**Sub-component 2.3:** *Institutional Support and Capacity Building for MINICOM, SMEs and traders (US\$4 million from IDA funds)*. Rwanda's aspirations to be a regional trade center and EAC logistics hub requires MINICOM to upgrade its capacity to lead strategy development, provide system oversight and carry out project management, particularly in the areas of private sector partnerships and public agency coordination. As a first step, the sub-component will support MINCOM's in updating the 2012-2022 Logistics and Distribution Strategy. Secondly, the project will support capacity building of MINICOM staff to (i) develop, solicit, negotiate, and manage public-private partnerships for the sector, (ii) carry out risk-based system oversight and calibration to maintain performance standards, and (iii) to provide real time regulatory, logistical, and process-oriented information and capacity building for traders and SMEs. Finally, the component will support MINICOM's improved project management capacity through systems and training covering project management, procurement, financial management and safeguards along with capacity building for relevant thematic areas.

Component 3: Implementation support, project monitoring, and capacity building of RTDA (US\$6 million, financed by IDA). The component will finance the following subcomponents to support implementation of the project:

**Subcomponent 3.1: Project management and incremental operating costs** (*US\$3 million*). This subcomponent will finance project management and salaries of competitively recruited experts fully dedicated to the project, as well as travel expenses and other operating costs of the Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) at RTDA.

**Subcomponent 3.2: Monitoring and evaluation** (US\$1 million). This subcomponent will finance the monitoring and evaluation costs of project implementation. The subcomponent will undertake an assessment early in the project life, to identity, clarify, and quantify specific activities subject to private capital investment. It will also undertake as early as possible a SME baseline survey, to avail baseline data for the project implementation and results measurement. The baseline survey will provide SME investment information, SME access to finance status, and the potential provision of new services (including logistics providers). The studies will provide priority actions to attract private sector in the project zone.

Subcomponent 3.3: Institutional support and capacity building to RTDA and MININFRA (US\$2.50 million). This subcomponent will finance: (i) capacity building of staff from the SPIU RTDA and intern engineers newly trained from the country's engineering schools (of which half being women), staff of MINIFRA involved in the project implementation, to enhance and broaden their skills in technical, safeguards, procurement, financial management and project management matters as appropriate; (ii) studies for future development of operations, (iii) an exploration for a center for excellence in testing material for RTDA (feasibility studies and construction), and (iv) an assessment of barriers for women entrepreneurship to develop activities to boost the revenue potential of women-owned or operated businesses.

**Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response** (US\$0 million). This zero-dollar component will allow for swift reallocation of credit proceeds from the other components to provide immediate emergency recovery support following an eligible crisis or emergency. This CERC will be developed to be triggered only for emergencies and/or disasters that affect an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response.

xiv

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The component will develop an SME baseline survey, including information on SME investments, access to finance, and the provision of new services.

The project crosses three Districts: Kicukiro in Kigali City, Rwamagana and Bugesera in the Eastern Province. The project area shares similarities in terms of the trade & transport patterns as well as socio-economic profile. The beneficiaries mainly include farmers, owners of various agriculture schemes and SMEs along the corridor. The project is expected to create job opportunities during construction period, part of which will continue during maintenance. Upgrading of the road sections under the project will also trigger increase of movement of goods specifically between the Kigali Logistics Platform and the Bugesera Industrial zone.

The project major benefit includes improving access to the market and socio-economic services, enhancing agricultural and livestock, production and productivity are the primary benefits of the project. In addition, the project will help to create short-term employment opportunities and attract new developments and investments. The project is also expected to contribute to the share of all-weather roads in the area which will permit business growth at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. In view of the close proximity to the neighboring Burundi, the population from the targeted Districts will be able to access this market, thus increasing their living standards.

The KLP/Bugesera connector road subproject financed under sub-component 1.1 is focuses on improving the physical infrastructure to better connect KLP to the central corridor, specifically through the development of road infrastructure that links KLP to Bugesera District, as well as other social development infrastructures. The aim is to create a more resilient and safer transportation network that can withstand natural disasters and other potential hazards.

The project beneficiaries are categorized into two categories: direct and indirect beneficiaries. The direct beneficiaries include pastoral communities, farmers, business operators, private sectors, road users (passengers and freight) along the road corridor servicing tradable sectors of the economy, agriculture, tourism, and ultimately consumers and producers both inside and outside Rwanda.

In addition to the above-mentioned direct beneficiaries, the project will also stimulate new jobs and income-earning opportunities for the people in Kicukiro, Rwamagana, and Bugesera districts, also considered direct beneficiaries. The indirect beneficiaries of this project include the people in neighboring countries of Rwanda, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya.

This framework has been prepared by Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA), based on the recognition that activities to be undertaken under various project components may affect project affected people's assets, economic livelihoods sources or access to resources. The project will seek to avoid or minimize such negative impacts, wherever feasible, by exploring all viable alternatives. Where it is not feasible, to avoid adverse social and economic impacts, the project will ensure that the pre-project sources of livelihood and living standards of PAPs are improved or at least restored.

The Rwandan constitution, the law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 related to expropriation in the public interest law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda, law No 17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda are the different national laws and regulations that are applicable to this project.

The framework also complemented with the World Bank ESS5 on Land Acquisition Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary resettlement and will all help to establish procedures for the compensation exercise and assets valuation in subproject activities of KLPCDP, including the 69.45km KLP Bugesera Connector. The main executing agencies at National level will be Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) and Ministry of Commerce (MINICOM) through the Single Project Implementation Units (SPIUs). As stated above, the project will be implemented in the following three Districts: Kicukiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera.

The project will be implemented in collaboration with other stakeholders including the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Infrastructure (MINIFERA), etc. Grievance redress committees will also be created in the subproject sites to help in the resolution of complaints. The safeguards component will be overseen and implemented by RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs' safeguards team. The SPIU team under RTDA composed of 17 staff, Four Environmental Specialist and 3 social safeguards specialist, one gender Specialist, one community development Officer, nine social and environmental safeguard officers and one program manager as well as the MINICOM-SPIU will also recruit the necessary staffs, including safeguards experts, as applicable to ensure the project compliance with the required national and WB ESF requirements. The safeguards team under RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs will need to be strengthened through capacity building to be able to manage the tasks planned for Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect).

Public participation and community consultations meetings were held during 21/02 /2023 and from March 06 to 09, 2023 in 9 sectors within the project three District with about 907 people (192 females and 715 males) of the community members, affected people and other stakeholders. In these consultation meetings, District level officials, elders, women, youth, and religious leader were active participants and expressed their threat, fears and thoughts on the project. Previous similar projects experience, support and good attitudes for the project was also raised. They also recommended constructive ideas to consider during project planning and implementation which will have significant positive and negative impact for the community as well to the environment.

Consultations were used as a way to inform the community and stakeholders and collect their views and concerns about the planned project. During these consultations, the communities were also informed about the project, its benefits as well as social impacts. The participants were encouraged to express their concerns and expectation from the project. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected upcoming activities. For this purpose, the strategy of reaching people in a community assembly known as "Inteko z'Abaturage" was exploited by using approach of zoning at each cell where the project will traverse.

A Socioeconomic status of the project area comprises of the prevailing features of the KLPConnect project area including within the proposed 69.45 km KLP/Bugesera Connector Road right of way financed under Component 1.1 of KLPConnect with an average additional width of 8.4m to the width of the existing road to meet the required right of way of 18.4 m. However, by considering the direct or indirect impacts for some national roads, the required right of way is considered below 10m, given that the existing road has sufficient carriageway and/or the road will be kept as it is. Thus, for the purposes of the proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project, the current design has tried to maintain the geometry of the existing road as much as possible to minimize the need for expropriation in built-up areas by keeping the ROW of the road to 10.3m and 18.4m in rural and urban sections, respectively. Considering the anticipated small-scale subprojects investments which will be implemented along the main 69.45 Km Bugesera/KLP corridor and to be financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2, the physical environment baseline information collected, within and the surrounding area of zone of influence of the main KLP/Bugesera connector road corridor as well as anticipated small-scale basic infrastructure investments and other small-scale investment related to trade facilitation and Logistics.

Under section 5 of this RF, major socioeconomic baseline information presented. These include human population, livestock population, settlement pattern, Land Tenure, Livelihood bases, Water supply sanitations, etc. The anticipated potential positive and negative impacts also discussed under section 6 of this RF. Among others, the positive impacts include income, livelihood, and employment; Economy, homes and institutions, improved transport system, and social interaction, etc. regarding the negative impact, loss of land, crop damaged and tree

cuttings, occupational and public health safety impact, impact on child labor, and Gender, impact on mobility and road safety, etc.

The RF report also discussed resettlements plans preparation, review, approval, and disclosure. This subsection captures the various steps followed for the preparation of RP from screening to final approval and disclosure of the proposed RPs during implementation of the KLPConnect. This procedure contains procedure for screening, socioeconomic survey and census, identification of loss of asset, analysis of survey and studies, individual compensation, and valuation, defining entitlement matrix, development of RP, Review and Approval process and finally disclosure of RP and this RF report.

As per the standard RF, this report discussed in detailed methods of valuating affected assets, institutional assessment, Implementation schedule and budget and funding arrangements template, grievance redress mechanisms, which the Grievance redress mechanisms will be required to ensure that project affected people (PAPs) are able to raise complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to the intended beneficiaries. All stakeholders will be informed of the intention to implement the grievance mechanism, and the procedure will be communicated before the starting of civil works. In addition, the sensitization meetings for workers and PAPs will be part and parcel of the grievance redress mechanism.

Regarding the monitoring and evaluation frameworks, stipulated in this RF, that the arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fall under the overall responsibility of RTDA and MINICOM as the executing entities for respective subproject activities.

RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs will ensure monitoring of implementation of compensation is undertaken together with the Grievance and Redress Committees during project implementation. In addition, Periodic evaluations will be made in order to determine if all PAPs have been compensated in full before initiation of the respective works. In order to assess whether the goals of the resettlement action plan are being met, a monitoring plan will be required. This monitoring plan will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources including responsible persons or institutions to carry out the monitoring activities. The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fit the overall monitoring program of the entire project, which will fall under the overall responsibility of the executing Agency being Rwanda Transport Development Agency.

The cost for implementing the resettlement program for the Project is estimated to be (US\$8 million). This will include compensation fees of the project affected persons Community and stakeholders' engagement including grievance redress committees. The exact unit prices, the number of people to be affected, and the scope of land acquisition are estimates, the exact figures will not be known until the RPs are prepared.

The budget for compensation is from IDA funds which is approved by the Bank. Resettlement Plan was be prepared for the Road indicating the assets to be affected, the corresponding amount to the resettlement will benchmark on the reference prices approved by the Institute of Real Property Valuer gazette by the Government of Rwanda and the expropriation law of 2015. However, for the activities under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 RPs will be prepared during implementation, when the exact location subproject activities are fully known and will guide the implementation of Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project activities while ensuring that the World Bank ESS5 for involuntary resettlement and the national requirements for land acquisition are adequately addressed.

Upon clearance of this Resettlement Framework (RF) by the World Bank, Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) and MINICOM will disclose this RF report by making copies available at the RTDA and MINICOM head office, RTDA and MINICOM website. This RF will also be disclosed and available local levels, mainly at the three district offices where Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project will be implemented. The Government of

Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose this RF electronically through its external website. The community will be communicated to visit the disclosed RF report through their mobile phones, internet cafe as the government is encouraging and supporting the community through Tunga smartphone campaign with a subside.

The project will have Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that complaints are received, reviewed, and addressed by the elected Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The GRC will also be based at cell level and will be elected by representatives of the Project affected people. The elected GRC is made up of at least 4 members at cell level (i.e., President, Vice president, Village representative who works as the secretary, with at least a 30% representation of female in the committee). It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell and Sector levels, as they are close to the affected communities, and aware of and involved in the whole process. The unsolved grievance at the cell level can be referred to the sector and the District committee. It is necessary to mention that when the complaint is not sorted out, the case is referred to the SPIU for intervention as per GRM structure. To It is expected to the relevant local administration will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue, negotiation, and mediation) within 7 days of the complaint being lodged at each stage. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. Local courts should be used. If not resolved, then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints. The Implementing agency and District will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved, and a legal advisor will be hired to support PAPs in this process, as appropriate. The channels of receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, SPIU, etc.).

Implementation schedule: For each sub-project, the resettlement schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. Before any project civil works activity is implemented, PAPs will have to be compensated in accordance with the Rwandan and World Bank ESS5 requirements, regulations and guidelines as set in this RF.

Monitoring and evaluation: This RF has proposed a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program to provide feedback to project management which will help keep the programs on schedule and successful. Monitoring provides both a working system for effective implementation of the RP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met. The proposed M&E covers the internal evaluation monitoring to be conducted by implementing agencies and the external evaluation that will be carried out by the independent M&E expert. This RF has proposed a detailed M&E framework that would be used to monitor the RP implementation

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 General context

The Government of Rwanda's (GoR) own policies and frameworks have embodied a strategic objective to reduce transport constraints and promote growth and economic development. With access to domestic and international markets representing a key policy priority for the GoR, the economic transformation pillar of the 2017 - 2024 National Strategy for Transformation-1 (NST1) includes a strategic plan for the transport sector, underscoring the pivotal role of infrastructure development. To realize this vision of an expanded and modernized transport infrastructure, the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) developed an integrated medium-term transport sector program with four priorities: (i) improved riding quality and level of service across the road network, (ii) improved public transport services to reduce urban traffic congestion, (iii) development and promotion of an integrated multimodal transport system, and (iv) support for an efficient and sustainable air transport system.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) takes the transport sector as a key driving force to improve productivity, stimulate social and economic growth, and transform the country into a middle-income country. This sector is under the Ministry of Infrastructure, which aims to enhance the quality, sustainability, efficiency, and effectiveness of infrastructure facilities in the country. The GoR assigns fundamental importance to the development of the economic infrastructure in particularly road transportation, which constitutes economic development strategy for poverty reduction and stimulating social-economic growth by increasing internal production and facilitating access to domestic and international markets as well as ensuring favorable conditions for the provision and distribution of imported products within the country.

The Government of Rwanda needs to link the national Ngoma-Nyanza Road corridor to the Kigali Logistic Platform (KLP) located in Masaka-Kigali to boost import and export trade logistics. The KLP is a state-of-the-art logistics hub inaugurated in October 2019. It is a secure, bonded facility featuring an inland container terminal with modern warehousing capacity of 20,000m², a container yard, break-bulk/bulk handling and storage facilities, space for stakeholders dealing with freight transport, truck parking areas and accompanying services such as customs inspections, tax payment, maintenance and repair, banking, and information communication technology connections. The KLP positions to become a national cargo hub to facilitate sustainable movement of goods by connecting the East African Community (EAC) central corridor.

The Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of finance and Economic planning has requested the World Bank for the implementation of the Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect), including upgrading the 69.45 KLP/Bugesera Connector Roads which will be financed under component one of the proposed KLPConnect will be a critical step towards achieving Rwanda's Vision 2050 and the National Strategy for Transformation 2017-2024. The roads will connect the KLP with the Nyanza-Ngoma (itself connected at Ngoma to the regional Central Corridor (Figure 1) that is being paved with LVTP financing), the Rwanda Industrial Zone, the new Bugesera International Airport located some 25 km south of Kigali to enable the KLP better play its role. The Bugesera International Airport is expected to generate additional passengers and cargo traffic and make the Nyanza-Ngoma Road critical in facilitating access to the airport for travelers coming from southwestern and south-eastern districts. Also, KLP/Bugesera connector roads, spanning approximately 69.45 km contribute to expanding the logistics lines to/from Tanzania, Burundi, and Eastern DRC by linking the Ngoma-Nyanza Road to the KLP at Masaka/Kigali, via the district of Bugesera.

The Road subproject will also link up the planned Bugesera industrial park, which is located on the NR 5 between Ramiro and Kibugabuga towns, contributing to the development of Bugesera District's agricultural and tourism potential, as well as the connection to Kigali, the new airport and the KLP. Additionally, upgrading these road sections will improve connectivity for economic activity (for example, tourism and agriculture). The KLP/Bugesera Connector

Roads will also deepen regional integration, increase private sector involvement, and reduce traffic congestion within Kigali, and are in line with Priority Area 1 of the Transport Sector Strategic Plan, which aims to improve the riding quality and level of service for the road network.

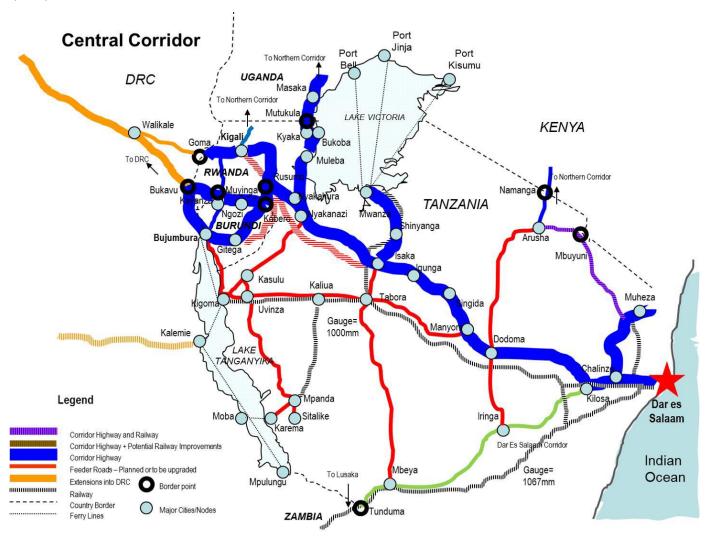


Figure 1. Central Corridor – Dar es Salam to Kigali

The proposed Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect) Development Objective (PDO) is is to improve the connectivity and increase the flow of traded goods services, and people between the Kigali Logistics Platform and the regional Central Corridor through the Ngoma to Nyanza highway in a safe and resilient manner. The proposed KLPConnect project is a major and important trade route that will provide a key physical link in the region and support the Government's strategy to become a logistic hub in the East African Community (EAC). Because of the scope and nature of the works that will be undertaken before, during, and after the implementation of subprojects of the KLPConnect project, the overall environmental and social risk classification is "high". The KLPConnect ("the Project") consists of four components: *Component 1: Improving physical infrastructure to connect KLP to the Central Corridor, resiliently and safely.* The component will finance sub-component 1.1, the upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads for a total length of 69.45 km of District Roads and sub-component 1.2, the environmental and social risk management activities; Sub-component 1.1: Sub-component 1.2: Environmental and social risk management activities; *Component 2: Trade facilitation and logistics improvement*; Socio-economic development opportunities along the corridor (paved road sections); Sub-component 2.2: Quality improvement of Rwanda's traded goods and services along the corridor; Sub-component 2.3: Institutional Support and Capacity

Building for MINICOM, SMEs and traders;; *Component 3: Implementation support, project monitoring, capacity building*; Subcomponent 3.1: Project management and incremental operating costs; Subcomponent 3.2: monitoring and evaluation; Subcomponent 3.3: Institutional support and Capacity building for RTDA and MININFRA; and *Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response.* 

During the implementation of the proposed KLPConnect, both positive and negative Environmental and Social impacts and risks will be generated from the subproject activities of the components under the proposed KLPConnect project, which will affect the nearby biophysical and social environment. Although the preparation of specific ESF instruments is required for each subproject to manage the anticipated environmental and social impacts and risks, except for Component 1.1 KLP/Bugesera Connector Road, which the RP and ESIA prepared in 2021 and updated currently, has not covered the small-scale investments for communities' livelihood restoration, other activities related to trade facilitation and logistics, etc. to be financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2. This due to, the specific designs, scales, and locations of subprojects to be financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 are not known at this stage and therefore difficult to manage such environmental and social risks, mainly impacts related to physical and economical displacement, restriction on Land use, etc. in the context of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Resettlement Plan (RP). Therefore, to comply with the National and World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework and Standards, this "Resettlement Framework (RF)" document has been recommended and prepared to address potential involuntary resettlement risks, including physical and economical displacement, restriction on Land use, and land acquisition associated with small scale investment activities to be financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2, of the KLPConnect project. When the exact locations, scale and scope of each of these activities are defined and known, the respective subproject proponents (RTDA, and MINICOM) will develop subproject-specific Environmental and Social framework documents, including Resettlement Action Plan in accordance with the Rwandan constitution, the law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 related to expropriation in the public interest law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda, law No 17/2010 of 12/05/2010, etc., and the World Bank environmental and social Frameworks (ESFs)-ESS5-Land acquisition, restrictions on Land use and involuntary resettlement, as required.

#### 1.2 Rationale for preparation of the RF

The newly adopted World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (October 2018) set out the requirements for Borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. The Bank believes that the application of these standards, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support Borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens. The standards will:

- a) Support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability;
- b) Assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations;
- c) Enhance nondiscrimination, transparency, participation, accountability, and governance; and
- d) Enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

The WB ESF ten Environmental and Social Standards establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle. In this regard, ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project can have adverse impacts on communities and persons associated with related land acquisition, restrictions on land use, and involuntary resettlement.

Therefore, the proposed KLPConnectsubprojects activities are not expected to generate serious adverse effects to human health and the social environment. However, the implementation of proposed KLPConnect sub project

activities may result in physical and economic displacement as well as restriction to natural resources. To prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce those risks and the proposed project to meet ESS5 requirements this Resettlement Framework (RF) has been developed to be use as a guidance on managing those impacts and risks while implanting KLPCDP.

For this RF and succeeding resettlement plans and operations of the proposed KLPConnect, ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement is particularly relevant, as well as ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts and ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure will entail significance to this RF.

The Bank believes that the application of ESSs, by focusing on the identification and management of environmental and social risks, will support borrowers in their goal to reduce poverty and increase prosperity in a sustainable manner for the benefit of the environment and their citizens.

As part of WB ESF instruments, the project shall prepare for any project with adverse environmental and social impacts. This RF is prepared to serve as a ESF instrument that spells out corporate resettlement policy frameworks, institutional arrangements and capacity available to identify and mitigate potential concerns on social risks and impacts of each subproject. This ensures that KLPConnect meet the national and resettlement requirements and consistent with ESS5 and other applicable safeguard provisions of the Bank.

Towards addressing such a situation, the client has prepared a Resettlement Framework, approved by the Bank and disclosed the same. RF lays bare the next steps on preparing and implementing resettlement plans (RP). The framework clarifies resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific resettlement action plan. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

RTDA has prepared this Resettlement Framework (RF) as standalone document to address the needs of those who might be affected when the project is supported by the Bank causes the involuntary resettlement and other assets resulting in: (a) relocation or loss of shelter, (b) loss of assets or access to assets (c) loss of income resources or means of livelihoods, whether or not the affected person must move to another location.. RTDA has reinforced its safeguards capacity with 19 safeguards staff members to support the compliance and safeguarding the host community and indirect beneficiaries from the initiation to completion of the project. RF.

#### 1.3 Purpose, Objectives and Principles of RF

#### 1.3.1 Purpose

The KLPConnect project and associated activities are expected to have some negative impacts, including acquisition of land. However, the specific sites that will be acquired have not yet been identified. Therefore, it is not yet known whether and how the project activities may cause some displacement of people and loss of assets.

The purpose of the resettlement framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects or project components to be prepared during project implementation. Once the subproject or individual project components are defined and the necessary information becomes available, such a framework will be expanded into a specific plan proportionate to potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the Bank.

The RF provides policies and procedures to determine requirements of the World Bank's ESS on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5), to assess potential expected risks and impacts, to identify detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for the impact caused under the project including:

- Involuntary land acquisition (temporary or permanent).
- Loss of, or impact on, assets or access thereto.
- Loss of standing crops, trees, pasture, any income source or livelihoods, regardless of whether the project affected persons (PAPs) will be resettled, or not;
- Restricted access to natural resources including water, public places and services.
- Etc.

This RF also considered the following points:

- Legal framework, eligibility criteria of displaced population, valuation methodology, compensation provision, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures;
- Due diligence procedures in case of project interventions linked to other development activities supported by the Government and other funding agencies
- Grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement payment procedures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under this project.

#### 1.3.2 Objectives

The overall objective of this Resettlement Framework (RF) is to ensure that people adversely affected under the Project are adequately consulted with on project activities and receive compensation or assistance that will at least restore pre-project level of shelter and livelihoods. It also provides policies, principles and procedures, institutional arrangements, schedules, and indicative budgets for the preparation of Resettlement Plans that will govern the mitigation of adverse displacement impacts induced by KLPConnect subproject activities. These arrangements are also to ensure that there is a systematic process to guide the different stages of the implementation of the measures outlined in the framework for addressing the different types of resettlements. This process shall also consider the participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government policies, procedures and requirements on involuntary resettlement; and shall define compensation for affected persons as appropriate. This RF will thus serve as the framework within which Resettlement Action Plans will be developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts of the project.

The specific objectives of the RF are to:

- (i) Guide RTDA and MINICOM, in properly identifying, compensating, and restoring the assets, resources and livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs);
- (ii) Describe the legal and institutional framework and underlying approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation processes;
- (iii) Establish the KLPCDP resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements;
- (iv) Define the eligibility criteria for identification of PAPs and their respective entitlements;
- (V) Describe the consultation procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders;
- (vi) Outline the procedures for managing grievances and dispute settling.
- (Vii) Serve as a binding document to ensure payment of compensation and provision of assistance to PAPs, and
- (Viii) Provide direction in preparing, updating, implementing, and monitoring subproject RPs.

#### 1.3.3 Principles of the RF

This RF adheres to the guidance and requirements provided in the WB ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. Hence, it is framed by the following policy principles:

- Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by exploring all viable alternatives.
- In case where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition is inevitable, the RF seeks to ensure that affected communities are meaningfully consulted, have participated in the planning process, are adequately compensated to the extent that their pre-displacement incomes and living standards have been restored, and the process is fair and transparent. It aims to make certain that any possible adverse impacts of proposed KLPConnect activities are properly addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, particularly against potential impoverishment risks. Displaced and compensated persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them.

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

The RF includes measures to ensure that PAPs are:

- Informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement;
- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.
- Provided assistance to at least restore and possibly improve their livelihoods and living standards.

The RF is based on the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
- PAPs are to be suitably assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards.
- PAPs are fully informed and consulted on compensation options.
- Lack of formal legal land title is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
- Particular attention is paid to socially vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities, female headed households, elderly households, extremely poor and illiterate Households, etc. and appropriate assistance is provided to help them adapt to project-related changes.
- Land acquisition and resettlement is conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation are included in project costs and benefits.
- Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to displacement and prior to ground leveling, demolition, and in any case, before an impact occurs.
- Compensation is to be paid at full replacement cost to PAPs, without deductions for depreciation or any other purpose.

.

It should be noted that according to World Bank's ESS5, the term "involuntary resettlement" encompasses more than the 'physical relocation or resettlement' of affected people. It is defined as the direct social and economic impacts of a project that are permanent or temporary and are caused by the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons. The ESS5 also applies in case any land acquisition for subproject activities found as 'linked' or 'associated facility' has caused such physical or economic displacement.

The policy applies to all PAPs regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Informal or traditional tenure is to be treated as an entitlement. This RF covers direct economic and social impacts that will result from KLPConnect and thereby cause involuntary taking of land resulting in relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, or access to natural resources whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

The ESS requirements and provisions apply to all components of the project that result in involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing. It also applies to other activities resulting in involuntary resettlement, i.e., in the judgment of the Bank, are (a) directly and significantly related to the Bank-assisted project, (b) necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents; and (c) carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project. The environmental social standards will apply from the initiation of the project to the maintenance phase.

It should be further noted that no changes to the RF entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates or other entitlements to assistance can be made without prior approval of the World Bank. Any RPs prepared on the basis of the RF will also be subject to prior approval of the World Bank.

#### 1.4 Scope of the RF

The proposed project will be implemented in three districts, namely Bugesera, Rwamagana, and Kicukiro, along the KLPConnect corridor. Except for the main KLP/Bugesera connector road, which will be financed under subcomponent 1.1, the specific locations for other subprojects to be financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 and being implemented in three districts are yet to be identified during the implementation period in consultation with the relevant institution, including RTDA and MINICOM. The purpose of the RF is to provide general guidance to project implementers (i.e., RTDA and MINICOM) on the implementation of environmental and social standard requirements and associated procedures that should be accomplished prior to the commencement of implementation of sub-projects activities.

Recognizing the proposed subproject activities under KLPConnect project components and the respective adverse impacts that may emanate from the implementation of these subproject activities, ESF instruments to enhance positive impacts and avoid, minimize, or mitigate the anticipated adverse impacts are required. In this regard, this Resettlement Framework (RF) has been prepared. This Resettlement Framework (RF) covers the following elements:

- (i) a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a resettlement policy framework rather than a resettlement plan is being prepared;
- (ii) principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation;
- (iii) a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans;
- (iv) estimated displacement impacts and estimated numbers and categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;

- (V) eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- (vi) a legal framework reviewing the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- (vii) methods of valuing affected assets;
- (Viii) organizational procedures for delivery of compensation and other resettlement assistance, such as assistance in special consideration of the construction permit in the selected residential sites in the model villages., the government, and the private developer;
- (ix) a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works;
- (x) a description of grievance redress mechanisms;
- (XI) a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements;
- (Xii) a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- (Xiii) arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) and, if required, by other third-party monitors.

#### 1.5 Justification of the RF

The Resettlement Framework (RF) establishes the resettlement principles and objectives, proper criteria, rights, laws and system framework for resettlement, pattern of compensation and restoration, characteristics of participation, complaint and grievance procedures to guide such affairs as resettlement compensation, relocation, restoration, etc, to the proposed Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect).

The Resettlement Framework (RF) is a standard instrument used to clarify resettlement principles, eligibility criteria, compensation entitlements, organizational arrangements and guidelines for carrying out census surveys and Resettlement Plan (RP). The RF will be applied in cases where the impacts and physical location of a project-related activity are not known in advance. RF will also provide compliance requirements for future subproject sites which would satisfy the requirements of laws (environmental regulations) in force in Rwanda. The construction and operation of the proposed subprojects under KLPConnect are expected to bring several significant positive environmental and socio-economic benefits to the respective project area of influence as well as to the nation at large.

The proposed project will enhance economic and social developments along the corridor of the project area and these developments will likely lead to a much-improved quality of life for local communities. This RF will determine the institutional measures to betaken during the project implementation, including those relating to capacity building as well as expected to define the requirements that need to be complied with during project implementation so that all investments financed under this project fully comply with the national and international laws (including WB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) requirements).

Once individual activities are defined, and the necessary information becomes available, should resettlement activities become necessary, this framework will be expanded into specific RP(s) proportionate to potential risks and impacts. Project activities that will cause physical and/or economic displacement will not commence until such specific plans have been finalized and approved by the World Bank (WB).

In this way a consistent approach to resettlement practice will be ensured for all activities involving displacement.

The guiding principles of this framework are the following:

- Avoid or minimize adverse impacts on persons and families likely to be affected by the project (Project-Affected Persons [PAPs]).
- All PAPs will be consulted throughout the operation.
- All PAPs are eligible for compensation for losses, including restrictions of access and land use resulting from project intervention irrespective of possession of formal title to land.
- All compensation for land or lost assets will be at replacement value.
- Acquisition of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid, and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided.
- Functional multi-tier GRM will be made available to all PAPs to lodge complaints and suggestions regarding resettlement, compensations and other issues (including GBV) related to the project.

This RF spells out how these principles were considered in the preparation of Resettlement Plans (RPs) and the ESIAs including other ESF instruments, and tender documents. This RPF relies on the relevant laws of the government of Rwanda and the World Bank ESF. It should be said at the outset that while the relevant laws of Rwanda might not cover these matters in any detail, there would appear to be nothing in the laws to stop these principles being applied in practice.

Carrying out census surveys and RP s will follow established guidelines where the implementing agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) will conduct the census of all Displaced Persons (DP) and inventory of assets, prior to approbation of Ministry of Environment (MoE) or District council decision and provides procedures for conducting land clearance survey and land valuation. To prepare for the census, the implanting agencies will verify that the census instruments are reliable; personnel are well trained, and enough personnel and resources are available to conduct the census quickly. The census will include a complete inventory of all losses and impacts to be incurred by each PAP.

This information will include at a minimum:

- a) Number of persons, main occupation and level of income;
- b) Number, type, and dimension of the houses;
- c) Number, quality, and area of all the residential plots;
- d) Number, category, type, and area of agricultural land used and to be lost by each PAP;
- e) Tenure status of agricultural land and, amount of rent paid by tenant/lessee, where applicable;
- f) Productive assets lost as a percentage of total productive assets;
- g) Temporary damage to productive assets;
- h) Quantity, category, and quality of non-agricultural livelihood adversely affected;
- i) Quantity, type, and quality of community resources to be acquired.

The census needs to be undertaken as soon as possible to ensure accurate determination of eligibility for entitlement. The date of staring of census survey will be considered the cut-off date for eligibility; those in the areas before the census begin are eligible for compensation and assistance, as relevant, and those who arrive after the cutoff date are not.

The cutoff date should be widely communicated at the area ahead of census survey through local media channels such as radio, television, social media and through public awareness meeting. The RP(s) where applicable, will be implemented before the commencement of works.

#### 1.6 Approaches and Methodologies

#### 1.6.1 Approaches

The preparation of this RF involve various activities, including screening of subprojects, reviewing documents, site visits, etc. to ensure the implementation of the proposed project is following the national policy and the World Bank Environmental and Social framework (ESF). The screening and review processes will determine that subprojects with potential significant impacts will further require a detailed environmental and social assessments and, as applicable preparation of other site specific instruments including RPs. . This RF has been prepared in accordance with the applicable World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Standards and environmental assessment policies and guidelines of the Government of Rwanda and involve the following approaches. These include:

- Review project background documents, including sources of information on national and international experiences of the related technologies, financing arrangements, and policy approaches, to identify typical E&S risks and impacts associated with the Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect);
- Review of country-specific regulations against the WB ESSs to determine the regulatory framework that will
  apply to the specific subprojects under the KLPConnect and collection and collation of baseline data on
  countries' national policies and regulations, which helps to conduct gap assessment against the WB's ESS and
  other national E&S guidelines, procedures and standards;
- Review of the World Bank ESF-ESSs, focusing on requirements for an RF;
- ;
- Designing a procedure for screening subprojects that will be financed under project components 1 and 2 for impacts on land and livelihoods, and formulation of an indicative RP outline, as required.
- Indicating mitigation and monitoring measures commensurate with potential anticipated impacts and risks related to land acquisition, restriction on Land Use and Involuntary resettlements.

#### 1.6.2 Methodologies

This RF is prepared in accordance with the Rwandan constitution, the law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 related to expropriation in the public interest law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda, law No 17/2010 of 12/05/2010, etc., and the World Bank environmental and social Frameworks (ESFs)-ESS5-Land acquisition, restrictions on Land use and involuntary resettlement. The main methodologies adopted during the preparation of this RF include both primary and secondary data were collected, collated, analyzed, and discussed. The RTDA SPIU project team where efforts were made to achieve gender balance through a series of individual and public meetings where participants were given a chance to freely participate in the meetings and raise any queries and concerns. The distinct methodologies adopted for the preparation of this RF include literature review; primary and secondary data gathering; public consultations and discussions with project affected and interested people, District officials, Sector officials, relevant institutions and other key implementing partners and beneficiaries were also conducted; and site visits at the selected proposed project locations in three districts. The existing socioeconomic environmental conditions were gathered and discussed under the baseline information section 6 of this RF and used to assess and identify the potential land acquisition, physical and economical displacement, restriction on land use, etc. impacts generated from the proposed subproject activities under KLPConnect. Consultations with various stakeholders have been conducted, and the outcomes of the consultations are discussed under the public consultation section (Section 5) of this RF.

#### 1.6.2.1 Literature Review

The literature review involves the study of available information and strategic documents on social and environmental settings and human wellbeing related issues prepared on transport projects both at international, and national levels. In addition, the general environmental and social management conditions of the proposed project areas, the policy frameworks including the environmental policy, the transport policy, and other relevant policies, the national environmental laws, regulations, and proclamations, guidelines, including the constitution of Rwanda, World Bank (WB) safeguard policies, the Environmental and Social Framework, and other relevant documents Rwanda signed were collected and reviewed. A review of the existing baseline information and relevant literature materials was also undertaken to obtain a deeper understanding of the proposed Project. Existing RFs for similar World Bank financed transport and trade logistic projects, and Project Concept Notes (PCN).

#### 1.6.2.2 Field visit

An intensive fieldwork was carried out in the selected proposed subproject activities implementation areas within three projects districts to conduct direct site observations for the purpose of identifying anticipated environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the proposed project and carrying out consultation with the concerned stakeholders and project-affected communities.

During the field survey, site-specific baseline data on the biophysical environment and socioeconomic characteristics of the project area were collected through observations and consultations. In addition, relevant government offices were contacted, and sector-related primary and secondary data were collected from all possible sources. The collected data have been used to provide a clear description of the baseline socioeconomic environment, including demography, access to services, and other socioeconomic conditions of the project influence areas, which ultimately used to assess and identify the potential positive and adverse socioeconomic impacts and risks, including land acquisition, restriction to natural resources and land use, involuntary resettlement, etc. of the proposed Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect). The findings of site visits and assessment works are discussed in detail under the baseline and impact identification sections of this RF.

#### 1.6.2.3 Stakeholder Consultations

Public participation and stakeholder consultation have been carried out with 907 members of the community members, key resource persons, elders, beneficiaries, affected and interested people, and relevant institutions at the national, and district levels during 21/02 /2023 and from March 06 to 09, 2023. These include, among other consultations and discussions held with project area district, sector and cell administrations, cooperative representatives, school representatives, and churches representatives. Some of the consultations were also roundtable and focus group discussions. During these sessions, the major objectives of the project have been presented by the team, and various information, including the likely positive and negative impacts and the respective mitigation measures, has been thoroughly discussed by the participants. In these consultation meetings, District level officials, elders, women, youth, and religious leader were active participants and expressed their threat, fears and thoughts on the project. They also recommended constructive ideas to consider during project planning and implementation which will have significant positive and negative impact for the community as well to the environment. Previous similar projects experience, support and good attitudes for the project was also raised. The list of consulted peoples and other stakeholders, minutes of consultations, and pictures during consultation are depicted in Annexes 2-7 as well as summary of concerns and views raised by consulted participants are depicted in section 5 of this RF.

#### 1.7 Potential Users of the RF

The main potential users of this framework are stakeholders to be involved in the planning, implementation, management, monitoring and operation of the Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPCONNECT). These include the Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA), Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Commerce (MINICOM), Ministry of Local Government, Rwanda Standard Board (RSB), NGOs, District Administrations Offices (DAOs), City of Kigali (CoK), Consultants and contractors hired to conduct project-specific environmental and social risk and impact assessment studies, Resettlement Plan etc. shall also use the framework to inform their studies.

#### 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect), under subcomponent 1.1 will upgrade 69.45 km of the existing road corridor Masaka-Bugesera from gravel to asphalt concrete surfacing, support trade and logistics improvement, finance livelihood restoration activities along the roads for local communities and provide technical assistance to the implementing agencies to manage the project. In addition to this, it also supports for the implementation of small-scale basic infrastructure activities and other similar small scale activities related to Trade facilitations and Logistics. An indicative list of small-scale investment menu to be financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 are depicted in Table 1 below on p. 16.

#### 2.1 Project Objective

The development of road infrastructure in Rwanda is of fundamental importance to economic development for the reduction of poverty through stimulation of social and economic growth by increasing internal production and facilitation of access to domestic and international markets.

To achieve this project objective, the Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) through the Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) planned to overhaul the KLP/Bugesera connector street to National Road standard with black-top substantial surfacing. RTDA is now growing the connecting lines in the Eastern and Southern Provinces of Rwanda, specifically the association between the Kigali Logistics Platform (KLP) in Masaka/Kigali and the Ngoma–Nyanza Road (NR6) that interfaces the Central Corridor to the Republic of Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

The KLP is a logistics facility set to boost Rwanda's import and export trade and should therefore be linked to the Central Corridor using a reliable link. In addition, the Connector Road will contribute to the achievement of Rwanda's national and district development objectives once completed and connected to the Ngoma–Nyanza Road.

The KLP, being a logistic facility set up to help Rwanda's import and export trading, ought to in this way be connected to the Central Corridor with a solid, convenient connection, and hence diminish transport costs between the KLP and the Central Corridor (NR6), including to boost in quantity of heavy trucks and other worldwide travel traffic that needs to go through Kigali City. Also, the Connector Road will add to the accomplishment of Rwanda's public and locale advancement destinations, once completed, and associated with the Ngoma–Nyanza Road.

#### 2.1.1 The Project Development Objective and Indicators

#### **Project Development Objective**

The Project Development Objective is to is to to improve the resilient and safe connectivity from the KLP (Masaka) to Bugesera area and support local and regional economic activities around the corridors.

#### **PDO Level Indicators**

The following indicators are selected to measure progress towards achieving the Project Development Objective (PDO).

#### Improved connectivity between the KLP and the regional Central Corridor through Ngoma to Nyanza highway:

- a. Reduced travel time from Masaka (KLP site) to Bugesera (number of hours).
- b. Enhanced access to basic socio-economic infrastructures (number of health centers, schools, markets accessible from the roads).
- c. People with access to reliable transport solutions all year-round (number, disaggregated by gender)

## Increased flow of traded goods and services between the KLP and the regional Central Corridor from Ngoma to Nyanza highway:

a. SME revenues along the corridor (disaggregated by gender

#### Improved safety and resilience of the movement of goods and people:

- a. Reinforced critical embankments/raised along the road sections (number);
- b. Protected community facilities against erosion/storm water/flooding (number);
- Delivered consultation and communication strategy with citizens along the road (number, disaggregated by gender).

a.

#### 2.1.2 Project Components

Component 1: Improving physical infrastructure to connect KLP to the Central Corridor, resiliently and safely (US\$108.50 million, comprising US\$91.49 million IDA and US\$17.01 million GoR funding). The component will finance the design, upgrading, and performance-based maintenance of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads and the associated environmental and social risk management activities.

Sub-component 1.1: Upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads (US\$94.50 million, comprising US\$77.49 million IDA and US\$17.01 million GoR funding). The upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera connector roads (69.45 km) will comprise: (i) design, upgrading, and five-year Output and Performance-Based maintenance of four road sections, namely, (a) Masaka-Kabukuba (16.88 km), (b) Kabukuba-Nyamata (13.72 km), (c) Gahembe-Kindama (19.21 km); and (d) Kabukuba – Riziyeri (19.64 km), with decreasing financing from IDA for maintenance based on a scale up effort from the country providing matching counterpart financing; and (ii) provision of the supervision and monitoring consultant services. When other linear infrastructure (fiber cables, waterlines, electricity, drainage canals, connector roads, etc.) is planned along these corridors and in the vicinity of the roads, they will be provided as part of road works contract, though provisionally funded. The upgrading of the roads includes approaches for green and resilient construction, including erosion prevention works, water drainage through adequate channels, reduction of water speed, and protection of road embarkments.

**Sub-component 1.2**: **Environmental and social risk management, and community-level infrastructure works** (US\$14.00 million from IDA funds). This sub-component will finance (i) the compensation fees of the project-affected persons (PAPs) along the road sections and the planned road side infrastructures; (ii) community and stakeholders' engagement including grievance redress committees and electronic grievance redress mechanism (e-GRM); (iii) roadside investments and capacity building for livelihood restoration of communities living along the roads; (iv) comprehensive road safety measures (campaigns and trainings for school children and road users, surveys, personal protection equipment) to reduce fatalities and injuries, as initiated under the LVTP and FRDP road projects; and (v) environmental protection activities, including roadside plantations and management of 7,000 trees adoptable to the area within 10m distance along the 69.45 km, and buffer zone establishment and management for Akagera, Cyohoha, Kidogo and Rugende marsh lands, which are nearest to the road..

**Component 2: Trade facilitation and logistics improvement** (*US\$26.51 million*, financed *by IDA*). Activities under this component will be carried out by the Ministry of Trade and Industries (MINICOM), formerly the Ministry of Commerce.

Sub-component 2.1: Socio-economic development opportunities along the corridor (paved road sections) (US\$17.31 million from IDA funds). The sup-component will finance activities to help residents of the local communities of the three districts along the road - Bugesera, Kicukirro and Rwamagana - and SMEs operating in the project area to economically benefit from the new paved corridor. A community-driven demand analysis will support financing of five types of activities: (i) consultant services to prioritize, select, design and supervise construction/upgrading of the socio-economic infrastructure (US\$1.50 million), (ii) development of basic infrastructure and facilities of at least one SME/Industrial Park that will be selected (US\$9.81 million) among those in the vicinity of the project area based on potential impacts,<sup>5</sup> (iii) upgrading/constructing of two roadside markets, selected based on technical studies and local consultations (US\$4 million), (iv) upgrading/constructing of four selling points in the selected villages/sectors along the roads (Musenyi, Mareba, Nyamata, Rilima, etc.) to be confirmed after technical studies and local consultations (US\$1 million), and (v) an SME-oriented warehouse and E-commerce hub (with precise design to be discussed with logistics providers and potential beneficiaries) (US\$1 million).<sup>6</sup>

The project expects to provide Private Capital Enabling (PCE) with the infrastructure to be built under Sub-Component 2.1. Once the SME/Industrial Park, roadside market selling points, and the warehouse and E-commerce hub are built or upgraded, it is expected that SMEs will make initial investments of around US\$20.4 million<sup>7</sup> to take advantage of this new infrastructure.

**Sub-component 2.2:** Quality improvement of Rwanda's traded goods and services along the corridor (*US\$5.20 million from IDA funds*). The sub-component will support strengthening aspects of country's National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) expected grow along the corridor, including cold chains, trucking, and warehousing. The sub-component will provide equipment, software and training services aimed at strengthening Rwanda Standard Board (RSB)'s quality testing and certification services. Upgraded national testing, calibration, and verification laboratories will ensure safety of goods in warehouses/transit and provide accreditation services for (i) warehouses, cold rooms, deep

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Interventions related to the development or expansion of industrial parks will consider utilizing the International Framework for Eco-Industrial Parks developed by the World Bank and other partners. The framework encourages parks to be designed such that industrial activities are integrated with environmental sustainability to minimize resource consumption, reduce pollution, and promote circular economy principals. An International Framework for Eco-Industrial Parks: <a href="https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/7105918a-f2ad-5717-9653-6f7d9b4549c2">https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/7105918a-f2ad-5717-9653-6f7d9b4549c2</a> Two examples of projects that included eco industrial park policies are the Bangladesh Private Investment & Digital Entrepreneurship Project (P170688) and the Jiangxi Eco-industrial Parks Project (P158079)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The center is envisioned to offer IT services, digital marketing services, warehousing, fulfillment and transportation services, and training (including efforts to integrate the Customs Declaration System of Iposita and RRA Single Window System)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Based on previous projects and estimations from Rwandan authorities: i) one SME/Industrial Park (100 SMEs/initial investment USD 160K); ii) two roadside market (10 SMEs/initial investment USD 20K in each roadside market); iii) four selling points (10 SMEs/initial investment 10K in each selling point); and iv) one warehouse and E-commerce hub (30 SMEs/initial investment USD 120K).

freezers, and truck coolers, and (ii) warehouse and axle load control weighbridges, and (iii) platform weighing scales in warehouses (US\$3 million). The sub-component will also help SMEs meet international quality standards by supporting RSB's outreach services, mobile laboratories, and testing kits at border posts, airports, and logistics platforms (US\$2.20 million). 8

**Sub-component 2.3:** *Institutional Support and Capacity Building for MINICOM, SMEs and traders (US\$4 million from IDA funds).* Rwanda's aspirations to be a regional trade center and EAC logistics hub requires MINICOM to upgrade its capacity to lead strategy development, provide system oversight and carry out project management, particularly in the areas of private sector partnerships and public agency coordination. As a first step, the sub-component will support MINCOM's in updating the 2012-2022 Logistics and Distribution Strategy. Secondly, the project will support capacity building of MINICOM staff to (i) develop, solicit, negotiate, and manage public-private partnerships for the sector, (ii) carry out risk-based system oversight and calibration to maintain performance standards, and (iii) to provide real time regulatory, logistical, and process-oriented information and capacity building for traders and SMEs. Finally, the component will support MINICOM's improved project management capacity through systems and training covering project management, procurement, financial management and safeguards along with capacity building for relevant thematic areas.

Component 3: Implementation support, project monitoring, and capacity building of RTDA (US\$6 million, financed by IDA). The component will finance the following subcomponents to support implementation of the project:

**Subcomponent 3.1: Project management and incremental operating costs** (*US\$3 million*). This subcomponent will finance project management and salaries of competitively recruited experts fully dedicated to the project, as well as travel expenses and other operating costs of the Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) at RTDA.

**Subcomponent 3.2: Monitoring and evaluation** (US\$1 million). This subcomponent will finance the monitoring and evaluation costs of project implementation. The subcomponent will undertake an assessment early in the project life, to identity, clarify, and quantify specific activities subject to private capital investment. It will also undertake as early as possible a SME baseline survey, to avail baseline data for the project implementation and results measurement. The baseline survey will provide SME investment information, SME access to finance status, and the potential provision of new services (including logistics providers). The studies will provide priority actions to attract private sector in the project zone.

Subcomponent 3.3: Institutional support and capacity building to RTDA and MININFRA (US\$2.50 million). This subcomponent will finance: (i) capacity building of staff from the SPIU RTDA and intern engineers newly trained from the country's engineering schools (of which half being women), staff of MINIFRA involved in the project implementation, to enhance and broaden their skills in technical, safeguards, procurement, financial management and project management matters as appropriate; (ii) studies for future development of operations, (iii) an exploration for a center for excellence in testing material for RTDA (feasibility studies and construction), and (iv) an assessment of barriers for women entrepreneurship to develop activities to boost the revenue potential of women-owned or operated businesses.

**Component 4: Contingent Emergency Response** (US\$0 million). This zero-dollar component will allow for swift reallocation of credit proceeds from the other components to provide immediate emergency recovery support following an eligible crisis or emergency. This CERC will be developed to be triggered only for emergencies and/or disasters that affect an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response.

#### 2.1.3 Indicative investment Menu

-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The component will develop an SME baseline survey, including information on SME investments, access to finance, and the provision of new services.

The indicative list proposed small scale roadside community driven infrastructures investment activities and/or social development infrastructures identified during public consultations, which will be financed under Subcomponent 1.2 and other small-scale activities related to trade facilitation and logistics improvements which will be financed under Component 2, are depicted in Table 1 below. This list of small-scale investment menu will be updated further during implementation.

Table 1: Indicative small scale Investment Menu List

S/N	Types of basic infrastructure and other activities
1	Agricultural Produce collection centers
2	SME Park
3	Markets
4	Selling points
5	Extension of Classrooms and School furniture
6	Construction of Schools (TVET) and Health Posts
7	Fish cooling and drying rooms
8	Harvesting storage
9	Rehabilitation of Cell administrative office
10	Construction of playing ground
11	Warehousing and equipment for E-Commerce hub
12	RSB Equipment for testing laboratories
13	Testing Engineering labs and equipment
14	Portable Engineering labs
15	Administration Building to SME Park
16	Improving Access Road network and admin building for SME park
17	Utilities for SME Park (electric, telecom, water supply waste management facility, etc.)

#### 2.2 **Project Location**

The proposed KLPConnect project covers three districts, namely Kicukiro in Kigali City, Rwamagana, and Bugesera in the Eastern Province, which over 80% of the project lying in Bugesera district (Table 2). The description of the physical characteristics will therefore mostly depict that of Bugesera district, which covers a land area of 1337 km<sup>2</sup>

and is in the Eastern Province of Rwanda along with six other districts (Figure 2). The overall project area lies between 30° 05′ Eastern longitude and 2° 09′ Southern Latitude and is bordered by Rwamagana district (Eastern Province) to its North-East, Nyarugenge and Kicukiro Districts (Kigali City) to its North, Kamonyi District (Southern Province) to its North-West, Ngoma District (Eastern Province) to its East, Ruhango and Nyanza Districts (Southern Province) to its West, and finally the Republic of Burundi to its South. The details of administrative locations of the proposed project areas are depicted in the below Table 2 and Figures 3-6.

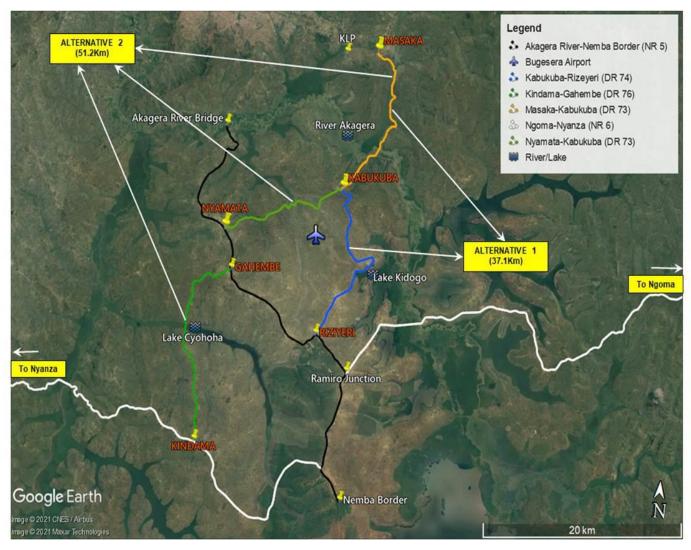


Figure 2: Project Location Road Sections with proposed Road Sections<sup>9</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> 69.4 km of total KLP/Bugesera road length, with Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba (DR73) road, Kabukuba-Nyamata road (DR73) and Gahembe-Kindama road (DR76); approximately 49.81km in length; Road section 2: Kabukuba- Riziyeri (DR74); measuring approximately 19.64Km.

Table 2: Administrative locations of project areas

Province	District	Sector	Cell
		Juru	Kabukuba
		Julu	Rwinume
		Mayango	Kibirizi
East	Bugesera	Mayange	Mbyo
EdSt	Dugesera		Kabeza
		Rilima	Kimaranzara
		Nillilla	Ntarama
			Nyabagendwa
			Cyimo
Kigali	Kicukiro	Masaka	Gako
	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gatare
			Gishore
			Munini
		Juru	Kabukuba
		Mareba	Bushenyi
			Rugarama
		Musenyi	Nyagihunika
East			Kanazi
	Bugesera	Nyamata	Maranyundo
	Dugeseru	Nyamata	Murama
			Nyamata y' Umujyi
		Rilima	Karera
			Gikundamvura
		Ruhuha	Kindama

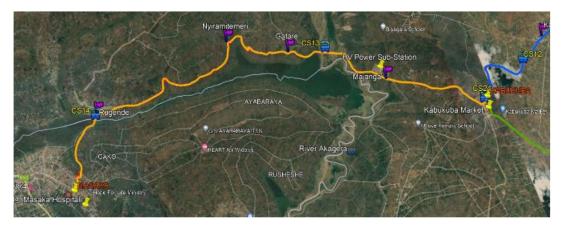


Figure 3: Masaka-Kabukuba Section



Figure 4: Kabukuba-Nyamata road Sections



Figure 5: Gahembe-Kindama road Section



Figure 6: Kabukuba-Riziyeri road Sections

## 2.3 Project Beneficiaries

# 2.3.1 Direct beneficiaries

The Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect), being mainly a logistic facility set to help Rwanda's import and export trading, ought to in this way be connected to the Central Corridor with a solid, convenient connection, and hence diminish transport costs between the KLP and the Central Corridor (NR6), including the boost in quantity of heavy trucks and other worldwide travel traffic that need to go through Kigali City.

The project area shares similarities in terms of the trade & transport patterns as well as socio-economic profile. Potential project beneficiaries include pastoral communities, farmers, business operators, private sectors, road users (passengers and freight) along the road corridor servicing tradable sectors of the economy, agriculture, tourism, and ultimately, consumers and producers both inside and outside Rwanda. The project will stimulate new

jobs and income-earning opportunities for the people in Masaka-Kicukiro, Rwamagana, and Bugesera districts through road construction, maintenance works, and downstream development activities generated along the corridor because of the improved access. It also improving access to the market and socio-economic services, enhancing agricultural and livestock, production and productivity are the primary benefits of the project. In addition, the project will help to create short-term employment opportunities and attract new developments and investments. The project is also expected to contribute to the share of all-weather roads in the area which will permit business growth at primary, secondary and tertiary levels. In view of the proximity to the neighboring Burundi, the population from the targeted Districts will be able to access this market, thus increasing their living standards.

## 2.3.2 Indirect beneficiaries

The Kigali Logistics Platform (KLP) is to link Rwanda's existing road networks to international trade corridors and is therefore expected to serve as a gateway to the heart of Africa, connecting Rwanda to neighboring countries including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya. The facility will also access the ports of Mombasa in Kenya and Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania, securing two trade gateways to the sea. The road will connect to Nyanza-Ngoma Road and significantly ease and speed traffic with Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda. Both roads will give opportunities to trade with the three countries from the south to the east without crossing Kigali and Kayonza. These two roads will have a positive impact on the economy of Rwanda specifically and the region in general through trade and improved connectivity.

## 2.4 Potential Impacts on Assets, People and Livelihood

Given the planned work under all the components, the impact on involuntary resettlement will be limited by small scale land acquisition, temporary land acquisition, restriction of access and economic impact. During the valuation of assets, it was observed that there will be physical relocation of households. It is expected that the construction will be carried out within the footprint of existing infrastructure and/or on available lands that are publicly owned. However, land may be required for small scale infrastructure sub-projects in settlements where no infrastructure currently exist, as well as for expansion of water supply systems, placing mini shops for fruit processing, dairy products, placement of health points, schools, hospitals, etc. that may be selected by beneficiary communities. The presence of informal users or structures and associated economic impacts covered under ESS5 also ruled out meaning that the informal sector will also be looked at as the road crosses the urban sections with informal business. As the investments will be determined by the communities, the impact will not be known until the investments are selected in each cycle.

Where there is a gap between national and World Bank standards, the latter will prevail for all activities financed under this project due to the project risk category classified as "high-risk" Overall, the World Bank requirements for compensation and resettlement offer more reasonable and fair benefits than national laws. The World Bank standards will prevail were the requirements for compensation and resettlement offer better benefits than the national laws. As stated in section 7, the RF will serve as a screening device through identification of potential risks and their mitigation measures under the legal and eligible framework to ascertain if there will be any impacts resulting from project activities. The screening process also indicated in Figure 7 below.

The RF is intended as a practical tool to guide the preparation of safeguards instruments such as Resettlement Plans (RPs) and necessary due diligence for activities during implementation of the comprehensive project. If any impacts are identified, the Government of the Republic of Rwanda will develop safeguards instruments for each sub project based on the guidelines and procedures highlighted in the RF document.

This RF will be approved by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda and cleared by the World Bank (WB). Once the document has been approved, it will be uploaded to RTDA's external website and, in compliance with the WB's policy. Implementation of the planned project investments will only take place following these approvals and information sharing/consultation, and completion of compensation under the respective RP.

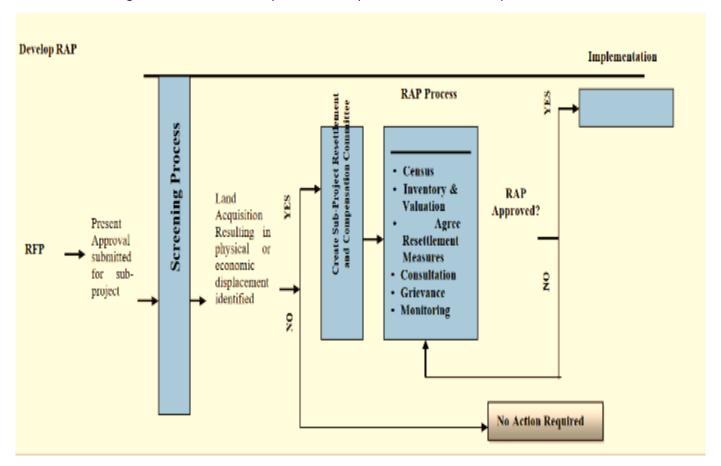


Figure 7: Screening process

# 3 LEGAL FRAMEWORKS AND POLICIES RELATED TO LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

This RF will apply the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Rwanda as well and the standards of the World Bank's ESS5 on Land

Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; (and, in case of any discrepancy between the two sets of standards, those most advantageous to PAPs will prevail). Rwanda's relevant legal and institutional framework is presented in four sections:

- i. Laws on Property and land rights, as defined by Rwandan law and customary practice;
- ii. Expropriation/acquisition of land and compensation of land and other assets;
- iii. Grievance Resolution Mechanism, 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; and,
- iv. Comparison between national legislation and World Bank ESS5,

This chapter describes relevant policies, legal instruments and institutional arrangements applicable to the land property and compensation entitlements in Rwanda. This RP applies the laws, legislation, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Rwanda as well as World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESSs) and assesses how these standards and policies apply to the project.

## 3.1 National Legal and Policy instruments relevant to the project

There is a number of national legal instruments that are relevant to the project.

# 3.1.1 National Legal and Policy Instruments Relevant to the Project

A significant number of legal instruments/laws have been enacted to ensure and effective resettlement, land acquisition, and compensation in the context of road rehabilitation and /or construction in different Districts of Rwanda. These include the following:

- Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 Law governing land in Rwanda;
- Expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015;
- Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing Roads in Rwanda;

Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda.

The table 3 below describes national important resentment legislations as well as aspects of compliance with regard to road upgrading project:

Table 3: Key National Laws Relevant to the project

S/N	Law	Relevance	Compliance Aspects
1	The Constitutions of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003, revised in 2015.	The constitution is the supreme law. It should be noted at the outset that, all laws and regulations in Rwanda must be aligned with principles in the Constitution. The Rwandan Constitution was approved in a national referendum and adopted in Parliament on 25th December 2015. It defines the principles and overall legal framework for the management of land, water, energy and agricultural sector, among other things.	Under Article 34 of the Rwanda constitution every citizen has a right to private property, whether personal or owned in association with others. Further it states private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable.  Article 35 stipulates that private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. The constitution provides that a law should be in place to specify modalities of acquisition, transfer and use of land (expropriation law). The constitution also provides for a healthy and satisfying environment. In the same breath every person has the duty to protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The State shall protect the environment;
2	Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 governing land in Rwanda	registration, allocation, possession, transfer,	The impact related to physical and socio-economic displacement was analyzed to understand the significance related to loosing land and assets as the KLP/Bugesera road construction activities require land temporarily, permanently, partially or totally. Appropriate mitigation measures were recommended to sustain the livelihood of affected parties in the context of implementation of this public interest project.

S/N	Law	Relevance	Compliance Aspects
		• freehold: a form of land tenure based on a contract between a person and the State, where it grants him or her full and indefinite rights over the land;	
		The article 41 stipulates that a holder of land rights enjoys full rights in exploiting his or her land in accordance with legal provisions. The State grants the right to free ownership of land and protects the land rights holder from being dispossessed of the land whether totally or partially, except in case of expropriation in the public interest in accordance with relevant laws.	
3	Expropriation law Nº32/2015 of 11/06/2015	The law determines the procedures relating to expropriation in the public interest. Only Government orders expropriation in the public interest. Article 4 stipulates that every project, at any level, which needs to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest shall budget for valuation of the property of the person to be expropriated and for a fair compensation.	The RP study was prepared for adequate compensation and relocation of displaced parties. Minutes of public consultations meetings conducted with concerned PAPs and other relevant stakeholders in the districts of Kicukiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera for road section 1 and Bugesera for road section 2, indicate that the concerned population was sensitized about the project, and it was clearly explained that the project is meant for public interest. In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on RP preparation and approval.
4	Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing Roads in Rwanda:	This law provides classification of roads and defines responsibilities, management, financing and road development. The article 17 of this law stipulates that the widening of a road shall be done after expropriation	The road upgrading activities will have required additional land for road, widening and other related activities, and this will require expropriation. This RPZwas prepared in full compliance with this law, whereby the additional land to be acquired for road widening has been estimated for expropriation.

S/N	Law	Relevance	Compliance Aspects
		of the people near the road in accordance with the law to secure the land needed.	
5	Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda	This law provides for the registration of land in Rwanda and conditions for registration. The law also allows the Government to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions. Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law deals with valuation methods. These articles stipulate that price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value.  The valuation could also compare land values country wide.  Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of improved land, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference. The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the law after approval from the	This RP has been prepared in full consideration and observance of this law, whereby it stipulates that the valuation of assets to be affected by the project will be done in accordance with this law. In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is government by expropriation law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on RP preparation and approval.
		Institute of Valuer's council.	

## 3.2 National Relevant Policies and strategies to the Project

In addition to the above laws, relevant policies and strategies have been enacted to ensure and effective resettlement, land acquisition, and compensation in the context of upgrading rehabilitation and /or construction of roads in different Districts of Rwanda. These include the following:

#### 3.2.1 **3.2.1. Vision 2050**

The Rwanda vision 2050 was published in December 2020. Rwanda's Vision 2050 articulates the long-term strategic direction for "the Rwanda we want" and the enabling pathways to achieve this ambition. Vision 2050 serves as the critical planning and policy blueprint to guide the efforts of all players in Rwanda's development, including government, private sector, citizens, diaspora, civil society and faith-based organizations, development partners, academia and research institutions, and political parties.

The Vision 2050 has overarching objectives of promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity and High Quality of Life for Rwandans and is anchored around five pillars, including "Competitiveness and Integration" through quality infrastructure, among others. Thus, upgrading KLP/ Bugesera connector is fully imbedded within the Vision 2050 spirit and aspirations.

# 3.2.2 **3.2.2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals the world will use over the next 15 years to end extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice, and fix climate change. Formed through extensive consultation with all levels of society, the SDGs are a comprehensive development plan to leave no person behind. With the SDGs, Rwandans have the opportunity to act upon their vision for the future. No poverty, zero hunger, good health, gender equality and infrastructure are among 17set goals.

## 3.2.3 National Gender Policy, 2021

The National Gender Policy states that the Rwandan society is free from all forms of gender-based discrimination and see both men and women participate fully and enjoy equitably from the development processes. The main mission of this policy is to contribute to the elimination of gender inequalities in all sectors of national life, in order to achieve the nation's goal for sustainable development. Resettlement activities for this RP will involve and affect both men and women in terms of loss of property and both genders are expected to be treated equally in sharing the compensation amount or other accompanying measures relating to the relocation and resettlement following the acquisition of land and properties in the right of way of the road construction/upgrading activities.

# 3.2.4 National Social Protection Policy, 2020

The overall objective of the policy is to strengthen the national social protection system with a view to ensuring that all Rwandan citizens have a dignified standard of living. The project activities will affect all categories of citizens, including vulnerable, thus the RP, will ensure that the most vulnerable groups are provided with livelihood resettlement measures.

# 3.2.5 National Land Policy, 2019

The National land policy was adopted in June 2019. This policy provides register and transfer of land and possibility of investments in land. It also highlights key principle of land use and land management. The policy advocates the protection of green areas, marshy land, valley and protected areas in Rwanda. These protected areas are classified as such because of their multiple roles, namely ecological, economic cultural, and social.

The main objective of their preservation was the conservation of different species and different habitats of biodiversity for educational, touristic and research purposes. These areas have been affected by various changes, one of which is the spatial reduction due to the resettlement of the population. The preparation of this RP has taken into consideration this policy, in the sense that the resettlement to be occurred as result of the road upgrading works will be done in planned manner following the provisions of this RP.

# 3.2.6 National Strategy for Transformation, 2017

The National Strategy for Transformation has among other outcomes, the "increased access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation, electricity, ICT, Shelter achieved)". NST1 shall enable the establishment of a viable infrastructure, which will be capable of addressing its current and future shortcomings and shall contribute to significant growth and economic development of Rwanda, in order to achieve the development objectives that are set out in both policy documents for the benefit of the Rwandan people.

Thus, upgrading KLP/ Bugesera connector project is a vital infrastructure that significantly contribute to economic growth as more activities are created.

## 3.2.7 National Occupational Safety and Health strategy, 2019

It aims at providing a framework for coordination of OSH activities among public, private, employee's organizations and civil society institutions. This policy will govern implementation of construction works of upgrading KLP/ Bugesera connector by establishing safety and health standards at workplace and ensure compliance with occupational safety and health standards.

## 3.2.8 Transport Policy

Transport is one of the key strategic pillars of economic growth of the country and the enabler of social inclusion and prosperity of the Rwandan citizens. Rwanda's position as a landlocked country has a negative impact on economic growth and development. The exceptionally high cost of transport at national and international levels, as well as insufficient affordable and accessible transport systems in both urban and rural areas constitute a major constraint to the national economic development.

In 2008, a national transport policy was developed to overcome the aforementioned constraints for a period of five years. At the end of its validity period, the policy was not updated and there were still challenges in transport sector. Moreover, to continue addressing specific issues, the Ministry of Infrastructure developed the Public Transport and Strategy in 2012 and the National Feeder Roads Policy and Strategy in 2017. However, issues in the transport sector are not limited to public transport and feeder roads.

The transport policy (TP) was approved in December 2008. This policy considers the action plan of the Sub-Saharan Africa Transport Policy and cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender mainstreaming, socio-economic and environment. The main objective is to reduce down constraints of transport in order to promote sustainable economic growth and contribute to poverty reduction. The policy also advocates the reduction in transport costs, develop transport infrastructure, increase mobility and supplying of services and allow the entire population to improve their standard of living. The transport infrastructure sector must be effective to facilitate the other socio-economic sectors and thus stimulate the growth for achievement of the objectives of NST1 and Vision 2050.

# 3.3 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESSs)

#### 3.3.1 Introduction

The World Bank ESF especially ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement paragraph 11 requires the Borrower while at project design stage to demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts to the poor and vulnerable.

The ESS emphasizes that where avoidance is not possible, the borrower should compensate for lost assets at full replacement cost and assist the displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. The World Bank ESS5 describes the scope (level of detail) and the elements that a resettlement plan should include:

- a) This ESS demands that the resettlement plan includes measures to ensure that displaced persons are (i) informed about their options and rights, (ii) consulted on, offered choices among others and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives, and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement costs. Paragraph 13 of ESS5 states that compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.
- b) ESS5 requires that particular attention be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced such as those below the poverty line, landless, elderly; women and children and indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.
- c) ESS5 states that for households depending on land for their livelihoods preference should be given to land-based solutions; however, at the request of affected persons, it may be necessary to acquire entire land parcels if partial acquisition would render the remainder economically unviable, or make the remaining parcel unsafe or inaccessible for human use or occupancy.
- d) Furthermore, ESS5 states that in case of physical relocation, displaced persons should be (i) provided with assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation; and (ii) provided with residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site.
- e) This ESS stipulates that any displaced persons and their communities and any host communities receiving them should be provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing and monitoring resettlement. In addition, displaced persons should be offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living; and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities.

f) The ESS requires that appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established to sort out any issues arising. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

In addition to the above subsection discussed national legal and policies application to this project, World Bank Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs) will be also applied. WB adopted new environmental and social framework with 10 Environmental and social standards replacing existing World Bank/Operational Policies. The ten Environmental and Social Standards establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle.

The following environmental and social standards are relevant to KLPCD within the project intervention district. ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions; ESS4: Community Health and Safety; ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; and ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Below are the details of ESSs applicable to RP:

## 3.3.2 Land Acquisition, Restriction on Land use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

ESS5 has the following objectives:

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

According to ESS5 during the implementation of KLPCD project the following keys are required:

- a) **Eligibility classification:** Affected persons may be classified as persons: (a) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.
- b) **Project design:** The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental,

social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

- c) Compensation and benefits for affected persons: When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected people's compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods;
- d) **Community engagement:** The Borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10.
- e) **Grievance mechanism:** The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion.

Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

- f) Planning and implementation: Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.
- g) **Physical displacement:** In the case of physical displacement, the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected.
- h) **Economic displacement:** In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.

## 3.3.3 Gap analysis between National Legislation and WB ESS5

This section tackles differences between the laws of Rwanda related to expropriation and the World Bank's requirements on Involuntary Resettlement. In this project, where the Rwanda law differs with the Bank ESF and ESS5 in particular the latter will apply or take precedence. The promulgation of the 2015 Expropriation Law introduced a legal framework within which expropriation activities must be conducted, and above all, attempts to bring Rwandan legislation more in line with international best practice requirements.

In a number of cases, as shown in Table 4 below, the World Bank requirements are more comprehensive and explicitly favorable to PAPs than the provisions of the Rwandan Law. All in all, in the event of divergence between the **Rwandan policies and World Bank Environmental standards (ESSs)**, the requirements of ESS5 will take precedence.

Table 4: Comparison of Rwandan policies and World Bank standards on Resettlement and compensation.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
1	Land Owners (loss of land)	According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination Against women. All land should be registered for security. The Title is tradable, but not if it fragments plots below 1 hectare. Compensation for non-transferable property based upon market value. Land owners, under Rwandese Law, received cash compensation based upon market value.	Identification of PAPs is done through census and socio-economic surveys of the affected population, PAPs with title as well as PAPs who do not have a formal title but have customary and traditional right recognized under Rwandan law or who have a recognized claim to the land at time the census begins – are entitled to compensation for land that they lose (besides other assistance) Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation is to be based on replacement cost	Land owners will be compensated as per the principles of ESS5.
2	Land Squatters (i.e. those who have no recognizable legal right of claim to the land that they are occupying.	Rwandan legislations entitle only those who are "landholders" with legal possession of property land tenants, under Rwandan law, are entitled to compensation based upon the amount of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. The Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and	Land squatters must be compensated for houses and other structures whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy. Entitled to compensation for loss of crops, and assistance for relocation, as the case may be, and assistance for restoration of livelihoods.	Consider all forms of Tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between land owner and tenants as well as those not legally recognized as long as they are present (living or

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
		customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Efforts are being made under the Law (Article 7) to formalize land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. For instance, rural populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized land institutions like the District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees (Ministerial Order N° 001/2006 of 26/09/2006 determining the structure of Land Registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of the District Land Bureau). (Ministerial Order N° 001/2006 of 26/09/2006 determining the structure of Land Registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of the District Land Bureau).		working/extracting a livelihood) in the project area prior to the census/cut-off date—will be compensated as per the principles and requirements of ESS5.  For squatters, as long as they have an occupation right, the national land authority has introduced different forms for facilitating irregular cases for occupants either in process of land titles there is a flexibility of approval by the local administration after deep assessment of ownership

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
3	Land Users/ Land Sharecroppers / Tenants (These include family members, and/or tenants or any other persons using the land to grow crops	Land users, in some cases, have some form of secured tenure extended to them under new Laws. In other cases, land users are not entitled to Compensation for land, entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets. Land users are entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets.	No specific provisions to land compensation. Entitled to compensation for crops, entitled to relocation assistance as the case may be and income must be restored to at least pre-project levels.	Will be compensated for their movable properties and activities present on the expropriated land or property and assisted to restore their livelihoods in accordance with ESS5.
4	Owners of non- Permanent buildings	Owners of "non-permanent" buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under government (state or local) housing programs.	Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor. Recommends resettlement assistance	Families should be Consulted on and offered options to choose from between equivalent in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full Replacement cost including labour.
5	Owners of permanent buildings	Owners of permanent buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including	Owners of permanent buildings will be

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
			labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	compensated as per principles of ESS5.
6	Perennial and annual Crops	Perennial crops are compensated with cash based upon rate calculated as an average net agricultural income.	Market value for lost crops. Income restoration assistance (such as land preparation, credit facilities, training etc). Land for land compensation allows people to re-establish annual crops immediately.	Follow the ESS5 guidelines and principles.
7	Seasonal crops	There are no explicit provisions on livelihood restoration	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better offer support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living (for ex. land preparation, jobs, credits facilities);	Follow the ESS5
8	Timing of compensation payments	Resettlement must take place only when PAPs have been fully and fairly compensated, and Compensation has to be completed within 120 days after the	Implement all relevant resettlement plans before site handover and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access. For projects involving restrictions of	Follow the ESS5 guidelines and principles.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
		valuation report is submitted and decision taken by the expropriator.	access, impose the restrictions in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions.	
9	Consultation and Disclosure	The Expropriation Law governs the specifics of land acquisition. The law provides for public dissemination on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. In addition to dissemination, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice on the person or entity subject to expropriation. Normally, a consultative meeting is held within 30 days after receipt of the application for expropriation.  Based on these consultations, the relevant Land Commission or Committee (from the Cell level to the National level) takes a	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	Follow the ESS5 Guidelines and principles.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
		decision to approve the project within a period of 15 days.		
10	Relocation assistance and resettlement assistance	The person to be expropriated is defined to mean any person or legal entity who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest, in which case they shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation.	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to predisplacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Moving allowances	Resettlement facilitation and support to follow WB ESS5 requirements.
11	Vulnerable groups	The Rwandan expropriation law has no special provisions for vulnerable groups.	ESS5 paragraph 26 demands that during the preparation of the resettlement action plan Particular attention be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable and paragraph 27 demands that provide relocation assistance be suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.	Resettlement facilitation and support to follow WB ESS5 requirements.
12	Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution	The Expropriation Law Article 233&34 stipulate the process and procedures for contesting the valuation by individuals dissatisfied with the value of their	ESS5 paragraph 19: The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns	Requirements of ESS5 will be followed for the establishment of a GRC. In case of escalation of

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
		Compensation. The Law stipulates that the dissatisfied person has a period of 30 days after the project approval decision has been taken to Appeal (Article 19).	about compensation, Relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	disagreement on compensation cost the Rwandan expropriation law will be applied to settle the grievance.
13	Displacement	The notification period under national legislation requires that property must be handed over 120 days after financial compensation has been paid.	Requires that displacement must not occur until all necessary measures for resettlement are in place.	Rwandan law and WB ESF require that project affected persons must be compensated & facilitated to resettle before displacement
14	The cut-off date	Article 2 of the Rwandan expropriation law demands the expropriating entity to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon. Such a communication shall be	ESS 5 In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings	Requirements of ESS5 will be followed.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps-note that PAPs may be covered by more than one category and entitled to the respective forms of compensation cumulatively
		made through an announcement posted on the office of the Cell of the place designated for the implementation of the project. The communication shall also be made through at least one radio station with a wide audience in Rwanda and at least one of Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership for the relevant parties to be informed thereof. If necessary, use shall be made of any other means of communication.  Article 17 of the expropriation law states that after the publication of the decision on expropriation in the public interest and the list of holders of rights registered on land titles and property incorporated on land, the land owner shall not develop any other long-term activities on the land. Otherwise, such activities shall not be compensable during expropriation	that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.	

# 4 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

# 4.1 Introduction

All Rwandans have the right to participate in the country, either directly or indirectly through their freely chosen representatives, and all Rwandans have the right to equal access to public service under their competence and abilities". Rwanda's Constitution, Chapter Iv: Human Rights and Freedoms Section One: Rights and Freedoms: Article 27: Right to participate in Government and public services.

Law no 001/2019 of 15/04/2019 requires that all Environmental Assessment processes in Rwanda to incorporate Public Consultation. The aim is to ensure that all stakeholder interests are identified and incorporated in project development, implementation, and operation. Public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of informing and educating all stakeholders about the proposed project both before and after the development decisions were made. Public consultation sessions were organized to consult the public as well as the local authorities (District, Sector, Cell, and Village level), to determine their thoughts, opinions, and feedback on the impact of the Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Road Project (KLPConnect) which will be implemented in Bugesera, Kicukiro and Rwamagana Districts.

Public and stakeholder consultations with relevant institutions and beneficiaries are a key process in the project planning and preparation of proposed Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPConnect). As per national and World Bank ESF requirements, public and Stakeholder consultations should be carried out throughout project implementation period, including during planning, environmental and social screening and assessment, and implementation period to properly identify key environmental and social issues and respective mitigation measures, as well as to determine how the concerns of all relevant parties to be addressed in the project implementation period. The Public and stakeholder consultations during Resettlement Framework (RF) preparation and the plan for future consultation and disclosure that helps to guide consultation and disclosure are discussed below in subsequent sections.

Public participation and community consultation have been taken up as an integral part of the social assessment process of the project. The consultation was used as a tool to inform and educate stakeholders about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. This participatory process enables participation in the decision-making process. Initial Public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and achieving speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project.

During the EA process for the Bank financing projects like the KLPConnect, which is classified under environmental assessment category "HIGH", The main project implementing bodies RTDA and MINICOM are responsible to ensure that adequate consultations have been conducted with project-affected people about the project's environmental and social aspects and takes their views into account. The consultation should be initiated as early as possible and it is essential to consult the public throughout project implementation, as necessary to address impacts related to social issues.

Consultations have equitably engaged all the groups of the communities including females, males, Youths and vulnerable in affected communities. Local leaders were part of the meetings as well as relevant representatives of the private sector. All meetings were conducted in the local language (Kinyarwanda).

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

This RF has been prepared through public consultations and participation involving communities in the proposed project areas, Local Leaders, District Council Officials, and key government institutions. The stakeholders consulted raised their concern and made recommendations on several issues that included efficient land acquisition process prior to commencing implementation of the project, and Benefits from various subprojects financed under KLPConnect, etc. as detailed in Tables 9-11 below Minutes of these consultations were documented, including lists of participants and pictures in the Annexes 2-7.

# 4.2 Objectives

Public consultations were held with representatives of local authorities and with the local community which at the same time constituted the PAPs. This consultation provides a framework for achieving effective stakeholder involvement and promoting greater awareness and understanding of issues so that the proposed KLPConnect will be carried out effectively within a specified budget and time to the satisfaction of all concerned parties. The objectives of public consultation includes the followings but are not limited to:

- Inform and discuss with the local community members, PAPs, local authorities and other relevant and
  interested stakeholders about nature and scale of the impacts of the proposed project on livelihoods,
  socioeconomic environment, etc. as well the possible mitigation measures more transparently and directly
  to seek their participation and solicit their views on the project for the smooth implementation of the overall
  project operations.
- To inform local authorities of the proposed project, its impacts and solicit their views on the project and discuss their share of the responsibility for the smooth implementation of the overall project operations.
- To inform and discuss with the local community and the PAPs about the nature and scale of adverse impacts of the project on their livelihoods more transparently and directly and seek their participation in the project cycle.
- To give PAPs in the local communities a chance to have a say and express their views in the planning and implementation of the project that affect them directly.
- To obtain qualitative as well as quantitative information required for the preparation of the RF and RP and discuss the expropriation process for the project.
- Provide information to all projects concerned stakeholders about the project activities, potential impacts, and respective enhancement and mitigation measures to the identified impacts.
- Maintain the rights of contacted stakeholders' participation with respect to policies and projects that affect their livelihoods, as per requirements of the national and the WB policy and legal frameworks.
- Establish the environmental and social implications of the project on the different stakeholders.

In addition, the public consultation process enabled the establishment and boosting of a communication channel between the general public, local authorities, Grievance Redress Committees, the project proponents, and the Contractor; the concerns of the stakeholders to be known to the decision makers at an early phase of project development.

#### 4.3 Stakeholders

Involving stakeholders through participatory direct or indirect consultations is central to completion of this RF. The stakeholders were those who are affected and have an interest in the implementation of KLPonnectproject, as well as who will be involved directly or indirectly in the further implementation of the project and participate in consultative process. The main groups of stakeholders met are:

- Project Affected Persons (PAP).
- Local authorities.
- NGO's (ARCOS Network, etc.)
- Community People and Road Users.
- Churches, Schools, Health centers and cooperative leaders

During the consultative process, beside the local authorities and other population (mainly PAPs) residing in and around the project area, other social organizations were also be invited to attend the consultation meetings. These group of people among others include church leaders and local cooperative leaders.

## 4.4 Public Participation/Consultation – Methods and Process

During the preparation of this RF, the RTDA consulted affected and interested people, community members, stakeholders at national, district, and community levels. The stakeholders consulted included officials and experts from relevant line Ministries and regional and District Council. The stakeholders and public consultations were conducted in February and March 2023 at various Districts and cells (Table 5 and Figures 8 and 9). The methods of the consultations included round table discussions, focus group discussions, and one-to-one discussions, and engagement events. The various meetings that were held with stakeholders and project beneficiaries identified prevailing challenges of future subproject implementation under KLPConnect, capacity needs, potential impacts of the proposed sub-projects, and the respective recommendations of mitigation measures for the management of anticipated impacts and risks. The following are the methods used during public consultations:

- **Public meetings and open forums;** under this method, local communities were given the opportunity for face-to-face interactions between project representatives and community members, which allowed participants to ask questions to express their concerns and shared opinions about the project.
- **Focus groups**: this involved a small group of participants who represented stakeholder groups, and these facilitated discussions to explore specific issues in depth, allowing for a more detailed understanding of participant perspectives.
- **Stakeholders' engagement events**: These were organized to involve community members, experts, stakeholders, and project representatives in interactive exercises, group discussions, and brainstorming sessions to gather diverse inputs and information about the project.

Several consultations meetings were held during 21/02 /2023 and from March 06 to 09, 2023 in 9 sectors within the project three District with about 907 people (192 females and 715 males) of the community members, affected people and other stakeholders. In these consultation meetings, District level officials, elders, women, youth, and religious leader were active participants and expressed their threat, fears and thoughts on the project. Previous similar projects experience, support and good attitudes for the project was also raised. They also recommended constructive ideas to consider during project planning and implementation which will have significant positive and negative impact for the community as well to the environment.

During these consultations, the communities were also informed about the project, its benefits as well as social impacts. The participants were encouraged to express their concerns and expectation from the project. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected upcoming activities. For this purpose, the strategy of reaching people in a community assembly known as "Inteko z'Abaturage" was exploited by using approach of zoning at each cell where the project will traverse.

Table 5: Zone of Public consultation meeting.

No	CROSSED ROADS	Date of public consultation	CROSSED SECTORS	CROSSED CELLS	Place of Public Consultation	Number of participants
1	DR73: 16.88 km MASAKA- KABUKUBA	06/03/2023	Masaka Nyakariro Juru	Cyimo & Gako Gatore, Gishore &Munini Kabukuba	At every cell	276
2	DR73: 19. 64km KABUKUBA- RIZIYERI	07/03/2023	Juru RILIMA Musenyi Mayange	Kabukuba Kabuga, Kimaranzara, Ntarama, Nyabagerwa &Kareba Nyagihunika Kibilizi& Mbyo	At every cell	315
3	DR73: 13.72 km KABUKUBA- NYAMATA	08/03/2023	Juru- Nyamata	Kabukuba Maranyundo,Mur ama & Nyamata Ville	At every cell	106
4	DR76: 19.21 KM GAHEMBE- KINDAMA	09/03/2023	Nyamata Mareba Ruhuha	Kanazi Bushenyi& Rugarama Gikundamvura&Ki ndama	At every cell	210
	Total					907

Source: Primary data generated from public consultation, March 2023



Figure 8: Consultation meeting with Projected Affected Peoples and surrounding Communities.



Figure 9: Consultation with Local Authorities and discussion about Social Infrastructure.

During these consultations, the communities were explained about the project, its current status, its benefits as well as social impacts, the participants were encouraged to be open and express their concerns and Views. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected ongoing activities, social economic information, and environmental information. Moreover, the client explained that the project affected properties that will be affected would be managed via a resettlement plan (RP). The people consulted are presented in the table 6 below.

## 4.5 Findings from Public Consultation Meetings

During consultations with various stakeholders, the participants indicated that they are willing to support the project as it provides several benefits for the community members within and around the project area. The stakeholders appreciated the importance of KLPConnect as it contributes to the increasing of household incomes and strengthening of self-reliance by connecting people to markets and promotion of value addition. The consulted beneficiaries and respective stakeholders, including the community members made the following recommendations /suggestions:

- All participants should have prior awareness about the project and a positive attitude towards the implementation of the project at all targeted sites.
- The discussion gave a clear indication of local acceptance of the project, and they have also expressed their serious concern about the proper and transparent implementation of the project.
- They unanimously agreed on the implementation of the project and confirmed that they will provide the support required for the success of the proposed project activities.
- The project affected household shall be entitled to the reasonable compensation schemes, the implementation

must be initiated and implemented by RTDA and MINICOM in consultation and collaboration with relevant stakeholders/officials.

- The project is expected to provide temporary job opportunities to the local communities, the project proponents shall ensure that local communities are the primary beneficiary.
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment/ESIA/ must be prepared before the starting of the project implementation.
- The project may have negative impacts on biodiversity and a detailed study should be conducted to minimize the negative impact.
- Etc.

The data obtained from public consultation and views as well as concerns from different stakeholders are given in details in the table below. The list of people who participated in the public consultation, their signed attendance sheets, minutes of meetings and pictures are available in Annexes 2-7.

## 4.5.1 Consultation with Bugesera District Authorities

As earlier indicated, the district will play a critical role in the project implementation. Thus, during the field visits, District authorities have been consulted for the purpose of raising awareness about the project and acquiring their views/ perceptions on the project (Table 6). A meeting with District authorities was initially held on 21/02/2023 at the district headquarters as well as meetings with the Executive Secretaries of Cells or their representatives during public consultation meetings on 06-09/03/2023.

Table 6: List of Consulted District staff in Bugesera District.

S/N	Names	Function		
1	NGABO Anastasie	Director of one stop center		
2	NZUGIZE Gabriel	District Cooperative Development officer		
3	KANANGA Jan Damascene	Water& Sanitation		
4	Mukunzi Emile	District Environmental Officer		
5	UMULISA Marie Claire	ES Sector		

Source: Primary data generated from public consultation, March 2023

## (i) Views from the Executive Secretaries of Cells

The Executive Secretaries of cells express their fully support the KLPCDP, including the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road, which will be financed under component 1.1 of KLPConnect. In their remarks during the meeting session, they stated that the Upgrading of KLP/Bugesera connector Road will ease connectivity the Rwanda's import and export trade Logistics and situated to become a regional hub for cargo destined for border Location. The benefits expected from

the overall KLPConnect activities are Improved conditions of transporting goods and people; Opening up of the hinterland and improved access to basic socioeconomic infrastructure; Creation of direct and indirect employment during the road construction, operation and maintenance phases; Added value of land as a result of improved accessibility; and Improved security around schools and health center along the road. Finally, they also urged the people to well come the project, and for the PAPs that they should not worry, as laws are there to protect them and safeguard document prepared in guidance.

# (ii) Views from the Director of One Stop Centers of Bugesera & Rwamagana Districts

The Director of One Stop Center in Rwamagana District express his perception that the project will bring many benefits to the district and to the country as well. He also emphasized that, the subproject road once completed will be a good opportunity to the community in Rwamagana District as they will be directly connected to the new Bugesera International Airport under Construction in Bugesera District.

On the side of Bugesera District, the Director of One Stop Center, welcomed the project by pointing that the implementation of KLPConnect, mainly the completion of subproject KLP/Bugesera Connector Road will accelerate trade in the district and neighboring district of Rwamagana and Kicukiro which will boost the development of Bugesera District as one of the satellite Cities to the Capital City of Kigali. Briefly, he mentioned that the project is expected to improve the living conditions of population in Bugesera District.

## 4.5.2 Consultation with cooperative Leaders

During the public consultation, leaders of cooperatives have been consulted with the aim of raising their awareness about the project and getting their views about the project as opinion leaders. Table 7 shows details about cooperative leaders consulted.

The salient feature of their views is that they all appreciate and welcome the project, reflecting that it will facilitate them to channel their production to the market, which ultimately increase trades activities in the area. For the road users (mainly transporters) they point out that the Upgrading of KLP /Bugesera Connector Road will help them to decrease the cost of maintenance of their cars and Motorcycle. Easy access to the market will certainly boost the value of their products and contribute to improving the living condition of the beneficiaries.

**Table 7: Details about consulted Cooperative Leaders.** 

S/N	Name of the Leader	Cooperative Name	Function
1	BAMPORIKI Edouard	IZMGM	President
2	SABAYEZU Jean Nepomuscene	IZMGM	Manager
3	NYANDWI Jean Damascene	Ubumwe	President

Source: Primary data generated from public consultation, March 2023

# 4.5.3 Consultation with School & Health Centre near Project area

During the public consultation, two school leaders and one head of a health center were consulted, for the purpose of collecting their views and concerns about the project. The list of consulted people depicted in the table 8 below as well as details their views and concerns discussed in the below paragraph.

The school officials consulted consisted of head teachers at different schools that included GS Rilima, GS Rilima Catholique and Head of Rilima Health Centre. During the consultation session, they appreciate the proposed project, as the implementation of this project will improve accessibility of students and patients to their schools and health centre, respectively, as well as improve security around schools and health center along the road and make it easy for the students and patients to access these public.

Table 8: Details about School Leaders near project area.

S/N	Name of the Leader	School name/Function
1	Joseph Mukasa Dusabe	GS RILIMA Catholique/ Head teacher
2	DUSHIMIYIMANA Idephonse	GS.RILIMA Catholique/Teacher
3	Marie Grace GAHONGAYIRE	Head of Rilima HC

## 4.6 Outcomes of the consultative meetings

The concerns and wishes raised during the consultation meeting while preparing this RF were well noted and will be taken into consideration during project design and preparation of project ESF instruments. The different stakeholders provided clearly and in transparent way their opinions on the project that helps for project sustainable development. During the public consultation, different concerns were also raised regarding expected significant impact on displacement, the impact on existing utilities.

The community members and local leaders embraced the proposed project, and as it brings a lot of positive impacts. They also, however, urged the potential project-affected persons not to start new construction projects, once the cut-off date is set, in anticipation for added compensation as this might lead to their loss if discovered or would increase the budget for compensation, which such money could possibly use for other developmental activities. The community was urged to respect the cuff of date of March 2023 set during the public consultation conducted along the roads.

The general findings of the key stakeholders and community representatives' focus group discussions in three districts and their wishes on socio-economic infrastructure from the provisional sum during project implementation are listed in the Tables 9 -11 below. The identified key issues, concerns, expectations, and opinions of the consulted stakeholders, as well as hoping that the project would be a major milestone towards the end of KLPCDP implementation, the stakeholders raised and recommended ideas and their expectation on basic infrastructure captured in Table 1-Indicative list of investment menu are also presented in the tables 9-11 below.

Table 9: Summary of category of issues raised by community and feedback from the Project team.

DISTRICT	GENDER	Category of issues raised by the community and consulted stakeholders	Feedback/response from the project team
Rwamagana	Male	Tell us about the land Value so that we may know if we shall be able to afford land at the market price?	The Institute of Real Property Valuers published the property value for every item (land and other properties) in every area of the country which will be referred to, during the valuation phase.
	Female	How will you handle the issue of houses become fully damaged or cracked due to vibrations caused by heavy machines' compaction?	The Contractor will be required to calibrate the compacting machines according to ISO standard that is safe not to cause damage to the houses.  The contractor before the project implementation shall go through the houses alongside the road taking photos of every house and then the houses which will be found to have been affected will be restored or compensated accordingly.
	Female	How will you handle properties damaged or impacted due to construction activities of core project or ancillary activities and don't compensate us?	RTDA together with supervising firm shall make sure that contractors compensate the damaged properties.
Bugesera	Male	How will you help local people whose land titles are not registered in their names?	He was advised to check with the office of land use management in the sector to receive advice from land managers.  Also, RTDA will sign an MoU with the district
			concerned, and among the terms of the agreement, is the district's obligation to facilitate the project-affected persons to get the required land titles so that they can be compensated for their affected properties.
	Male	How will you handle the impact on utilities, including electric cables that may result in electricity disconnection?	Before the implementation of the project, the contractor signs an MOU with an entity in charge of electricity for the relocation of electric poles and cables in the right of way. The Supervising Firm and RTDA will ensure that the relocation of all utilities is completed before the start of civil works.

DISTRICT	GENDER	Category of issues raised by the community and consulted stakeholders	Feedback/response from the project team
	Female How about people who have no official land titles?		Those affected people who have no title will be treated as per the ESS5,
			In addition, those affected People with no official land titles will be checked their status with after assessment. The long and living occupants are eligible after assessment and use the available forms introduced by the national land authority for entitlement which favors them for compensation, the long and living occupants are eligible and use the available forms introduced by the national land authority for entitlement which favors them for compensation, as stated in this RF as well as in WB ESS5, which is referring to those affected people who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.
	Male	How will you handle impact on noise and dust pollution?	During rehabilitation, the contractor prepares an air, water, and noise pollution management plan under this he/she shows how he will control the pollution. Inspections will also be done to ensure that the contractor complies with the approved plan.
	Male	How will you manage traffic accidents during the rehabilitation phase?	During the rehabilitation phase contractor prepares a Traffic management plan on how accidents will be prevented to zero cases, all through the rehabilitation phase.

Table 10: Summary of Aspirations from community attended consultation Meeting Bugesera District

GENDER	EXPECTATION
Female	- We are expecting to have access to Kigali markets and other neighboring districts.
Female	- Improvement in community well-being. i.e. access to health centers and other referral hospitals,
Female	- Local communities are expecting to get jobs during rehabilitation works and even after rehabilitation the road will be accessible, which will ease job hunting.
Female	- Income generation opportunities will increase for the private sector.
	- Transport costs will reduce due to better roads.
Male	- Investors will increase since the road connects to the Airport and cross three districts.
Male	- Construction of Taxi Park in Rilima zone
Male	- Local community from Nyabagendwa cell wished to have a modern market.
Male	- Local community from Murama cell wished to have a selling point (modern market)
Male	- Groupe Scolaire de Rilima Catholique wished to have more classrooms for nursery pupils since they have a congestion of more than three hundred pupils that occupies two classrooms.
Male	- Community from Mareba sector wished to have a playing ground and additional classrooms.
	- CONCERNS
Male	- Accidents that may be caused by the contractor's vehicles during rehabilitation.
	- Loss of land and other properties.
Male	- Storm water issues during construction
	- Expropriation delays
Male	- Flooding at lake Kidogo

Gender	Names of NGO's	Issues	Recommendations
Female	ARCOS-Bugesera District	-Tree cutting	-Avoid/Minimize tree cutting, when in need, replace them by the same species or prioritize indigenous/Native species
		-Waste disposal, including hazardous chemical	-Avoid/Minimize the use of chemical product or throw out of material around/into the wetland.

Table 11: Summary of issues and recommendations from NGOs attended consultation meeting.

Generally, the stakeholders have expressed broad support and positive attitudes towards the project, as the proposed interventions will address the poor road, health, and economic challenges faced in the three districts. Some of the concerns raised by stakeholders included (i) compensation for land loss due to construction activities and (ii) the need for districts affected by construction activities to benefit from the road project, among others, in terms of job opportunities and other related benefits. The recommendations of the consultations were adequately reflected in the project design and in the project documentation.

Consultations have been held with various stakeholders, including relevant government agencies, development partners, and officials at the regional and national levels, throughout the development of the project. The key stakeholders of the project include MINICOFIN, MININFRA, RTDA, RSB, the contractor, the three districts' administrations, local officials and representatives of the project in Kicukiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera districts, and the World Bank. The consultation and public participation are continuous processes during the project cycle; further consultations will be held accordingly throughout the Project's implementation.

The public and stakeholder consultations and information disclosure are both national and international requirements in planning, implementation, and operation of any KLPConnect subprojects. The draft RF has been disclosed on RTDA websites in October 2023, as an advanced draft. The purpose of disclosure of this RF is to collect feedback, comments, and suggestion from different stakeholders, including project affected and interested parties. Following this RF, when the exact location of subproject sites is identified and known, subsequent ESF instruments will be developed before commencing civil works and be disclosed both in Country (RTDA and MINICOM websites) and at the World Bank external website. For publication and disclosure of the RPF document, the RTDA, MINICOM and District Councils will make copies of the RF and other subprojects ESF instruments available in selected public places (copies of the documents will be made available at District Council Offices to be accessed by all interested parties) for information and comments, at the local levels. The sub-projects type and respective ESF instruments will be announced through different forms of media. The announcement will include a brief description of the proposed subprojects under KLPConnect, the Content of ESF instruments, references to where and when the RF and other sub project ESF documents can be viewed, duration of the display period, and contact information for comments.

For meaningful consultations between the Stakeholders and possible project-affected groups, beneficiaries, and local NGOs on subprojects, the MINICOM and RTDA, shall provide relevant material on time before consultation and

in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to the groups being consulted. To meet the consultation and disclosure requirements of the World Bank, the Government of Rwanda will issue a disclosure letter to inform the World Bank of: -

- (i) The Government's approval of the RF and other subproject ESF instruments;
- (ii) The actual disclosure of these documents to all relevant stakeholders and potentially affected persons in Rwanda, the advanced draft RF was uploaded on RTDA and MINICOM websites in October 2023. The revised RF will be updated, and the final version of the RF will also be uploaded on the RTDA and MINICOM websites in February 2024, and will also be disclosed via World Bank external website in February 2024.
- (iii) The Government's authorization to the World Bank to disclose these documents in the World Bank external website.

# 5 DESCRIPTION OF SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

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

The socio-economic survey will be initiated by the relevant Districts responsible for managing the sub-project (via the sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committees), with the use of the sample socio-economic survey.

A Socioeconomic status of the project area comprises of the prevailing features of the KLPConnect project area including within the proposed 69.45 km KLP/Bugesera Connector Road right of way financed under Component 1.1 of KLPConnect with an average additional width of 8.4m to the width of the existing road to meet the required right of way of 18.4 m in urban sections. However, for the purposes of the proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project, the current design has mentioned the geometry of the existing road as much as possible to minimize the need for expropriation in built-up areas by keeping the ROW of the road to 10.3m and 18.4m in rural and urban sections respectively. given that the existing road has 8m carriageway and the road will be widened to roads standards as per feasibility study on cross section part. Considering the anticipated small-scale subprojects investments which will be implemented along the main 69.45 Km Bugesera/KLP corridor and to be financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2, the physical environment baseline information collected, within and the surrounding area of zone of influence of the main KLP/Bugesera connector road corridor as well as anticipated small-scale basic infrastructure investments and other small scale investment related to trade facilitation and Logistics. The detailed socioeconomic features discussed in the following subsections.

# 5.1 Human population

According to the Rwanda 2022 population and housing census, the population structure in the district of the project area is summarized in the following table 12 below:

Table 12: The population structure in Districts of project area

Province/ Districts	Counts			Population share (% of the total population)	Population density
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	
Rwanda	13,246,394	6,429,326	6,817,068	100	503
City of Kigali, Kicukiro District	491,731	249,115	242,616	3.7	2,944
Eastern Province	3,563,145	1,734,394	1,828,751	26.9	433
Rwamagana	484,953	243,794	241,159	3.7	740
Bugesera	551,103	271,468	279,635	4.2	450

# 5.2 Livestock population

A mixed system of agriculture is practiced in the district that involves livestock rearing and crop farming on small land parcels. It is the main activity and base of the living standard of people in the project area. Agriculture is the main activities in the area, livestock facilitates it by providing manure to fertilize the land. Chicken dominated the livestock, with around 313,761 chickens surveyed in Bugesera District, followed by goat. It dominates the livestock in Rwanda. Table 13 below shows in a figure how livestock is distributed in those three districts (Different types of livestock owned by the private households by District (Urban + Rural))

Table 13: livestock owned by the private households in the project area districts

Province and district	Cows	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chicken	Other poultry	Other
Rwanda	1,424,18 0	1,513,14 0	331,7 48	786,19 1	361,330	2,583,33 3	90,802	53,75 5
City of Kigali	40,626	57,777	4,179	25,995	36,551	398,326	7,668	5,207
Kicukiro	6,067	11,667	1,701	5,859	9,049	136,853	2,592	1,180
Eastern province	390,826	665,346	43,91 9	143,47 2	84,000	938,640	53,756	14,32 4

Province and district	Cows	Goat	Sheep	Pigs	Rabbits	Chicken	Other poultry	Other
Rwamagana	37,833	68,300	7,345	24,270	17,472	221,771	5,595	2,094
Bugesera	34,412	100,332	4,533	24,459	17,307	313,761	5,439	2,732
TOTAL (Kicukiro, Rwamagana, Bugesera)	78,312	180,299	13,57 9	54,588	43,828	672,385	13,626	6,006

# 5.3 Settlement pattern

The settlement pattern in the project areas is generally seen as a grouped settlement where houses are along the road (Imidugudugu settlement). This follows the policy of Government of Rwanda on the Imidugudu Settlement initiated around 1986. For example, in Bugesera District, more than 85 % of the residents are in grouped settlement. Imidugudu is located along the road where project component 1.1 will be widened and some houses will be subject to relocation. Following the RP, the prepared the affected household will be issued compensation to help them relocate to other places and build new houses. The below table 14 depict Distribution (%) of the private households by type of habitat and District.

Table 14: Settlement pattern in the project areas

Province /District	Total	Umudugud u (Planned rural settlement)	Integrat ed Model Village	Old settle ment	Disperse d/ Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous / squatter housing	Other type of housing
Rwanda	100	65.4	0.8	2.3	14.9	6.9	8.9	0.8
City of Kigali	100	3.8	1.2	2.8	8	42.4	40.1	1.7
Kicukiro	100	0.8	1.6	3.4	1.5	61.8	28.4	2.5
Rwamagana	100	82.8	0.7	0.9	10.9	1.9	2.3	0.5
Bugesera	100	85.6	1	1.6	5.4	1.7	4.2	0.6

# 5.4 Land tenure

In a country with the highest population density in all of Africa, and 95% of this population dependent on land, the question of land tenure is inevitably a vital issue. In Rwanda, it is becoming even more crucial as marginal lands are cultivated and competition for land, and thus a livelihood, increases (Table 15). The currently prevailing land tenure

systems in Rwanda is written law. Since 2009, all land has been registered and people have been issued land titles. This act will facilitate the payment of compensation fees as land titles are a requirement.

Table 15: Number and Percentage of private agricultural households by district

Province /District	Number of T	otal househo	lds	Number household		Agricultural	%age of private agricultural household		
,	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total	Male Headed	Female Headed
Rwanda	3,312,743	2,355,29 8	957,445	2,280,8 54	1,639,07 3	641,781	68.9	69.6	67
City of Kigali	488,868	371,404	117,464	102,73 3	80,133	22,600	21	21.6	19.2
Kicukiro	135,463	103,296	32,167	23,925	19,266	4,659	17.7	18.7	14.5
Eastern Province	886,132	623,394	262,738	638,80 6	460,552	178,254	72.1	73.9	67.8
Rwamag	121,051	84,414	36,637	79,624	56,113	23,511	65.8	66.5	64.2
Bugesera	137,777	98,119	39,658	91,469	65,864	25,605	66.4	67.1	64.6

# 5.5 Livelihood bases

The following table shows the percentage of most commonly cultivated crops in the project area: Maize, Rice, Sorghum, Cassava, Sweet potato, Irish potato, Yams, Banana, Vegetables, and Fruit. The Percentage of households cultivating different types of crops by Province and District showed under the below table 16.

Table 16: Percentage of most cultivated crops in project area

Province and district	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams /Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
Rwanda	56.3	2.3	18.8	2.4	79.9	10. 8	48.7	44.3	14.4	12.3	24.4	15	48.7

Province and district	Maize	Rice	Sorghum	Wheat	Bean	Soybean	Cassava	Sweet potato	Irish potato	Yams /Taro	Banana	Vegetables	Fruits
City of Kigali	43.2	1.6	20.4	-	77.4	9.3	50.7	32	10.8	7.3	21.9	14. 6	20
Kicukiro	50.5	1.4	15.9	1	75.9	5.6	43	26.1	4.2	7.1	19	11. 1	18.1
Eastern Province	74	2.9	23.4	0.2	80.5	6.5	41.6	19.3	10.4	6.8	23	8.3	53.7
Rwamag	67.6	1.4	34.3	0.4	83.2	4.9	60.8	31.8	21	12.7	32.3	13. 2	55.7
Bugeser	73.8	3.5	14.4	-	88.8	6.9	50	24.5	3.2	6.8	18.1	7.3	50.1

# 5.6 Community wealth status

Community wealth status depends on agricultural production. It is the most important source of income, and hence production of beans, casava, and sweet potatoes is a good indicator of the wealth status of the community in the project area. The wealth status is also determined by sources of income and major occupations, which determine the livelihood of a household. Moreover, there are also people engaged in off-farm activities suchas petty traders, daily laborer, sales of Gum and incense, charcoal, firewood, and livestock products such as milk. Indicators of wealth include the nature of an occupation, such as trading, and the income generated from such employment.

#### 5.7 Public Health

Access to health services is one of the major components of the socio-economic aspects of all communities. There have been tremendous achievements in the health sector, i.e., percentage of women using modern contraceptives, percentage of children vaccinated against measles, percentage of assisted birth accredited, and percentage of the population covered under health insurance mechanisms. The districts have also made promising strides in ensuring better health for the population.

The three districts concerned still need to increase the number of Health Centers and posts, maintain the rate of medical insurance possession amongst the population, and address other priorities such as the construction and equipment of Health Centers and Health Posts, strengthen family planning methods, Health insurance, and women's delivery.

Walking distance to basic services can be considered an indicator of both the provision and coverage of health service and the remoteness of households' dwellings. This basic service was categorized under Health Center. In line with the above and from the findings of the survey, it appears that the time spent to access health facilities along lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama is less than 30 minutes. Similarly, in light of the findings from the

survey, it appears that the time spent to access health facilities along lot 2 (Kabukuba-Riziyeri) is also less than 30 minutes (Figures 10-11).

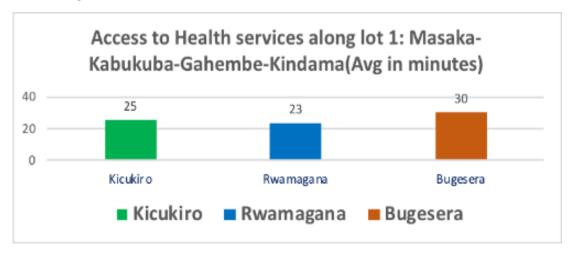


Figure 10: Time spent to access health services along lot 1

Source: Field survey and Analysis, March 2023

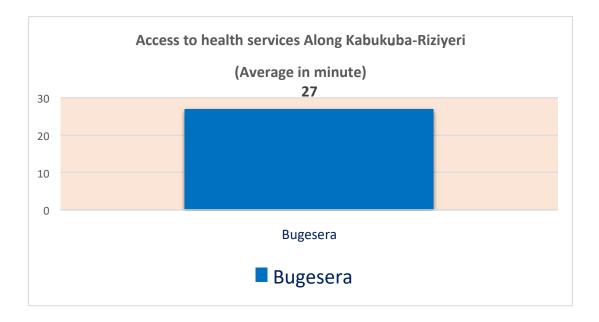


Figure 11: The time spent to access to health services along lot 2

Source: Field survey and Analysis, March 2023

Overall, the above findings reveal that the mean walking distance to the nearest health centre for the project area (lots 1 and 2) crossing the three districts is less than 30 minutes.

# 5.8 Water Supply Situations

The survey shows that households along lot 1 that use an improved drinking water source are 70%, 10% and 3%, respectively for Kicukiro, Rwamagana, and Bugesera districts. The survey shows that households along lot 2 using an improved drinking water source is 8% (Figures 12-13).

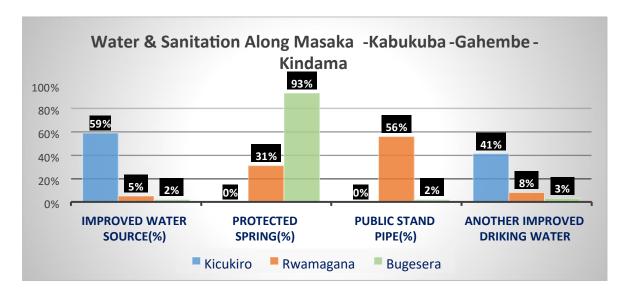


Figure 12: Access to water and sanitation services (along lot 1)

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021

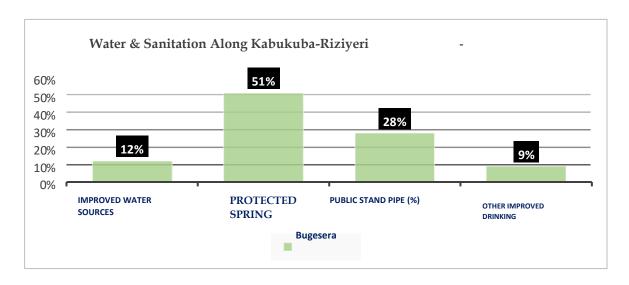


Figure 13: Water and Sanitation in the project area (along lot 2)

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021

Overall, the above survey findings reveal that PAPs in the project area have access to improved water and sanitation services. Improved drinking water sources include protected springs, public standpipes, water piped into dwelling

or yard, boreholes, protected wells, and rainwater collection, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) (Table 17).

Table 17: Distribution of private households by main source of drinking water

Province/ District	Total	Mineral water	Internal pipe - born	Pipe - born water in	Pipe - born water from neighbor	Public tap out of	Tube Well /Borehole	Protected Spring/Well	Rain water	Unprotected	Tanker Truck	River/Lake/Pond/ Stream/ Surface water	Other
Rwanda	10 0	2.5	0.6	11.5	3.6	32. 5	3.1	27 .6	1	11.3	0	6.3	0.1
City of Kigali	10 0	11	2.1	33.8	10.6	26. 5	0.9	12 .1	0. 2	1.9	0.1	0.8	0
Kicukiro	10 0	16. 9	2.6	36.9	15.1	21. 4	1.7	4. 4	0. 1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0
Eastern Province	10 0	1.8	0.2	6.4	3	42. 8	8.2	17 .9	0. 9	6	0	12.6	0.2
Rwamagan a	10 0	2.2	0.2	13.4	5.2	36	1.3	32	0. 2	3.6	0	5.8	0.1

#### 5.9 Hygiene and Sanitation

The Project areas are made of urban and rural areas. Presently, in Kicukiro District and Nyamata (Bugesera District), household waste is collected by professionals in the matter and disposed of at appropriate places, and in rural areas, organic waste is collected to make manure. Majorityof the households in villages or settlement areas were also found to have pit latrines. As most of their water sources are protected springs, wells, and public taps where hygiene related disease are reducing progressively proportional to the flesh water infrastructure distribution in the areas.

# 6 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT IMPACTS

# 6.1 Introduction

The proposed subprojects financed under KLPConnect through which both the upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road and other subproject small scale community driven and trade facilitation related infrastructure activities such as market, health post, selling points, agriculture product collection points, SME parks, laboratory testing, water treatment plant, etc. The proposed project will trigger physical and economical displacement whereby

affected houses will make people move and leave the neighborhood and their houses will be demolished; RTDA together with the concerned districts will monitor their movement through finding better place in the better construction site with basic infrastructure. The rural area is dominated by trees and certain agricultural and cultivated land, wetlands (mainly lakes, rivers, marshlands, etc.), and settlements. The community members and their source of income will be affected by excavation, yet it was their social of income; here the government of Rwanda will cater for it and compensate within the due time as per expropriation law. The focus will be on residential recovery by communication the prompt time of payment and PAPs will be facilitated to find relocation site. Relocation reports and status of housing will be prepared as per compensation completion report for clearance and allow the start of civil works on cleared section. During implementation of these subproject activities financed under KLPConnect project, both positive and negative impacts associated with the core subproject activities and ancillary facility corridor are anticipated to be generated. These adverse impacts may stem from ground disturbance, operation of equipment, construction of labor force housing, workshops, open and sheltered storage, laboratory testing parking, a concrete batching plant, carriageway, shoulders, embankments, cuttings, side drains, bridges and culverts, and any associated river training and erosion control works etc. will be reversible in nature. The single most important direct impact of the project activities will be the requirement for land for the works.

This section describes the potential socioeconomic social benefits and adverse impacts and risks emanated from the implementation of subproject activities under the proposed KLPConnect Components. Due to the nature and type of the proposed subproject activities, mainly due to implementation of subprojects under components 1, and 2, the overall project environmental and social risk rating will be assigned 'High", as these adverse impacts, mostly those financed under subcomponent 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2 are expected to be site-specific, temporary, reversible, and managed by the application of appropriate environmental and social risk management (ESRM) and other applicable international best practices. The anticipated positive and negative environmental and social impacts and risks associated with the proposed KLPConnect subproject activities are described as follows:

#### 6.2 Positive Impacts and enhancements measures

# 6.2.1 Impact on income, livelihood, and employment

The anticipated KLPConnect positive impacts during the construction phase of the project are mainly related to a socio-economic benefit which include creation of direct and indirect jobs, increased trade within the project area and adjacent areas (Right of way is a site attractive for small shops and services), absorption of a number of unemployed among the local population, etc. Most of the project construction and other related activities are usually performed by local or national companies (supplies, supply of materials, etc.). The most complicated work is the responsibility of specialized companies, sometimes requiring the use of international expertise. The KLP/Bugesera road project site construction team consists of skilled staffs, supervisors, and unskilled labor, that should be recruited locally up to 80%. In general, the two lots might require about 500 and 600 people, and large number of workers involve in the construction activities of. Thus, the upgrading of the KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road accounted about 400 to 480 local workers, and this ultimately contribute some employment opportunities to the local community members.

#### **Enhancement measures:**

Preference for casual laborers should be given to local people. Local officials and local leaderships along the road corridor should be involved in recruitment processes.

RTDA can make it a contractual obligation for the road contractor to hire a specific percentage of women.

✓ RTDA can make it a contractual obligation for the road contractor not to hire children for any work to be performed within the campsite or on the construction sites.

#### 6.2.2 Impact on vulnerable groups

The project will contribute to an increase in household incomes and improve life conditions while facilitating financial participation in family and community development. We note that this impact will be positive, indirect, durable, and of great importance. However, vulnerable groups that include women may not benefit from this contribution, so the following measures will be needed:

#### **Enhancement measures:**

- Consider the income increase of women and vulnerable community members in the environmental restoration activities, commerce, and crafts during the work.
- During construction activities, possibility for women and vulnerable community members to gain opportunities (road maintenance).
- Consider involving vulnerable groups through different project phases with different activities (tree nurseries, cleaning, security, road safety, campaigns, etc.).

#### 6.2.3 Social Interaction

The local, National, Regional, and international manpower will be working together on the project. This interaction will enhance social interaction between people from different places and social levels in Rwanda. The KLPConnect subproject activities, including the proposed KLP/Bugesera rehabilitation and upgrading of the urban roads along with the roadside small scale investments will facilitate easy movement and enhance access to existing social amenities, including markets, churches, schools, administrative offices, and a stadium, among others; which stimulates the high movement of the public that contribute to the enhancement of social interaction. The KLP/Bugesera road project shall also connect previously isolated communities, making it easier for people to access essential services like healthcare, education, and markets. In addition, the road sub project under Component 1.1 and other small scale investments, such as markets, agriculture products collection centers, selling points, stores, health posts, water treatment plants, water reserves, etc. financed under subcomponents 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2contribute to better road infrastructure improving local businesses, which ultimately enhance the social interaction within the project area due to easier movement of people and goods, and mobility of the local community members looking for job, local business opportunity, etc. Boost to Industrial and Local Business Activities.

During construction, locally made products such as cement and gravel will be utilized. The consumption of these will give a boost to the industrial production of construction materials. During construction, the supply of construction materials and the direct sale of household goods, consumables, and foodstuffs to the workers will improve trade at local and regional levels in Rwanda. In addition, the transport sector benefit from the transport of materials from the manufacturing site to the construction site. The local community members, mainly women and youths will also be benefited from enhanced local business activities due to the provision of roadside small scale infrastructure.

# 6.2.4 Improved Transport System, Accessibility, and Communication.

After the rehabilitation and upgrading of the urban roads, the condition of the road will be improved; hence, in the operation phase, accessibility to the various public institutions and markets will be enhanced, in particular, accessibility to churches, educational institutions, and health centers. This will contribute on a long-term basis to the socio-economic development of the project area.

#### 6.2.5 Source of revenue for the Government of Rwanda.

The rehabilitation and upgrading of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road are expected to boost economic development through transport and commercial services, which are expected to contribute to revenue generation for the Government of Rwanda through taxes paid by new business owners. In addition to this, road repair expenses for the Government will be reduced, which also has a positive impact on government revenue.

#### 6.2.6 Facilitate agricultural products.

Upgrading of the KLP/Bugesera road connector leads to efficient delivery of farm inputs, reduces transport cost, and enhances special agricultural production and distribution. Also, the KLP/Bugesera road connector will expand the distribution of agricultural goods as well as open up additional opportunities for agricultural trade.

# **6.2.7** Impact on the Economy:

The improvement and development of means of communication and travel are essential for development. The upgrading of the road KLP/Bugesera Connector Road will actively contribute to:

- ➤ Boost to trade and commerce: this road connectivity will facilitate the movement of goods and services, reducing transportation costs and enabling businesses to reach new markets. This can stimulate local and regional economic growth.
- > Job creation: The KLP road project shall create employment opportunities during the construction phase, providing income and livelihoods for workers and supporting local economies.
- Tourism development: Well-connected Road networks can attract tourists to previously inaccessible areas, promoting tourism-related businesses and generating revenue for local communities.
- Opening up areas with high agricultural potential and initiating the development of trade across the region;
- Open up and develop agricultural areas and the regional untapped potential of the entire project area;
- ➤ Encourage economic activity as commercial, agricultural (volume of commercial agricultural production), industrial (food), rather than tourism;
- > Improve the economic conditions and the well-being of populations along the routes concerned;
- > Improving traffic conditions and the safety of users of the road, and reducing travel time and transport costs.
- The agricultural surplus production, which is defined by the difference between the agricultural value added "with the project" and that "without project," depends on several factors; the most important are:
- Increase of arable land for different cultures;
- Improving the quality of the farm, hence the increase in yield per hectare;

#### 6.2.8 Access to homes and institutions

The main causes of ill health are essentially poverty in the population, a lack of health facilities that limit the level of hygiene and access to health care, a low level of training and information, and financial constraints that limit the country's health services. Access to the few infrastructures, including access to health care and education, will be promoted by improving road access conditions. Indeed, health centers present in some villages are often underequipped. To get quality care, the villagers have to travel sometimes have to travel several tens of kilometers to reach the nearest hospital. We can then expect an improvement in the living conditions of people, specifically women, by improving access to health facilities. The positive impact significance is considered to be strong.

# 6.3 Negative Impacts and Mitigation measures

Aside from positive impact, the implementation of the proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project would also generate adverse impacts during various phases of the project (design, construction, operation, and decommissioning). As per the resettlement Plan (RP) prepared for the proposed road project, the overall impact, including all affected properties and households due to the implementation of proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project is indicated in Table 18 below.

The table 18 below summarizes the number of affected people due to implementation of the proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road along its right of way. In addition,

# 6.3.1 Loss of land and Resettlement (including crops)

The implementation of proposed KLPConnect subproject activities, including KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road as well as roadside small-scale infrastructures will have adverse impacts related to physical and economical displacement as well as restriction of access to natural resources that trigger resettlement of the local communities living on or utilizing the land for different reasons in the project area. As per the updated ESIA for KLP/Bugesera connector road, due to the upgrading of 64.45km KLP/Bugesera road of Lot1 and Lot 2 section, about estimated area of 52.61ha of land and 509 house structures will be impacted. In addition, as per the resettlement action plan and socio-economic survey, 3501 Project Affected Households (2399 for section 1, and 1102 for section 2) expected to be impacted by the implementation of subcomponent 1.1 of KLPConnect project.

Table 18: Affected Land and Houses by Road Section Lots 1 and 2

Lot	Name of the Road	Quantity of land	Number of Affected Houses structures				
No	Name of the Road	impacted (m2)	Residential	Commercial	Total		
1	Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe- Kindama	342,480	199	141	340		
2	Kabukuba-Riziyeri	183,668	74	95	169		
	Total	526,148	273	236	509		

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated in March 2023

#### Mitigation measures:

- The resettlement plan addresses in detail compensation for land and structures, resettlement of physically
  or economically displaced persons and other Project Affected Peoples (PAP), and loss of livelihood
  opportunities.
- All individuals identified as DPs in the census survey, including those with formal legal rights to the land lost and occupants, regardless of land ownership, are entitled to compensation, assistance, and rehabilitation according to the approved Entitlement Matrix of the Resettlement Plan (RP).
- All DPs will be given notice in sufficient advance and will be requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation.

- The DPs will be compensated according to the official compensation rates approved by the Institute of Real Property Valuer in Rwanda gazette by the Government of Rwanda and the WB safeguards standards, as well as the WB ESS5.
- The acquisition of the land and private properties will be carried out in accordance with Rwanda's Expropriation law for public interests, World Bank ESS5, RP, and the entitlement framework for the project.
- Early identification of entitlement for compensation planning in the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Action Plan to compensate the losses.
- The compensation shall be paid in accordance with the expropriation law 2015 in Rwanda and will be determined by competent authorities as well as the WB ESF-ESS5.
- All the affected people will be compensated before the commencement of Construction Works.
- Restoration of land after road construction must be done.

### 6.3.2 Crops damaged and trees cutting

Impacts on agriculturally used areas are one of the most important impacts generated from the construction of planned 69.45 km road and associated roadside small scale investments subprojects under the KLPConnect. Some Cash crops like coffee, banana, maize, and beans for subsistence and commercial use are carried out in the road reserve. Since substantial quantities of road construction materials (sand, gravels, and laterite) will be required for construction, some agricultural crops at the borrow pit and quarry sites will be negatively affected, with several ways crop clearing, poor visual quality, and opening of depressions on the surface leading to the destruction of agricultural crops. Any crops alongside the road will be cleared during road widening and construction works. PAPs losing their trees and crops are entitled to the compensation and during project implementation the rehabilitation plan for ancillary facilities (Borrow pits, quarry sites, dumping sites, etc.) will be taken into consideration the part of replantation. As it is indicated in the table 19 below, the total number of affected trees due to the construction of and upgrading of Lots 1 and 2 of KLP/Bugesera connector road will be 45891.

Table 19: Quantity of perennial trees for Road section Lots 1 and 2

Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe- Kindama			Lot 2: Kabukuba- Riziyeri	Total impacted trees due to Lots 1 and 2 sections	
Type of tree	Units	Number	Number	Number	
Dracaenas	Pces	640	320	960	
Eucalyptus	Pces	4,181	4,346	8527	
Medicinal plants	Pces	5,506	1,098	6604	
Avocadoes	Pces	448	1,160	1608	
Mangoes	Pces	492	521	1013	

Lot 1: Masaka-Kab Kindama	ukuba-G	Sahembe-	Lot 2: Kabukuba- Riziyeri	Total impacted trees due to Lots 1 and 2 sections	
Type of tree	Units	Number	Number	Number	
Palm	Pces	8,168	4,296	12464	
Gereveliya/ Grevelia	Pces	2,581	778	3359	
Macadamia	Pces	4,080	1,275	5355	
Molinga	Pces	1,800	1,080	2880	
Orange	Pces	810	286	1096	
Papaya	Pces	1,377	528	1905	
Guava	Pces	80	40	120	
Total	Total		15728	45891	

Table 20: Quantity of perennial crops area by Lots 1 and 2 in Sq M

Lot 1: Masaka-Kabuk	kuba-Gahembe-Kindama	Lot 2: Kabukuba- Riziyeri	Total Lots 1 and 2
Types of Perianal crops	Sq M	Sq M	Sq M
Corn	582	462	1044
Cassava	7,110	3276	10386
Banana	640	390	1030
Chili pepper	640	280	920
Beans	110	50	160
Pasparum	10,316.14	5,320	15636.14
Casava-vegetables	540	12426	12966

Lot 1: Masaka-Kabul	kuba-Gahembe-Kindama	Lot 2: Kabukuba- Riziyeri	Total Lots 1 and 2	
Types of Perianal crops	Sq M	Sq M	Sq M	
Spurge enclosure	1426	192	1618	
Total	21,364	9,778	31,142	

PAPs loosing permanent crops are entitled to the following compensation, include Compensation of value of each crop and tree according to the market value and level of maturity, and Compensation of the land where crops are grown according to the market value if the land is under the ownership of the PAPs. As it is indicated in the table 20 above the total number of affected permanent crops/trees will be 31,142 Sq M. As per expropriation in Rwanda compensation is done to the people who own assets, communications and explanation of eligibility criteria to compensation, and this lets the tenants prepare for the change.

# 6.3.3 Impacts on Gender

Women will be more impacted by the projects than men, as women are usually responsible for daily water supply and firewood collecting related tasks and the construction will affect the water supply system. It will be important to repair and/or make available the drinking water supply in the villages near the project sites in order to create tangible benefits for the local population, mainly the women and children. This project will trigger compensation and livelihood enhancement measures. Women may not have right to payments related to compensation, and households headed by women are more vulnerable. Women may not benefit equally from employment, as contractors tend to recruit men most of the time, considering experience and physical capability. Although women will be impacted in this specific phase of the project, the impact is seen as minor. In most cases women may face economic challenges where when the final decision on resettlement is taken by the men on where to relocate though they share the same rights on land and other assets as registered on the land title. With the support of the governance at the village and cell level, they equally share the opinion and replacement of the affected assets is done equitably, the problem will be for those one not registered on the land titles and the gender aspect is taken into consideration in decision making.

#### Mitigation measures:

- 1. Equal pay for men and women need to be assured. If compensation is paid to a bank account, both men and women need to have access to it.
- 2. Additional assistance should be provided to households headed by women, especially those that are particularly vulnerable.
- 3. It must be ensured that women get employment in the project at the same level and with harmonized payments for men and women

### 6.3.4 Influence on cultural heritage

65

ESS8 recognizes that cultural heritage provides continuity in tangible and intangible forms between the past, present and future. No cultural and historical sites to be affected by the project were so far identified in the project area. Additional site visits and surveys will determine whether no cultural or historical site is to be impacted by the project activities.

During the surveys, the population raised no concern on the graves that could be affected while constructing campsites, or any other activity of the road rehabilitation. The upgrading of the KLP/ Bugesera connector road could affect people's individual cultural properties as well as culturally significant aspects at the community level. The project area does not have any area of spiritual significance including religious sites and shrines or burial sites for that matter that could be affected and desecrated by the road but during the survey we found no graves to be relocated.

#### **Mitigation measures**

- The chance find procedures (see below) will be developed as part of CESMSP so that it can be applied in the case of any findings not discovered during the design phase of KLP/Bugesera road connector.
- Any remains discovered during construction to be reported to the authority that will determine further actions required.

#### 6.3.5 Impact on child labor protection

There is potential of the contractors employing children who have not reached the employment age, therefore violating the child labour laws of the borrower. The laws of Rwanda prohibit contractors from "employing children in a manner that is economically exploitative, hazardous, detrimental to the child's education, harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral, or social development.

#### **Mitigation measures**

- ✓ Workers will be educated on the relevant laws and polices protecting children
- ✓ Recruitment is communicated at the cell level for skilled for application, non-skilled labor is recruited by the village level and daily inspection is conducted by the District labor inspector to avoid child labor.
- ✓ Reach out to school authorities and parents near construction sites on paying special attention to child
  protection in light of labour influx
- ✓ Ensure no children are employed on site in accordance with national labour laws
- ✓ Ensure that any sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) of children by the contractor workers are promptly reported to the police
- ✓ Popularize /put in place confidential mechanisms for reporting child abuse cases
- ✓ Enforce the child protection related clauses in the Code of conduct signed by all workers
- ✓ Ensure visibility of signage and information, education and communication materials on such issues in the construction sites

#### 6.3.6 Social Conflicts

The possible social impacts that may lead to conflict possibly result from high demand and lack of fairness in prioritizing households for services, equity of decision-making process in the use of local labor, which is mainly failure to consider the local workforce during the upgrading work of KLP/Bugesera connector road, as well as the construction of small scale basic infrastructure along the road which will be financed under component 2 of

KLPConnect. Hence, to minimize the expected social conflicts, it is worthwhile to encourage and consider the employment of local labor for semi-skilled and unskilled people, including women, and ensure that criteria are set for prioritization of likely beneficiary households, such as poor and female-headed ones where there is more demand. Moreover, raising awareness of the target community on the benefit of all household members and the expected role of the community/household members in the project implementation at their level is essential.

# 6.3.7 Lack of Sense of Project Ownership

Although the proposed sub-projects are integrated with the individual beneficiaries, it is essential to consult stakeholders, including all the community members who reside within the core project area, at the outset. Awareness of the community on the benefits, negative impacts, expected roles, and management of the sub-projects to be implemented at the household level and in their villages. The level of participation of all relevant stakeholders during project planning and designing is of paramount importance as a buy-in process to improve the level of relevant stakeholder participation, which would ultimately enhance the sense of ownership of the project by the locals in general and beneficiaries in particular. It is quite evident that usually, poor participation of stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of projects would result in the absence of sustainability of projects.

# 6.3.8 Impact on Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups

The socio-economic survey and subsequent analysis indicate that there are PAPs who are particularly vulnerable and are at greater risk of further impoverishment because of the implementation of the project. People with disabilities (physical or mental), older people living alone, child head households, women head of household, widows, widowers, and orphans. The identified vulnerable household heads will, therefore, get special treatment during the resettlement process.

The income restoration measures will also target the vulnerable persons to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shock from the project and maintain a quality of life not less than their pre-project state because they are at higher risk than others based on their vulnerability status. The brief livelihood restoration has been presented in this RF< which will be further amended during implementation.

# 7 RESETTLEMENT PLANS PREPARATION, REVIEW, APPROVAL AND DISCLOSURE PROCESS

#### 7.1 Overview

This RF is triggered because the project could require the involuntary taking of land, other assets or economic impact in some subproject locations. Since the specific locations of these interventions were not known at the time of the preparation of the project, the preparation of this RF by the WB ESF and Government of Rwanda is a conditionality for appraisal of this project. However, during implementation of this project, in a process defined here below, the identification of these areas, if any, will be made. When that happens, land may be acquired, and people may be affected. At that stage, the RF calls for the preparation of RPs that must be consistent with the guidelines provided in the RF.

During planning and preparation of all projects under the KLPConnect, the RTDA and MINICOM are required to ensure that environmental and social impacts of the project could be mitigated and minimized through implementations of best practice methods. Anticipated E&S impacts and the respective mitigation measures will be used by the RTDA and MINICOM to obtain an overview of potential environmental and social impacts that could be generated due to the implementations of each sub project.

In addition, a resettlement plan for a KLPConnect, including road construction project is a crucial document that outlines the processes and measures to be taken to address the displacement and rehabilitation of affected individuals, communities, and properties due to the construction of a new road. This plan aims to minimize the negative social and economic impacts of the project on the affected people and ensure their well-being during and after construction.

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

The plan will address and mitigate the resettlement's impact on host populations who should be informed and consulted. Conflicts between hosts and resettled persons may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, forests, services etc., or if the resettled persons are provided services and housing superior to that of the hosts. The government official within the relocation sites will work closely with the host/old residents to facilitate getting new plots at affordable price, this is done to make sure that none is homeless, yet fair compensation was done, the support from the local leaders is fully guaranteed. Effective and close consultation with PAPs is a pre-requisite for project success.

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

Following the socio-economic census and identification of affected people, a Resettlement Plan (RP) will be developed by the RTDA, concerned districts and other engaged stakeholder, whether those to be compensated by the client or the contractor in the borrow pit, quarries and dumping sites. It will be prepared in consultation with affected parties, particularly in relation to the cut-off date for eligibility, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, methods of valuation, compensation payments, potential assistance, and timeframes.

This RF provides a framework for resettlement associated with the project. Each subproject will need to go through a process to identify the level of resettlement required, and if so, the development of a plan for resettlement.

To address the impacts under this policy, resettlement and compensation plans must include measures to ensure that impacted persons are:

Informed about their options and rights pertaining to the project, resettlement and compensation.

- Consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement and compensation alternatives and
- Provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement value for losses of assets and access, attributable to the project.

The basic elements of a RP are outlined in WB-ESS5 and each element of a RP is briefly described in this RF.

# 7.2 Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)

The RP is the most important instrument to use for a successful resettlement. PAPs should be counted, alternative locations for sub-projects should be considered where possible, eligibility criteria should be established, compensation and assistance provisions should be included. The project should also be monitored and evaluated to ensure that the PAPs are compensated, and their grievances are heard and addressed. The PAPs will be informed of the feedback and comments specified in the mitigating methods and compensation requirements in the RP.

Once the project activities identified, the project implementing bodies (RTDA and MINICOM) SPIUs, as well as relevant local governments should screen them to see if they will necessitate the involuntary resettlement of individuals inside the project area, and they will be in charge of implementing the ESSs, including ESS5. The RP will be prepared in consultation with the parties impacted, in particular, regarding eligibility, cut-off dates, disruptions to livelihoods and income-generating activities, valuation methods, compensation payments, potential support, and timetables. The RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs will provide supportive supervision, and follow-ups as well as resources on the preparation and implementation of the RPs and will allocate necessary resources as per the resettlement action plan availed by RTDA.

#### 7.3 Objectives of the RP

The objective of any RP shall be to specify what procedures to follow and what actions to take to properly acquire land and compensate affected people by allowing and providing for adequate participation, consultation and full functioning of the grievance mechanism. Displaying due regard for the equal protection of women and vulnerable groups or minority rights, the RP shall delineate measures to:

- mitigate the negative impacts of resettlement and identify potential development benefits;
- assure that the rights and interests of project-affected people are respected and protected, in particular those deemed vulnerable;
- establish the entitlements of all categories of affected people, including the host communities;
- introduce any additional accompanying measures for vulnerable affected persons, as applicable;
- document all compensation measures and relocation activities;
- establish procedures to document all compensation measures and relocation activities and guarantee due process to the affected people, such as meaningful consultation, adequate information to the affected people and sufficient notice before relocation, together with a free and independent grievance mechanism;
- establish the organizational arrangements and procedures to monitor the implementation of resettlement plans and take corrective actions as necessary.

The resettlement process within a Resettlement Framework (RF) is a structured approach to address the displacement and resettlement of people and communities affected by a development project, such as road construction. The RF provides the overarching principles and guidelines for the resettlement process, and the actual

resettlement activities are outlined in the Resettlement Plan (RP), which is developed based on the RF. Here's an overview of the resettlement process under this RF:

# 7.4 Process for RP preparation

In order to implement a KLPConnect's sub-project activities, the terms of the land acquisition must be documented. If land is being acquired in such a way that people will be displaced from land or productive resources, or if a sub-project will result in physical and economic displacement, an RP is necessary. The RP shall be as detailed as possible in order to direct the relocation of PAPs associated to a sub-project. Relocation, loss of housing, loss of access to services, loss of assets or access to production-related assets; loss of income or livelihood sources; or loss of access to areas that give higher income or lower expenditure for businesses or individuals are all possible consequences of displacement. A screening process will be followed by a socioeconomic census, a land and asset inventory of the area, and identification of the Project Affected Persons for each individual RP. The RF guides the review, approval, implementation, and monitoring of the RPs' progress and success.

RP will be prepared after the social and economic census and the identification of project affected parties. The RP will be drafted in consultation with the project affected parties. In particular, consultations will be held on compensation entitlement, as well as on emerging obstacles to economic and livelihood activities, on assessment methods, compensation, possible assistance, PAPs' aspirations, grievance mechanisms, as well as on the timeline for implementation. The final version of the RP will incorporate PAP's remarks/comments.

The key RP elements indicated in ESS5 are listed above. More detailed guidance on RP preparation is available on the World Bank website. The RP contents are also outlined in the Annex 1. The level of subproject's impact financed under component 2 of KLPConnect on individual affected people is not expected to be significant (i.e., the PAPs are not likely to be physically displaced or lose their productive assets). It is expected that the number of affected people under any single subproject, which will be a small-scale basic infrastructure along the road to be financed under subcomponent 1.2 and component 2 of KLPConnect project is anticipated to be less in number. However, the implementation of these small-scale activities may involve in certain level of adverse impact such as land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement, including physical and economic displacement, the preparation of RP is necessitated.

The following guidelines are used when a RP is developed.

- Consultation and participatory approaches: A participatory approach is adopted to initiate the compensation
  process. The consultations must start during the planning stages when the technical designs are being developed,
  and at the land selection/screening stage. The process, therefore, seeks the involvement of PAPs throughout the
  census for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RP preparation process.
- Disclosure and notification: All eligible PAPs are informed about the projects and subprojects and the RP process. During the public consultation the project team, district officials and the community set a date on which the census begins and no new structure, crops beyond six months are not eligible for compensation. A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAPs eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, the RP Team must notify the respective local authorities and leaders. A "triangulation" of information affected persons; community leaders and representatives; and an independent agent (e.g., local organization or NGO; other government agency; land valuation expert) may help to identify eligible PAPs. The RP must notify PAPs about the established cut-off date and its significance. PAPs must be notified both in writing and by verbal notification in a language that the PAPs understand and delivered in the

presence of all the relevant stakeholders. Every discussion and minutes should be documented.

- Documentation and verification of land and other assets: The government authorities at both regional and local levels; community elders and leaders; representatives from the relevant regional project implementing will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation and valuation process. For each individual or household affected by the sub- project, the RP preparation team will complete a Compensation Report containing the necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts. This information will be documented in a Report, and ideally should be "witnessed" by an independent or locally acceptable body. The Reports will be regularly updated and monitored.
- **Compensation and valuation**: All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individual and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Once such valuation is established, the relevant project implementing agency will produce agreement that lists all property and assets being acquired by the sub-project and the types of compensation selected.
- Community payments: Although most sub-project activities do not normally take land and other assets belonging to a community in free, such as a community center, school, if this occurs in a sub-project, the community (as a whole) will be compensated in cash. For government structure, this compensation will be in the form of reconstruction of the facility or replacement of at least the same standard or equivalent or better standard required by local planning regulation.

# 7.5 Procedure for Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)

Regarding the guidance for managing impacts related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, which will be caused by the implementation of KLPConnect subproject activities, the below sections of this RF describe the steps and procedures to be followed during RP preparation for the proposed KLPConnect, which anticipated subproject activities requiring land for their implementation. The steps are designed to adequately address issues to the required resettlement operations during projects implementation period. This RF highlights also the proposed KLPConnect subproject activities planning, implementation, M&E and learning shall focus to ensure sound, sustainable and acceptable standards to involuntary land acquisition and resettlement activities, as stipulated in the future RP of KLPConnect subprojects. Most of the steps, including screening process, Census and socioeconomic survey, consultation and disclosure, identification of impacts and affected populations, inventory of affected assets, etc. among other during project identification and preparation are discussed in detail as follows.

# Step 1: Screening

Gathering information regarding land ownership, structures, and uses of the land that will be directly affected by the works, either temporarily or permanently, shall be included during the screening phase. This information must be confirmed by a certified expert who must give written and visual records and enumerate economic, residential, and other property ownership rights and uses of the land that would be affected, along with an estimate of the number of people who would be impacted. Conducting introductory meetings with communities, including PAPs and vulnerable groups, to inform them about the project, disseminate the prepared RF, and inform people about their rights and entitlements should also be part of this phase. The screening process involves the following steps:

- 1. Identify the intervention (sub-project)
- 2. Identify the exact sub-project location (defined area)
- 3. Screen each sub-project in relation to defined area based on the proposed sub-project activity through, for instance, mobilization/creation of awareness on the project in all intervening communities, joint walk through

with potentially impacted people consultation/participatory process inclusive of affected persons for identification of impacts, mitigation, and design enhancement measures.

Classify the impact based on its social impact, fill the social screening questionnaire - does the sub-project involve the acquisition of land? Will there be displacement or restriction of access? If the answer to the questions is yes, then the resettlement framework is triggered. Triggering of the resettlement framework will require further preliminary determination of whether the sub-project should be proposed or not, based on an assessment of the intensity of the impact and on the mitigation measures that will need to be developed and proposed.

The screening process wich will be conducted by SIPUs of RTDA and MINICOM will ensure that subproject presented for KLPConnect funding complies with the requirements of ESS5 and Rwandan expropriation and resettlement Laws. The main actors in screening the projects are RTDA, MINICOM and districts. All the subprojects will be initiated based on studies, community request or presidential pledges.

# Step 2: Consultation and participatory approaches

Preliminary evaluation shall be carried out on the basis of the objectives of the project through a participatory approach. The consultations will commence during the planning stage when the technical designs are being developed, and at the land selection/screening stage. The process therefore seeks the involvement of PAPs throughout the census for identifying eligible PAPs and throughout the RP preparation process.

Public consultation and participation by the affected communities and individuals is an essential element of the compensation and resettlement process. Throughout the process, and particularly during screening, all stakeholders must be adequately consulted and involved. The basic elements of a RP are outlined in WB-ESS5 and each element of a RP is briefly described in this RF.

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

- Alternative project design;
- Assessment of project impacts;
- Resettlement strategy;
- Compensation rates and eligibility for entitlements;
- Choice of resettlement sites and timing of relocation;
- Development of opportunities and initiatives;
- Development of procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes;
- Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation and for implementing corrective actions

#### **Step 3: Socioeconomic Survey**

Following the identification of the subproject component that would necessitate involuntary resettlement, the following stage will be to compile a socio-economic assessment in which baseline data will be gathered within the

project's target locations. The socio-economic survey shall be carried out using a structured questionnaire to record the details of the present occupants of land being acquired, their tenure status (primary land user or secondary land user), the extent of land required for the proposed improvements, in order to:

- a) assess the magnitude of impact to private assets and livelihoods; and
- b) to assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, as well as standard of living, inventory of assets, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of household members, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts of the sub-project and resettlement preferences of those who require relocating. This information would facilitate the preparation of a resettlement action plan to mitigate adverse impact.

The purpose of the baseline socio-economic survey of affected persons is to capture the socio-economic characteristics of the affected persons and to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. The key socio-economic indicators will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project affected persons. The survey shall cover all PAPs and the survey shall also collect gender disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement.

As part of socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations with different impacted groups, including vulnerable groups (the elderly, orphans, women headed households, children, very poor families, etc.)

as well as other stakeholders will be conducted to ascertain their views and preferences.

Based on the outcome of these consultations the design changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be incorporated. Consultations will include women and their concerns and reactions, in particular to land tenure, livelihood impacts, delivery of compensation, and resettlement planning, will be addressed through appropriate mitigation.

A social and resettlement consultant hired by the Borrower with the help of local community leaders should carry out the study. This would examine the essence of the impacts, including the socioeconomic and cultural environment, local institutions, social risks, overall land holdings and assets affected, as well as indicators that would ensure that people impacted by the project at the very least restore, if not improve, their former quality of life.

The information will be collected from the PAPs and related household members or dependents. Such information will be documented in writing, used to prepare the RP and to assess the necessary compensation and assistance for each person/household affected. The goals of the socioeconomic study are the following:

- Introduce the project to the PAPs
- Collect census data to identify PAPs on individual and household levels
- Description of the affected households including information about livelihoods, production and labour systems, standards of living, an analysis of their legal rights and informal entitlements, and any issues of potential conflict
- Collect census data to identify vulnerable and severely affected PAPs
- Collect census data on the overall socio-economic environment of the affected communities
- Statement of the magnitude of the expected loss (total or partial) of assets and the extent of physical or economic displacement
- Identify other stakeholders
- Identify impacts of the sub-project on the livelihoods of the PAP (i.e. property, structures, income, etc.)
- Identify any concerns or worries the PAPs may have
- Identify the resettlement preferences of the PAPs

Projects that will require RP preparation should be identified ahead of time in the assessment process. When preparing the RP, take into account the important design criteria listed above.

In this step, all owners and users of assets that are likely to be affected by the project are enumerated; their properties/resource use are assessed and their socio-economic status is documented.

#### Step 4: Census of affected entities

One of the core tasks in planning resettlement is to identify a project's adverse impacts and the populations that will be affected. This important step usually requires the participation of qualified experts who have appropriate training and experience. Resettlement planning involves more than simple surveys or inventories of affected assets. The ultimate goal of a RP is to enable those displaced by a project to improve their standard of living; a goal that requires an examination of social, environmental, and economic conditions beyond simple physical inventories.

The RP must identify all people affected by the project and all adverse impacts on their livelihoods associated with the project's land acquisition. Typical effects include breakup of communities and social support networks; loss of dwellings, farm buildings, and other structures (wells, boreholes, irrigation works, and fencing), agricultural land, trees, and standing crops; impeded or lost access to community resources such as water sources, pasture, forest and woodland, medicinal plants, or fisheries; loss of business; loss of access to public infrastructure or services; and reduced income resulting from these losses

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

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

The census of people affected by the project is a key initial stage in the preparation of the RP. The census serves five important and interrelated functions:

- 1) enumerating and collecting basic information on the affected population;
- 2) registering the affected population by residence or locality;
- 3) 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; and
- 4) 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.

<u>Enumeration and Registration</u>-census and registration provide information on the scale and complexity of the required resettlement planning (for example, the size, distribution, and socioeconomic diversity of the population). The census must encompass all people adversely affected by the project, regardless of their legal status—landowner, holder of land rights, tenant, illegal squatter or whether they are actually living on an affected site at the time of the census. In other words, lack of legal land title does not disqualify people from resettlement assistance. Private landowners and holders of rights to land as well as any person currently occupying public or private land for shelter, business purposes, or other sources of livelihood (caretakers, squatters, scavengers) should be included in the census. While landless people or squatters may not be eligible for land compensation, they may be eligible for resettlement assistance, compensation for assets (such as shelters and standing crops, woodlots, etc.), and, where practicable, the benefits of development interventions, which may include provision of land.

The resettlement planning shall give particular attention to vulnerable groups living in the project area. These groups may include households headed by women or children, people with disabilities, the extremely poor, the elderly, and groups that suffer social and economic discrimination. Members of vulnerable groups may require special or supplementary resettlement assistance because they are less able to cope with the physical and/or economic displacement than the affected population in general. An indigenous population, for example, may have more difficulty than other affected people with physical displacement because of a stronger attachment to the land, the natural resources, or the physical features of a site required by a project.

Similarly, KLPCDP resettlement planners must account for people who may not occupy a site required by a project at the time of enumeration. In such instances, systems for checking and validating land claims are essential to comprehensive resettlement planning.

Beneficiary Capping (Setting cut-off date) - the completion of the census represents a provisional cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement assistance. This makes it essential that resettlement planners ensure sufficient public awareness of the cut-off date. A cutoff date will also be proclaimed in public consultations with PAPs at village level, cell level and sector level. That means, a date from which eligibility for compensation will be terminated. New occupants and users (non-title holders) coming to the project affected areas after the cut off date will not be considered for compensation. Census takers should provide affected people 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. Although concessions should be made for enumerator errors and omissions, as a rule people moving into the project area after the cut-off date should not be entitled to assistance. Planners must nevertheless accommodate individuals or groups who are not present at the time of registration but who have a legitimate claim to membership in the affected community. Such groups might include absent family members engaged in migrant wage labor or nomadic pastoralists or others who use local resources on a seasonal basis. If there is a significant time lag of two years between the completion of the census and implementation of the RP, resettlement planners should make provision for population movements as well as natural population increase and expansion of households, which may include a repeat census census based on time of finalization of final detailed design of the construction contractor will every spot information through drawings, pegs and shape files of the crossing structures.

**Baseline Data for Monitoring and Evaluation** -the census provides resettlement planners with the quantitative data that enables them to budget resources and services, to track the delivery of those resources and services to the affected population, and to correct problems in the delivery of resources and services throughout implementation

of the RP. In addition, information gathered during the census provides important baseline data at the household and community levels, which shall be used to establish indicators not for resettlement implementation, and also for monitoring and evaluation of income restoration and sustainable development initiatives associated with the resettlement operations.

As applicable, RTDA and/or MINICOM will hire an independent consultant to be contracted to undertake the census, under close supervision of the site Resettlement and Compensation Committees and the project safeguard team.

# **Step 5: Inventory of Affected Assets**

For the proposed KLPConnect, the RTDA and MINICOM must hire a consultant to undertake a detailed survey of all losses through consultants that will result for each household, enterprise, or community affected by the project. The survey should account for land acquisition and loss of physical assets as well as loss of income, either temporary or permanent resulting from displacement of household members from employment or income-generating resources. Assets held collectively, such as water sources, livestock grazing areas, community structures, etc. should be recorded separately. It is essential for resettlement planners to consult with affected people during this step, to develop a reasonable consensus on the methods and formulas for assigning value to lost assets and income forgone during resettlement. Local authorities should also validate claims to assets when necessary or required by local custom. Once inventories of assets are compile,; heads of households shall be required to countersign them to minimize the possibility of subsequent claims or disputes regarding claims. The following are important inventory categories, but are not limiting:

Land use/land capability -all land acquired by the project, both on a permanent or a temporary basis, must be surveyed, classified by type (for instance, irrigated agriculture, non-irrigated agriculture, pasture, forest, housing, and commercial), and recorded. The appropriate local authorities and or/ sector offices (e.g. district Land Administration or Office of Agriculture/ Natural Resources) typically classify and assess the value of land by use. A valuation method consistent with ESS5 must be employed and disclosed to the PAPs.

**Houses and associated structures** -dwellings, separate kitchens, toilets, store-rooms, barns, stables, livestock pens, granaries, and workshops for cottage industry must be classified by construction materials (timber, wattle, bamboo, reed, brick and mortar, concrete, earth). All structures must be included in the inventory regardless of whether they are permanently inhabited or occupied intermittently by transient populations.

*Other private physical assets* - including non-moveable assets such as standing crops, fruit and fodder trees, firewood and timber woodlots, plantations, fencing, wells, irrigation structures, and graves or tombs.

**Private enterprises** -shops, workshops, stalls, factories, and other business establishments must be surveyed and recorded. These are to be classified according to ownership (private business, public enterprise, joint venture, etc.). Individuals losing their enterprises, employees losing jobs, or vendors losing customers must be enumerated, and the value of these losses incurred during the resettlement period must be estimated.

**Common property resources** -including forest and woodlands (sources of building and craft materials, biomass for domestic energy) and pasture/ grazing land.

**Public structures** -including schools, clinics, meeting halls, places of worship, wells/communal water points, livestock watering points, bathing and washing platforms, bus shelters, and monuments.

*Cultural property*- includes archeological sites, burial grounds, monuments, shrines, places of worship, artifacts, and sites of religious or historical significance. Project implementers (RTDA and MINICOM) should refer to the WB ESS8

and the ESMF for guidance on the management of Cultural Heritage. Graves or other sites at the HH or community level shall cover and compensated under the RP in a manner consistent with ESS8 as well as ESS5.

*Infrastructure* -all infrastructure that will be destroyed or disrupted by the construction of the project must be enumerated, including roads and bridges; irrigation and drainage channels; water and sewage lines; power lines; and communication lines.

RTDA and/MINICOM will deploy a selected staff and consultant's trained field team shall visit the project area to carry out an asset valuation survey. The team must include resettlement committee representatives, local administration, and representative of the PAPs among others. During the survey, each asset must be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the approach described under step 5. The values of each asset must then be recorded in a register and shown to the affected persons for agreement. The register will be signed and a copy given to the affected person.

The implementing agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) will keep all copies of the documentation of the whole process. The documents will be referred to during monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities.

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

- Written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land, Received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor;
- A document or statement of local administrative entities indicating rights of the expropriated person on the land:
- A document or testimony of the neighbors confirming the ownership of the land;
- A court certificate.
- Photographs of PAPs to be displaced will be attached to each PAPs file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries are compensated.
- Occupation right by squatters' eligibility for compensation will be presented

# Step 6: Collecting socio economic data on livelihood strategies of PAPs

A substantial amount of household level socioeconomic data is collected during the census and inventories of assets. However, low income households (those commonly affected by resettlement), particularly in rural areas, typically have diversified livelihood strategies that combine agriculture with wage labor and small-scale enterprise. Therefore, it is important to survey all income sources in order to calculate income loss from project land acquisition as a proportion of total income. Analysis of these data will help identify those households most at risk from physical or economic displacement.

This information provides resettlement planners with an understanding of household income streams and of how these streams can be restored after resettlement is complete. It also provides a baseline for evaluating the success of livelihood restoration and sustainable development measures.

**Addressing gender issues in data collection:** In gathering the socioeconomic data on livelihood strategies of PAPs, it is important to disaggregate production and income stream data by gender in order to differentiate the roles that

men and women play in maintaining a household's livelihood and to design appropriate strategies to restore income.

Collecting gender-disaggregated data is the most crucial step for ensuring that the needs and concerns of women are addressed in the resettlement plan. Similarly, it is necessary to collect data on female-headed households, and on elderly and single women and on women's asset ownership and barriers.

#### Step 7: Analysis of Surveys and Studies

Analysis of the data collected in the census, assets inventory, and socioeconomic studies serves three ends:

- 1) it provides information needed to establish an entitlement matrix for household and community level compensation and assistance aligned to the principles of the RF and ESS5;
- 2) it yields basic economic and social information needed to design appropriate livelihood restoration and development interventions; and
- 3) it provides quantifiable demographic, economic, educational, occupational, and health indicators for future monitoring and evaluation of RP implementation.

#### Step 8: Documentation and verification of land and other assets

The government authorities at both national and local levels; community leaders; representatives from RTDA and MINICOM will arrange meetings with PAPs to discuss the compensation, valuation and disclosure process. For each individual or household affected by the project, the RP preparation team from RTDA will complete a Compensation Report containing necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic baseline studies for monitoring of impacts.

This information will be documented in a Report and will be regularly updated and monitored in the quarterly report and compensation completion reports to be submitted to the World Bank The socio-economic impact of the road will be conducted though a hired qualified a firm or an individual consultant to make sure the livelihood is being restored reduction of poverty to the beneficiary and the neighborhood even the road users.

# Step 9: Individual Compensation and valuation

All types of compensation will be clearly explained to the individuals and households involved. These refer especially to the basis for valuing the land and other assets. Asset valuation will be conducted by an independent valuer certified by the National Valuers council. All of possible compensation option are detailed in the public consultation, laws are read, and explained during presentation in the meeting and they all have freedom of compensation option, it is clear that all have chosen the cash compensation and the movement monitors the relocation sites to avoid construction in risky zones, they are facilitated to construct in model village with basically developed infrastructures. The compensation option will be cash compensation as fair compensation to the affected properties determined according to the valuation report produced by the hired certified independent valuer. For vulnerable people, RTDA will first compensate the affected asset, employ them in accordance with the work and physical condition RTDA will prepare a list and share with the district; the local government will top up the compensation.

The later has to follow ethics and professional manners related to his profession in order to comply to national laws and regulation as well as ESS5 related to expropriation of assets for public interest.

# Step 10: Defining Entitlements and Preparing an Entitlement Matrix

The basis of what is to be paid as compensation will be determined by identifying the most appropriate entitlement for each loss. Based on the entitlements, options for resettlement would be selected in accordance with Bank Policy ESS 5 and the merits of the option. The RP planner will prepare an entitlement matrix with respect to both temporary and permanent displacement. All the affected assets will be compensated whatever irregularities, the government has set mechanism of assessment and compensation will be done.

#### Step 11: Grievance redress mechanism

RTDA will establish the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). For the implementation of GRM, different Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) across all three districts where the project will pass through, will be established from cell Level up to district level. All details related to the function and responsibilities of these GRCs are detailed in the KLPConnect SEP. In addition to the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) under this project, the unresolved dispute resolution process will include Rwandan Courts of Law, but local level institution close to communities and GRCs will be an effective first step in both receiving and resolving grievances. Moreover, the GRM description also included as an annex 9 to this RF as well as to the project RP.

# 7.6 Development of RP, Review and Approval Processes

# **Step 12: Development of RP**

A Resettlement Plan (RP) must be prepared for any project that results in physical displacement, regardless of the number of people affected, i.e., projects that involve the relocation of people from their homes. The scope and level of detail of the Resettlement Action Plan will vary with the magnitude of displacement (include physical and economic displacement) and the complexity of the measures required to mitigate adverse impacts. In all cases, the Resettlement Action Plan will describe the manner in which the objectives of WB ESS5 will be achieved and its requirements met.

When undertaking subprojects that entail land acquisition but require no physical displacement of people, RTDA and MINICOM will prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan, in accordance with WB ESS5. All relevant provisions of this RF apply to the preparation of LRPs and RPs. The Livelihood Restoration Plan (LFP) will be prepared after execution period. The collection of information on the livelihood should be restored will be conducted by visiting home by home, special group meeting etc. to meet the expectation of kind of support of every group specifically vulnerable groups.

Following the socio-economic survey and identification of affected parties, a RP or LRP will be developed by the project Implementing Agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) and other relevant experts retained by them, with the support of a qualified consultant, and in consultation with concerned stakeholders and PAPs. To avoid overly complicated processes, the level of detail and scope of the RP or LRP must be proportional to the magnitude of the resettlement's impact. A crucial element of an RP process is that it follows a clear, auditable procedure that is relevant to the impacts and allows for consultation during project implementation. It must also ensure that those affected by resettlement, whether economic or physical, shall be no worse off, and preferably better off, than before they were resettled. The summary of basic elements of a RP are depicted in summary in the below Box 1 and in full detail in Annex 1. The summary of basic elements of an LRP are depicted in Box 1.

#### Box 1: Basic Elements of a Resettlement Plan (RP)

# At a minimum, the Resettlement Action Plan should contain the following basic aspects:

- A description of the sub-projects of KLPCDP and a discussion of how the displaced will maintain or upgrade their living standards
- Identification of potential impacts
- Objectives of RAP
- Site selection for new settlement, along with relocation risks and reconstruction;
- A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets
- Relevant findings of the socio-economic study
- Legal and Institutional framework
- Eligibility criteria and eligible Project Affected Persons
- Valuation and compensation for losses
- Services offered after relocation based on an assessment of their needs
- Resettlement measures
- Site selection, site preparation, relocation, provision of services (facilitation of relocation)
- Housing, infrastructure, and social services
- Environmental protection and management
- Community participation
- Integration with host populations
- Grievance procedures
- Organizational responsibilities and timetable (what institution is responsible for implementation of the relocation)
- Implementation schedule: provide details of the arrangements for monitoring, evaluation and reporting and Affected Communities' involvement in this phase
- Costs and budget
- Monitoring implementation and outcomes
- Evaluation

# Step 13: Review and Approval of RP

Following completion of the RP for the proposed KLPConnect components, the RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs will submit the RP to MOE/RDB for approval and ensuring compliance with this RF, WB ESSs and the Rwandan law. The RP is also to be submitted to World Bank through RTDA and MINCOM for review of their respective subproject RPs.

# Step 14: Disclosure and notification

RTDA and MINICOM will approach the impacted communities through local government with the view to arriving at a consensus on possible sites for the type of facility to be adopted. All eligible PAPs are informed about the RP process.

A cut-off date is established as part of determining PAP eligibility. In special cases where there are no clearly identifiable owners or users of the land or asset, RTDA and MINICOM will notify the respective local authorities and leaders. After approval by MOE/RDB, and WB the RP will be disclosed in country and at the World Bank external website.

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

Upon clearance of this Resettlement Framework (RF) by the World Bank, Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) will disclose this report by making copies available at the RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs head office, RTDA and MINICOM website. It will also make copies available to the local government's agencies (RLMUA) and other project stakeholders. RP to be prepared under KLPCDP will be disclosed by the RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs by making copies available at its head office in Kigali for main stakeholders (e.g.: Government institutions, Districts, and other main stakeholders) and also this document will be unveiled on RTDA and MINICOM website for any other interested stakeholders include but not limited to PAPs. The RF will also be disclosed at the offices of the districts where the project will be implemented.

The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose the RF and the future RP electronically through its external website. No changes shall be made to the compensation entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates, or provisions for assistance without the prior World Bank's consent.

# 8 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

#### 8.1 Introduction

The eligibility criteria for compensation and resettlement that will be followed for the different categories of KLPConnect affected persons will follow the Bank ESF as they were found to be more in support of the PAPs compared to national policies and legislation. Therefore, the valuation and payment of compensation will comply with the principle of full replacement costs as required by ESS5. The involuntary taking of land, results in relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets or natural resources or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

This section sets out eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage claims by ineligible people.

# 8.2 ESS5 Eligibility Classification

The WB ESS5 categorizes those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.:

i. Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

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

PAPs covered under i) and ii) above are to be provided compensation for land and property expropriated, disturbance costs and any other assistance required to be resettled and to restore their social and economic livelihoods . Persons covered under (iii) above are to be provided with compensation for any assets other than land, and resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RF (i.e. restore their livelihoods), if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date established by the project authorities in close consultation with the potential PAPs, local community leaders and the respective local authorities and acceptable to the World Bank.

Persons without rights (under category iii above) who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (i), iib) or (iii) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land. It is therefore clear that all project affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land or had use of it before the entitlement cut-off date.

. Persons who occupy the area after the socio- economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

The entitlement cut- off date refers to the time when a census of all affected people and assets/developments on the land are completed. The date of the census will serve as the cut-off date for eligibility and no new arrivals in the project area or assets created after the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation.. All stakeholders including PAPs will be informed of the cut-off date and its implications. Information about the cut-off date will be disseminated mainly through public meetings, notices in local newspapers, radio announcements and through local authorities.

Eligibility for assistance under World Bank ESS5 also applies for project affected persons even if it is deemed that Rwanda legal provisions provide for temporary or permanent acquisition of private land immediately adjacent to existing public roads without compensation.

#### 8.3 Eligibility for resettlement/relocation

Eligibility for compensation and/or resettlement will consider the following categories of PAPs:

- All those affected households whose family land and/or assets, business, services and buildings are located
  within the identified subproject sites or in any other sub-project area that has to be expropriated for effective
  implementation of the KLPConnet Project.
- Households who are occupying land that will be acquired by the project and the remaining piece is considered
  economically unviable. Under KLPConnet if the piece of land taken is above 20% of the total land the
  remaining part considered potentially unviable. However, an assessment and consultation with the owner
  will first be carried out to affirm the viability or unviability considering the fact that in some cases even taking
  10% can leave an economically unviable land in which case the PAP will have the option of full acquisition,
  while in others depending on the size or location, taking more than 20% can bear no impacts on the viability

of the land, in which case the PAP will have the option to retain the remainder and be compensated for the land taken. All these factors will be taken into consideration.

# 8.4 Eligibility for Community Compensation

Eligibility may also be claimed collectively, for example by a community or religious group, when the assets lost are of communal property or use. Groups which own communal land and properties thereon, if expropriated and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory or customary rights will be blocked by the project, such groups and or organizations will be eligible for compensation. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre- project socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored. The local government will play a crucial role in identifying communal assets. Compensation for communal assets will be agreed with the community and delivered in a manner acceptable to the community as a whole. The Rwandan expropriation law states that valuation should be done in presence of the assets owners, communication is given a head of time for readiness. The community elect their representative to handle claims of conflict that arise in terms assets belonging, project participation and facilitation in relocation to those whom are affected by physical displacement. They attend meetings, respond to different questions during survey to help the project move.

#### 8.5 Assistance for Loss of income and livelihood

Persons who will lose their income due to the project, and workers who will lose their employment and or economic livelihoods in the process of expropriation will be entitled to transitional income support. In such cases, compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact should be paid with a minimum allowance of three months of lost income. In addition, PAPs will be entitled to transitional assistance, which will include moving expenses, support for acquisition/making of temporary residences (if necessary), and employment on the project. The local administration shall be instrumental in judging eligibility for compensation. Livelihood restoration strategies will be put in place and implemented during the implementation of the project. Monitoring of the strategies will commence about 3 months after their implementation and will continue after the construction phase for a period of about 2 years.

#### 8.6 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

The compensation implementation will entail taking special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as child headed households, disabled persons and the poor. PAPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards. Vulnerable or "at-risk" groups include people who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, maybe more diversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerable groups in the context of displacement also include people living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children-headed households, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling legislation. These groups should be identified either through the process of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment or through the social baseline studies component of resettlement planning. Special measures may include focus groups with vulnerable and at-risk groups, ensuring that resettlement committees include members of vulnerable, at-risk, and disadvantaged groups. In some cases, special efforts must be made to ensure that vulnerable members have access to consultation events or discussion forums. Persons identified as vulnerable should be assisted in fully understanding their options for resettlement and compensation and encouraged to choose the option with the lowest risk.

In addition to the provision of livelihood restoration activities, certain assistance like considering them in their income increase through providing priority during the environmental restoration activities, commerce, and crafts during the work; during construction activities, the possibility for women and vulnerable community members to gain opportunities (road maintenance); considering them through different project phases with different activities (tree nurseries, cleaning, security, road safety, campaigns, etc.); etc. shall be in place. The income restoration measures will also target the vulnerable groups to ensure that they are reasonably assisted to overcome potential economic shock from the project and maintain a quality of life not less than their pre-project state because they are at higher risk than others based on their vulnerability status. The type of livelihood restoration is suitable to each PAP will be identified by the resettlement committee in consultation with PAPs. As a minimum indicator of which possibility to be considered, PAPs' level of education, age, and present means of livelihood should be assessed.

There assistance to the vulnerable by the project is also advocacy to the district to be supported under the social protection project. during the project implementation vulnerable groups will be employed in the day security, preparation of nurseries for vegetation control along the road.

# 8.7 Entitlement matrix for proposed resettlement and compensation policy

The entitlement matrix is given in Table 21 below and will form the basis for (resettlement planning through the preparation of RPs and) compensation of project affected people in case of involuntary physical or economic displacement under the project.

# 8.8 Eligibility Criteria and Entitlements

The RF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, workdays/wages). All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive (i) compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of workdays/income.

The criteria for eligibility is based on PAPs belonging to one of three groups:

- (a) those who have title or formal legal rights to land;
- (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the Inventory of Losses (IOL)/Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) or census begins but have a claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the RP; and,
- (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. non-titled users or informal settlers).

The PAPs who are entitled to compensation under the Project include:

- Persons whose structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;
- Persons whose employment or hired labor or share-cropping agreement is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;

- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project;
- Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected in part, or in total, by the Project.

Where land is to be acquired, titled or legalizable PAPs will receive compensation for land acquired by the Project at replacement cost. This will be in cash at replacement value or land-for-land with a combination of productive potential, location advantages, and other factors of which is at least equivalent to the advantages of the land taken to the satisfaction of the PAP (of equal size and/or productive value and be satisfactory to the PAP). Non-titled PAPs are not eligible for compensation for land but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required, in lieu of land compensation.

Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. Table below presents the Project's entitlement matrix, based on potential losses.

Compensation eligibility for non-title holders will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each subproject and PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted and will require following well documented due process. To avoid the labor influx the recruitment will start from the local people to reduce pressure to the host community. Mobilization of women to join infrastructure work will be intensified.

# 8.9 Entitlement Matrix for Various Categories of PAPs

Based on the comparison between Rwandan Land Law and WB ESS5, an entitlement matrix is designed (Table 21). This bridges the gaps between the requirements under Rwandan Law and the WB ESS and ensures that the higher of the two standards is followed, since the requirements of the lesser standard are also satisfied. The missing values in the entitlement matrix will be determined at the time the resettlement plans for RPs are being negotiated and prepared.

Table 21: Entitlements Matrix: Eligible PAPs, Assets and Compensation Guidelines.

Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
Permanent acquisition of land for works such as construction of small infrastructure facilities (schools, water pipelines, energy sub-stations etc.)	Primary land user with certificate	Land	Replacement land of equivalent market value as priority option within 3 km radius. Failing availability of land, cash compensation at replacement cost. If over 10% of land is acquired, an additional 5% of replacement value will be paid (increasing to 10% if over 20%) as a severe impact subsidy. If the remainder of the plot is not economically viable the entire plot will be purchased/compensated as agreed with the PAP
Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction.	Primary land user with certificate	Land	Rental estimated value of land based on market rates and restoration of land and all assets thereon to pre-Project status. In the case of loss of income, disturbance allowance set on the basis of minimum wage for each month (30 days) of disturbance calculated on a pro rata basis. Compensation of assets for site possession is provided by the client whereas temporally is provide by the contractor to be reimbursed by the site insurance.
Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction	User/occupier without certificate	Land	Restoration, replacement or compensation of all assets damaged or removed. In the case of loss of income, disturbance allowance set on the basis of minimum wage for each month (30 days) of disturbance calculated on a pro rata basis. temporally is provide by the contractor to be reimbursed by the site insurance
Permanent acquisition of land for works such as construction of small infrastructure facilities.	Land renter or share-cropper	Land	Depending on the contract nature, the client may reimburse the temporally land acquisition when is quantity based contract. When it is lump sum the temporally land acquisition, the contractor will fully responsible for payment

Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure.	User/occupier without certificate	Land	Full replacement Compensation including the 5% of disturbance provided by the borrower as per expropriation law 2015
Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure.	Primary land user	crops	In addition to land compensation, will be allowed to take standing crop and cash compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop yield depending on the crop.
Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure facilities.	tenant farmer, sharecropper or informal user/occupier	crops	In addition to land compensation, allowed to take standing crop and cash compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop yield depending on the crop.
Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure facilities.	Owner	Business	In addition to land compensation, owner will be paid for the lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily /monthly income. Further, an additional payment equivalent to three month's (or actual interruption if longer) income will be paid to restart the business in the new location
Permanent acquisition of land for works associated with the construction of small scale infrastructure.	Renter	Business	The renter will be reimbursed the rent for the remainder of the contract. Further, an additional payment equivalent to three month's (or actual interruption if longer) income will be paid to restart the business in the new location.
Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction.	Owner	Business	Rental value of land based on market rates and restoration of land and all assets thereon to former status. In addition, owner will be

Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
			paid for the lost income during the transition period, added with the 5% of disturbance as per expropriation law of 2015.
Temporary acquisition of land for works, or construction.	Renter	Business , informal User	In addition to the reimbursement of rent during the transition period, the renter will be paid for the affected assets/lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily /monthly income for actual loss with a minimum of three months. If this condition not realized, otherwise no payment will be made.
Common Property uses such as Grazing	User	Grazing land	Grazing can continue. No expected impacts on grazing land. Cattle or herd are given access to water by choice of the cattle owner to satisfy their needs and good harmony of the biodiversity but in case of compensation of assets once affected, the land and fences along the road in the RoW are compensated
Destruction of fruit tree (mature)	Owner	Fruit tree	Allowed to take standing crop. Price of a sapling and associated cost (fertilizer, water, labor) and cash compensation for the value of a mature tree harvest multiplied by number of years it will take for the sapling to reach maturity
Commercial tree owner	Owner	Commercial trees	Price of a sapling and cash compensation for the market value of the commercial tree. Any costs associated with planting of saplings in the new plot.
Permanent acquisition of legal structure.	Owner of structure	Any structure including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.	Replacement structure or cash compensation at replacement value of a new structure plus full compensation for all fees needed to make replacement structure legal. Affected buildings/ structures should be compensated in their entirety.

Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
Permanent acquisition of illegal structure	Owner of structure	Any structure including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.	Affected buildings/ structures should be compensated in their
Temporary acquisition of legal structure	Owner of structure	Any structure including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.	build a temporary replacement structure to service the affected
Temporary land acquisition owned by host in the relocation sites.	Owner	Residential land	Free bargaining at the market price based on demand and supply between the host and resettled community
Livelihood of Vulnerable people	Identified on the basis of the socio-economic survey and criteria developed such as income level, disability, household size, etc. Vulnerable people may include the disabled,	Land and any other assets	In addition to compensation for assets lost, a lump-sum equivalent to 3 month of average salary (or at least minimum wage) payments. Any additional impacts to be identified and compensated, for example logistical support for moving, and assistance in the restoration of livelihoods. For this LRP will be prepared and implemented.
	pensioners, widows, female-headed		Training on skills to facilitate access to casual or semi-casual employment opportunity in KLPConnect
	households, and impoverished households), that the impacts		<ul> <li>The District will provide a new land title and rehabilitation permits to the PAP for free. They will be considered as special case and they are given a hand by the community work,</li> </ul>

Project Impact	PAP Category	Asset Affected	Compensation Guide
	may be harder on them, and they may not recover		<ul> <li>construction material to improve their lives and they are supported by the social protection funds by the GoR After deep assessment.</li> <li>Implementing agency will review applicants on a case by case basis then pay bulk of the fees to a Government pre-approved NGO or training agency(s)</li> </ul>

In none of these cases, the PAPs will be liable for any taxes and eventual transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency from the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Government of Rwanda. Besides, the amount to cover bank service fees will be added on top of the amount of cash compensation to be received by PAPs at the banks.

#### 8.10 Methods to determine Cut-Off Dates

Once the design of an activity has been finalized and legal procedures completed, a RP will be prepared for the activity. As part of the RP, a census will be undertaken to identify all the PAPs and the related levels of impact. The date when the census is completed is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Hence, it is important that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national mass-media in the project affected area with sufficient time for these people to ensure their availability for the census.

This communication will be done through RTDA, and in line with the consultation procedures outlined in this document. The potential PAPs will be informed through both formal notifications including through local and national mass-media, in writing and by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the community leaders or their representatives. Once the census is completed the cut-off date will be reiterated in community meetings and events and posted in common areas. The communication to PAPs once the RP is prepared regarding their assets and valuation will also reiterate the cut-off date.

#### 9 METHODS OF VALUATING AFFECTED ASSETS

This section sets out the guidelines for determining the value of affected assets as well as describes different valuation methods used at international level and provides guidelines on suitable ones for KLPCDPI taking into consideration Rwandan legislation on asset valuation as well as requirements of the World Bank's ESS5

#### 9.1 Type of Compensation Payments

Compensation for all land use and assets in kind or cash as guided by the entitlement matrix will be required for the following:

- Land;
- Residential buildings, structures and fixtures;
- Cultivated crops (both cash and food crops) and trees; and
- Business houses like shops and restaurants.

In addition, disturbance allowance, storage of goods, replacement of lost services and other assistance will be given, as outlined in the Entitlement Matrix above. However, this is for guidance only and it is essential that at the time of detailed RP preparation current market values and replacement cost values are used to establish actual compensation. All cash amounts will be adjusted to reflect any economic changes and buying power of currency since the preparation of this RF. The RTDA will evaluate the compensation amounts recommended in the RP and ensure that they reflect market reality and that it is consistent with Republic of Rwanda laws and meets the requirements of WB ESS5, it being understood that in case of differences ESS5 will prevail.

#### 9.2 Description of Valuation Approach

(a) **Replacement cost approach (RCA):** Replacement cost is the market value of the affected asset plus transaction cost. The RCA is based on the assumption that cost and value are related. It involves finding the estimate of the

gross replacement cost of an asset which is the estimated cost of constructing a substitute structure and/or buying an alternative land in a location and size of equal value at current market prices.

- (b) Market comparison Approach (MCA): this involves the direct comparison of the Property's value determining features with those of immediate and surrounding vicinity That sold recently. This method simply arrives at the value of an asset by taking an estimate of similar asset (in size, quality and location) sold in recent time to arrive at the Cost of the asset to be acquired or demolished by a project. It is most desirable when Cash compensation is the choice compensation and local markets are functional.
- (c) Direct Capital Comparison Method: This method assumes that the value of a property is arrived at by direct comparisons made with other similar available property transactions in the area or vicinity. Considerations are made with reference to location, accessibility, demand and supply positions, quality and standard of the built-up structures, age and condition, the prevailing economic and property market trends. Sale values are then analysed and processed to form units of value per square meter of the total external floor area of the buildings. These are then compared with the subject property on the same basis to arrive at an adjusted unit of value and apply the same to the subject property whilst allowing for similarities and dissimilarities accordingly.

#### 9.3 Preparation of Asset Inventory

During the survey, each asset will be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the method agreed on the RP and the principles and guidance of the RF. The total list of affected assets and their assigned values including any additional compensatory measures will be recorded in a register and shown to the affected person for agreement. The register will be signed and a copy given on the spot to the affected person. At this time, a copy of the grievance procedure will also be given to the affected person as stated in the grievance redress mechanism. The document will indicate when the affected person will be notified, and that the inventory will not be official until a second signed copy, verified by project supervisory staff, is returned to the affected person.

#### 9.4 Valuation Method

#### 9.4.1 Compensation for Land

In the event of permanent land acquisition of titled land, the first premise is provision of replacement of land will be cash compensation and the PAP to by land in the neighborhood or other assets he wants in a free environment. The land price at compensated at the maximum rate of the markets value plus the disturbance of 5%.

This should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality to purchase an equally productive plot of land in the same locality. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land i.e., taxes, registration fees will need to be included in the compensation. If a functional market is not present the Borrower and the Bank will have to agree on a valuation method informed bey consultation with experts and PAP representatives.

In addition, the PAP will be compensated for any permanent improvements made to the land (for instance irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the price of making the permanent improvement at current prevailing market rates for labor, equipment and materials.

Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP (as per discussion with the Government officials, this will be likely the case with most of the land users), but renders the remaining land as unusable, the

compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (i.e., the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).

Where land is temporarily acquired, standing crop will be compensated at fully matured market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. The compensation will be paid to the tiller rather than the owner, where the tiller is not the owner (e.g. tenant or share cropper). There will hence be no adjustment in the terms of the rent of share cropping agreement. Aside from the payment for standing crop, the project will ensure that the land is returned to its original form so it is suitable to resume its former use.

#### 9.4.2 Calculations of crops and fruit tress compensation Rate

The current prices for the crops will be determined taking into account the Government recommended rate and the highest market price, whichever is higher. Where land is rented, 2 seasons or annual crop estimate(or the actual loss period if longer), depending on the crop will be compensated. Where land is owned, aside from the replacement land or cash compensation for land, the owner will also get compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop estimates depending on the crop. The crops used will be the ones that are currently or have most recently been cultivated on that land. In addition, PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before loss of land. In order to ensure that this is possible, and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned.

The value of the labor invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period of time. The rate used for land compensation should be updated to reflect market values at the time compensation is paid.

Fruit trees will be compensated to the owner based on the price of a replacement sapling along with the annual value of the fruit produced by that tree for the number of years it will take the sapling to reach full maturity, using Government or highest market price, whichever is higher.

#### 9.4.3 Compensation for structures

The preferred option is to provide alternate structures (latrines, storage facilities, fences etc.) of at least equal quality and of improved quality where possible. The second option is provision of cash compensation at full replacement value. Replacement values will be based on:

- Measurements of structures and detail of materials used.
- Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings.
- Structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors etc.).
- Prices of these items collected in different local markets.
- Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to the acquired/ replacement land or building site.
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required.
- Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by subproject activities.

#### 9.4.4 Compensation for community assets

Compensation will be provided for community assets identified through the socio-economic survey. In all cases these will be provided in kind and new facilities will be provided even if there are existing facilities at the new location. Before valuation public consultation meeting are prepared to let every be ready on the responsibilities, process and valuation period. The community is engaged in the whole valuation process, minutes of valuation are prepared by the village leader, participants list are attached to a valuation report and approved by the executive secretary of the cell and this reported to the district and attached the payment request from the District addressed to RTDA.

#### 9.4.5 **Compensation for Sacred Sites**

This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property by the Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 8. Sacred and genocide war memorial sites include but not restricted only to museums, altars, initiation centers ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries. It includes other such sites or places/features that are accepted by the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities, the use of sacred sites for any project activity, is not permitted under this project. Relevant clauses will also be inserted in the civil works contracts.

#### 9.4.6 Compensation for loss of Businesses

Any structures will be replaced in an appropriate location as outlined above. In addition, compensation will be paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (time lag between losing the business and reestablishment with a minimum of three months). This will be estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.

#### 9.5 Assets inventory methods

In order to prepare for compensation and other resettlement benefits, it will be imperative that a comprehensive asset and affected persons inventory in the designated areas for the different subprojects is undertaken. The inventory will specify the different assets, properties affected in each plot of land and their owners. The certified Real Property Valuer, who will be responsible for undertaking valuation of assets, will be responsible for the valuation exercise working together with the land and property owners and the local leaders of the area and with Project personnel as needed and in accordance with the guidance in this RF.

#### 9.5.1 Valuation Procedure

At each of the land/plot to be expropriated, the valuer will take detailed count of all crops, trees and the size of the land. In addition, the valuer will count and measure all the affected buildings / structures in the presence of the affected person and a local leader. A Compensation Assessment Form will be filled to record all the properties affected. The licensees or sharecroppers' crops will also be noted and recorded on a separate Compensation Form bearing the names of the licensee or sharecropper. The property of the licensee will be recorded in the presence of the landowner, the licensee and the area leader. All the participating parties will verify the contents of the Compensation Assessment Form and will thereafter append their signatures to this form. The affected persons will take a copy of the Compensation Assessment while the original will be retained by the valuer.

#### 9.5.2 Land Survey

A Land Surveyor will demarcate the boundary of the project land required for acquisition. He will then demarcate individual affected property so as to determine the different land areas/sizes acquired from each PAP. The surveyor will work hand in hand with the affected persons, other community members and the Local authorities Cell Executive

Secretary and village (umudugudu) leader. This is mainly for purposes of transparency and confirming land boundaries and ownership of the affected property. In cases where the landowners or users will be absent, family members, caretakers or spouses will be encouraged to be present and represent the household. All land users, whether or not owners must be present or represented. The land inventory will specify the different customary tenures under which the different affected plots of land fall (e.g. customary, leasehold, freehold etc.).

#### 9.5.3 Socioeconomic Profile of Each PAP

A comprehensive structured questionnaire will be used to establish the socioeconomic status of each and every PAP so as to guide in effective compensation, resettlement and monitoring of the PAPs after expropriation and resettlement. Special attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable people among the PAPs especially households with incomes below the national poverty line, including the landless, houses headed by elderly, disabled, women, children, illiterate, extremely poor, and other disadvantaged groups. For these reasons, the project sponsor should bear in mind that resettlement may provide opportunities to an affected community to improve housing, public infrastructure and services and to engage in land use planning that contributes to the long-term development objectives<sup>10</sup>.

# 9.6 Computation of Compensation Packages

Valuation and Calculation of the affected property will be based on the following:

- Land: Valuation will be based upon replacement cost by adding market value, necessary transactions and labour cost.
- Crops and Trees: Valuation will be based upon replacement cost by adding market value, necessary transactions and labour cost.
- **Structures:** Valuation will be based upon full replacement cost. Replacement cost will be based upon sizes of structures, materials used and their prices, transportation costs of delivery of these materials and manpower.
- **Community asset/resource:** These will be provided in kind. The alternative community asset will be at least of the same standard as or better standard than the affected asset.
- Loss of Business income: along KLP/ Connect the residential houses are double purpose where they serve as business houses and residential, the compensation will be given the owner and they are the one doing business. The expropriation law stipulate the compensation must be made within 120 days from the day the district council approves the valuation, contrary to that, a penalty of 5% is charges to the expropriator as per law provision.

## 9.7 Forms of Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through any other form agreed to between the expropriator and PAP, and with the knowledge and presence of both man and wife and adult children where applicable. The type of compensation will be an individual choice. For payment of compensation in-kind, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The references are accessible via the below link:

 $https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=\&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjnmNWb4ZKEAxWVh\_OHHffXCp44ChAWegQlBhAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fgazettes.africa%2Farchive%2Frw%2F2021%2Frw-government-gazette-dated-2021-12-01-no-special.pdf&usg=AOvVaw04ZZpZ-ySdHFxsTydaf0ns&opi=89978449$ 

timing and alternative locations will have to be decided and agreed upon by each recipient, in consultation and agreement with the expropriator. Compensation shall be done in the following forms:

- Cash Payment: Compensation will be calculated at Market value, and paid in Rwandan Francs.
- In-kind compensation: Compensation may include items such as land, houses other buildings, of equal or better value. If building materials are provided transport and labour costs must also be provided. It is clear that in this RP the cash compensation was the best option for PAPs
- Additional assistance: Resettlement assistance will comprise of disturbance allowance valued at 5% of the value of the land and property thereon. This means that every valued asset, to its total amount a 5% will be added on its compensation.
- **Economic Rehabilitation Assistance** may include training, capacity building as well as provision of assistance to facilitate reestablishment of livelihood activities such as provision of seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment.

The implementing agency will be in charge of providing and covering the compensation budget through the budget.

#### 9.8 Disclosure and Notification

All eligible PAPs will be informed about the KLPConnect and the RP process. Disclosure and notification of entitlements will be carried out by the expropriator responsible for implementing the respective RPs to enable the dissemination of the results of the land and property compensation assessment process. The individual household database will be updated after individual consultation disclosure and will be displayed at the cell. Notification about the intended disclosure will be done through media announcements and formal notification (written and verbal) and through local leaders.

#### 9.9 Documentation and Verification of Land and Other Assets

The inventory of all assets and persons shall be compiled in a Valuation Report and a strip map which shall be submitted to the implementing agency and to the Ministry of Environment for approval. A Resettlement Action Plan shall also be prepared and submitted to the World Bank, RTDA and MINICOM as the direct implementing agencies and financer of the preparation of the project (feasibility study, detailed design, ESIA and RP) and other relevant agencies involved with the approval of the project. The RP report will contain all the necessary personal information on the PAPs and their household members; their total land holdings; inventory of assets affected; and demographic and socio-economic information for monitoring of impacts.

The verification of ownership of land and other assets shall be done with the help of local authorities, neighbors, clan members, family members and documents like land titles and land sale agreements. A form (Consent Form) detailing the quantities of the affected properties and the total compensation shall be signed by each PAP and witnessed by a spouse, or child above 18 years or any other person as chosen by the PAP. In addition, the respective village leaders, the implementing agency's representative and representatives of the Sector and Cell will also append their signatures to the consent form.

The implementing agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) will keep all copies of the documentation of the whole process. The documents will be referred to during monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities. The RP implementing team shall consider several aspects for proof of eligibility and these will include among others the

following: 1) the land title 2) Written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land, received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor; 3) a document or statement of local administrative entities indicating rights of the expropriated person on the land; 4) a document or testimony of the neighbors confirming the ownership of the land; or 5) a court certificate. Consultations with and witnesses like local authorities (Sector/Cell Land Committees and Community leaders, neighbors, family members, elders and the general community will also be undertaken. Photographs of the eligible PAPs will be attached to each PAPs file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries of the project are compensated. Land committee use the following forms as evidence <sup>11</sup>

#### 9.10 Individual / Household Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through any assistance as agreed to between the expropriator and the PAP. The type of compensation will be an individual choice. All in kind compensation will be handed over to the PAP in the presence of the local leaders (Sector, Cell and village/umudugudu), district representatives and representatives of the implementing agency.

# 9.11 Community - Compensation

Although the likelihood of taking land and community assets (such as community centre, schools, health facilities or sacred sites) under KLPConnect's activities is very low, if this occurs in a sub-project, the community (as a whole) will have to be compensated. This compensation will be in the form of reconstruction of the facility (in case of damages) or replacement at least to the same standard or better standard required by local planning regulation.

#### 9.12 Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

It is recommended that compensation (in cash) be made through reputable local banks. This will ensure security of the PAPs money especially for those receiving large sums. Forms acknowledging receipt of the compensation packages shall be signed by each PAP. In case the land/property being compensated for is jointly owned by a married couple, the compensation will be paid to joint account on which both of them are signatories.

# 9.13 Livelihood Restoration Plan

As required by the WB ESS 5, in addition to compensation, where people's livelihoods are affected as a result of loss of land, access to resources and livelihoods in case of economic displacement, affected people will be assisted and monitored in the rehabilitation of their livelihoods, during and after the transition period. Livelihood restoration measures will be assessed in the RPs preparation and rehabilitation measures designed taking into consideration the local context and PAPs different circumstances as part of the RP. If the only displacement occurring in a subproject is economic the expropriator will prepare an LRP and not an RP.

#### 9.13.1 Guiding Principles

Overall, the development of livelihood restoration plans will be guided by, and should be consistent with, the following principles recommended by international best practice:

➤ Planning and negotiating livelihood restoration and improvement activities with displaced persons: Due to the complexity involved in sustainable livelihoods, restoration and improvement activities cannot be a purely

 $<sup>^{11} \</sup>underline{\quad \text{https://www.lands.rw/index.php?eID=dumpFile\&t=f\&f=63438\&token=53d4fd8c1ebe578946a222c4675eefc7e6dc2a3e.}$ 

technical exercise but require a high level of interaction with displaced people as well as communal land users in order to develop the most feasible and desirable activities.

- ➤ Livelihoods restoration is individual: The goal is that no person will suffer a Project-induced economic loss. Thus, to the extent possible, restoration activities will be planned to account for each context. Women and men within a displaced household will be considered to have equal entitlement and equal benefit to any livelihood restoration activity. If it is determined that individuals or groups of individuals are unable to access and benefit equally within or outside the household supplementary activities will be provided.
- ➤ Implement pilot activities where possible: Livelihood displacement may have complex, unpredictable, and, often, immeasurable effects. As such, even lower-risk livelihood interventions are not guaranteed to succeed. Therefore, livelihood interventions should be based on initiatives and practices employed elsewhere in the Project Area and Rwanda. Insofar as possible, interventions that are new to the area will be tested through pilot or demonstration activities.
- ➤ Focus on investments rather than direct interventions As cash compensation forms a significant portion of the compensation package, livelihood interventions will incentivize the use of compensation funds towards household and community investments that contribute towards livelihood outcomes. However, livelihood losses are a additional and need to be compensated on their own right and not limited to the cash available to the PAP. International best practice has demonstrated that incentive-based livelihood approaches have greater sustainability than interventions that prioritize in-kind assistance.
- ➤ Prioritize the replacement of existing livelihood activities Subject to consultations with displaced persons, livelihood mitigation measures can be planned according to the following hierarchy:
  - ✓ Category 1 Existing Livelihood development: Generally, the lowest-risk option is to re-establish existing livelihoods so that displaced persons can continue doing what they know best and what is known to work in the local situation.
  - ✓ Category 2 Livelihood diversification: The substitution of a new type of livelihood (for example, doing business) for an existing one (for example, farming) should only be considered when there is no feasible way of restoring the existing livelihood means or the PAP has a strong preference for a another option that has strong viability in the local context.

#### 9.13.2 Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs)

The KLPConnect has adopted Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) listed below for the eligible PAHs distributed according to two categories, land based and non-land-based categories.

The indicative packages shall not be mutually exclusive, and some PAHs may find it beneficial to utilize more than one package at any given time. All the packages shall be household-based and will aim to improve the capacity of the affected households to generate income to support their livelihoods. The project implementing institutions (RTDA and MINICOM) shall conduct dedicated consultations with PAPs to identify the most applicable and suitable packages. This indicative package further refined and confirmed during implementation of the project. An indicative package under the two main categories are succinctly described hereunder.

i) Land-based Category: Key interventions under the livelihood development shall involve:

- Individual support
  - Supply of cows to beneficiaries.
  - Supply of small livestock (pigs, sheep and goats) to beneficiaries.
- Collective Support
  - o Poultry.
  - o Banana production with climate smart agriculture.
  - Vegetable and Horticulture
  - o Water Supply network for livestock farmers in rangelands and other communities.
  - o Construction of water supply system for identified sites in KLPConnect.
  - Establishment of honey collection and processing.
  - Establishment of Milk Collection Centers (MCCs) in the KLPConnect landscape and supply and installation of these MCCs.

As stated above, the package under this category will also be further qualified and confirmed during implementation. Here training and capacity building to boost land-based production is also involved.

#### ii) Non-land-based Category

Packages under this category would be:

- Employment opportunities
- Rural Agro-Logistics
- Financial services.
- Community handcrafts
- Tourism reception (bar restaurant and coffee shop, art and craft workshops and skills centre and storytelling)
- Establishment of Handcrafts facilities and supply of handicraft equipment in selected districts.
- Establishment of timber production transformation value chains.
- Establishment of selling points for supported community organizations.
- Establishment of Agricultural collection center for supported community organizations.
- Establishment of Market for supported women.

The project shall apply one or a combination of the above livelihood package and others that will be assessed during RP or LRP preparation through extensive consultations with PAPs.

#### 9.14 Approval and disclosure

The RF will be cleared/approved by the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank and subsequently disclosed with an executive summary translated into Kinyarwanda and in a culturally appropriate manner. It will also be disclosed in the World Bank external website. Disclosure for local dissemination will be done as follows:

 Through public meetings, including community services (Umuganda) held every last Saturday of the month, weekly community meetings held at village level every Tuesday afternoon. During these meetings, a summary of the RP translated in Kinyarwanda will be distributed to the local communities and read out loud for those who cannot read.

- Official communiques will be passed in local and national media outlets, written ones will be publicly
  displayed at different administration offices starting with the village up to the District and summaries will be
  distributed to the community.
- Workshops for local community representatives as well as other local stakeholders such as NGOs, religious
  groups, the private sector will be organized to discuss the RF and procedures including proposed valuation
  methods and the GRM.
- The RF together with its translated summary will be disclosed on all implementing agencies websites.

•

# 10 INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS

#### 10.1 Introduction

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

MININFRA will ensure the overall coordination of the project. The proposed KLPCDP will institutionalize this coordination through a high-level National Steering Committee (NSC), composed of MININFRA, RTDA, MINECOFIN, MINALOC, MoE, MINICOM, LODA, REMA and CoK to discuss policy and strategic issues related to transport sector and the overall management of the KLPConnect project.

Each SPIU under RTDA and MINICOM will have a Coordinator and a technical team that will include an Environmental and Social management unit dedicated for KLPConnect project implementation comprising an Environmental Specialist and a Social Safeguards Specialist who will be in charge of overseeing the implementation of the RF.

#### 10.2 Institutional Implementation arrangements

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

The implementation arrangements of the RP and Relevant institutions during RF preparation:

- The arrangements for the overall program management is of Ministry of Infrastructure;
- MININFRA will associate agencies at the National, District and Local levels for co-ordination.

The main executing agency MININFRA will work in close coordination with Ministries and agencies at the National, mainly RTDA, District and Local levels for co-ordination. An institutional matrix has been prepared in this RP for the implementation of the Resettlement Plan, as reported in Table 22 and Figure 14 below.

Table 22: Implementing Institutions and their responsibility

S/N	Implementing Institution	Responsibility
1	MININFRA	Overall Management of RP
2	MINECOFIN	Guidance in accounting and Budget allocation to RTDA for compensation of PAPs' assets
3	MININFRA/RTDA, MINICOM, and District	<ul> <li>Identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected People (PAPs);</li> <li>Verification of PAPs</li> <li>Compensation Agreements</li> <li>Payments;</li> <li>Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>
4	МоЕ	<ul> <li>Developing the policies and laws relating to expropriation in the public interest</li> <li>Approving independent land valuers</li> </ul>
5	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)	<ul> <li>Sensitizing farmers in protecting the right of way and proper use of roads.</li> <li>Monitoring the impacts of the road/ project.</li> </ul>
6	The Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)	<ul> <li>Mapping affected areas and their registration</li> <li>Providing technical assistance to the Project and the District in assets' identification and valuation</li> </ul>
7	Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA)	<ul> <li>Providing technical assistance in the selection of priority roads and delineation of the ROW.</li> <li>Verification of PAPs and their compensation</li> </ul>

S/N	Implementing Institution	Responsibility
		<ul><li>Compensation Agreements</li><li>Payments;</li><li>Monitoring and Evaluation</li></ul>
8	District level	<ul> <li>supervising the project resettlement and compensation planning, implementation, and monitoring</li> </ul>
9	Grievances Committees and Court	Grievance management and Dispute resolution

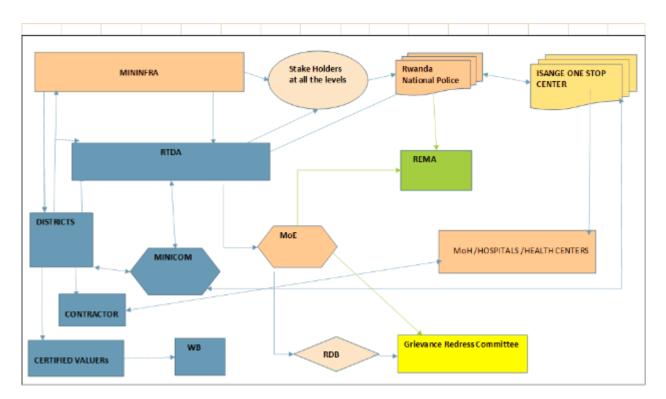


Figure 14: Flow chart on responsible institutions

During future RP implementation RTDA and MINICOM will play a key role in holding consultation meetings, approving the list of people to be affected by the respective subprojects, disclosing RP and compensation payments, following up the resettlement and compensation planning, implementation, and monitoring.

At the local level, all districts' authorities of the line route will play a critical role in supervising the project resettlement and compensation planning, implementation, and monitoring. The key actors on the ground involved in implementation will be the individual project Resettlement and Compensation Committees members, which will comprise representatives from RTDA/MINICOM and at Sector and Cell level. This Committee will coordinate the

implementation of RPs as well as develop and implement consultation and grievance mechanisms via the district authorities and project coordinator (Table 23).

Table 23: Institutional Roles during the RF implementation.

Institution	Role
RTDA/MINICOM	MINIFERA/RTDA and MINICOM jointly have institutional support and finance mandates with respect to infrastructure development. The Project Implementation Agencies RTDA and MINICOM though their Environmental and Social Management Unit under the respective SPIUs will also ensure that WB ESF requirements are respected.
REMA	REMA will oversee the implementation of subcomponents 1.1, 2.1, 2.2in direct coordination with the concerned districts within this framework.
Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)	MININFRA will also take the lead in project preparation and in the planning and implementation of the project working in hand in hand with RTDA, REMA and concerned districts. The ministry will also ensure that all laws, policies and environmental and Social Standards are adhered to, in collaboration with the RDB and REMA.
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)	MINECOFIN will be responsible for timely disbursing of the compensation funds to the respective commercial banks. In the case that PAPs own commercial bank accounts, the money will be transferred directly to individual bank accounts but if PAPs have accounts with SACCOs then the commercial banks will transfer to the SACCO accounts.
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	The MoE will be responsible for developing institutional and human resources capacities in the sector of environment and natural resources and sub-sectors during the implementation and governing resettlement arrangements through the Land Bureaus.
MINALOC	Mobilization of the community to participate in the project towards success,
National Land Authority (NLA)	NLA key responsibility is registering land, issuing and keeping land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land. RNRA will ensure that PAPs have timely access to their land documents to enable them receive their compensation packages.

Institution	Role		
Council for Regulation of the Real Property Valuation.	The valuation during the RP processes will be carried out by locally certified valuers. In order to be recognized as a real property valuer in Rwanda, a person must be a member of the Institute. A Council for the Regulation of the Real Property Valuation Professionals in Rwanda is established as a regulatory agency. The Institute proposes regulations, guidelines and standards for valuation while the function of approval lies with the Council. A register of real property valuers is maintained by the Council who can enter or remove a real property valuer from the register of certified valuers.  The Chairperson of the Council approves valuation and is equivalent to		
	the Chief Government Valuer in other jurisdictions.		
District Land Offices (DLOs)	The DLOs will be responsible for ensuring activities undertaken comply with the National and District level Land Use Master Plans. They will assess the validity of land tenure rights of affected persons and eventually provide the land use permit for the new activity proposed by the project. In addition they will be responsible for ensuring that effective and independent grievance mechanisms are in place. They will also be used		
	During the preparation of the RP so as to ensure that grievances are reduced at an early stage. The District Land Offices' activities will be monitored by the District authority.		
District Executive Committees	As per the expropriation law, at the District level, expropriation shall be carried out by the District Executive Committees after considering the decision of the Land Commission at the District level. As such it's the District Executive Committee that will approve expropriation of the persons identified during the RP process. Each District of the 6 secondary cities will have an Environmental and Social Management Specialist who ensure compliance with WB standards in the implementation of resettlement activities.		
District Development Committee (DDC)	District Development Committee is comprised of departmental heads of government at the District level (including District Land Bureau). The DDC is mandated to develop a District Development Strategy (DDS) thus play critical roles to ensure that all activities are fully aligned with this strategy.		

Institution	Role
Project Affected People	Project Affected People are those who will be directly impacted by the project involuntary resettlement activities and hence they are considered as the main stakeholder at local level. Their insight in the composition of the GRM as well as their involvement in its functionality is of paramount importance.
Local Councils	The Local Councils will play the following roles: Mobilize the general community and project Affected Persons; Witness the process of land survey, census of affected property and persons; Verify Project Affected Persons; Grievance resolution and Monitoring of RP activities.
Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society Societies.	Will be involved in the implementation process of the Resettlement Action Plan. Activities they can be involved in may include witnessing the RP process, overseeing of livelihood restoration programs, monitoring and evaluation of the RP activities etc.
Local communities	Local communities will play a role of community policing to ensure that the rightful owners of the property are the ones compensated and will be involved in the GRM.

#### 10.3 Complaints Procedures

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

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

# 11 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

#### 11.1 Introduction

Grievance redress mechanisms will be required to ensure that project affected people (PAPs) are able to raise complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to the intended beneficiaries. All stakeholders will participate in the establishment in the GRM the grievance mechanism formation process, and the procedure will kick-off before the starting of conducting the socioeconomic and census survey.

Grievance redressing mechanism is designed in view of the fact that KLPConnect activities may upset the existing balance in society. The resettlement operation will touch upon property issues, means of livelihood, and organization of social and spatial aspects that influence proximity to a set of environmental, economic, social, and spiritual assets. Therefore, the grievance redressing system is designed in such a way that it functions in a flexible manner and the implementing agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) have to incline to a pro-poor approach in all its decisions. The GRM will have a working place and adequate budget for implementation.

Grievances will be actively managed and tracked to ensure that appropriate resolution and actions are taken. A clear timeframe shall be defined for resolving grievances, ensuring that they are addressed in an appropriate and timely manner, with corrective actions being implemented, if appropriate, and the complainant being informed of the outcome.

The purpose of a Grievance redressing mechanism is to establish a way for individuals, groups, or communities affected by the KLPConnect activities to contact responsible body if having an enquiry, a concern, or a formal complaint. Grievance handling mechanism should address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to all segments of the affected population.

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

Grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with (i) the eligibility criteria, (ii) community planning and resettlement measures, (iii) actual implementation, or (iv) issues related to environmental and social concerns. This section sets out the procedures to be used to manage grievances.

The grievance procedure does not replace existing legal processes. Based on consensus, the procedures will seek to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of entitlements, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions. If the grievance procedure fails to provide a result, complainants can still seek legal redress procedure.

#### 11.2 Established procedures for Grievance redress mechanism

Grievance redress mechanisms are increasingly important for development projects where ongoing risks or adverse impacts are expected. They serve as a way to prevent and address community concerns, lessen risk, and assist larger processes that create positive social change. Addressing grievances through contractors, supervising firms, Project liaison personnel, Grievance redress committees, local authorities, and community gatherings are simple means that should be used. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committee.

The creation of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be given priority during the implementation of the Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project. The members of the site GRC shall have at a minimum 7 members include the representatives of cells covered by the project site, the district environmental officer, Contractor's Social and Environmental Staff, the supervising firm's Social and Environmental Staff, RTDA social and environmental safeguards staff, and representatives of PAPs. Thus, the GRC at the cell level will be comprised of the GRC president, a vice president, a women's representative, a representative of the village leaders for all the village leaders in a cell, and the executive secretary of the cell (Table 24).

Table 24: Proposed Members of GRC and their Roles

No	Member of GRC	Roles and responsibilities		
1	President (PAP representative)	<ul> <li>Chairing meetings;</li> <li>Give direction on how received grievances will be processed;</li> <li>Assign organizational responsibility for proposing a response;</li> <li>Referring cases to next level;</li> <li>Speaks on behalf of GRC and s/he is the one to report to the cell or the sector</li> </ul>		
2	Village leader	<ul> <li>Represents local government at village level;</li> <li>Resolves and lead community level grievance redress</li> <li>Sends out notices for meetings;</li> <li>Records all grievance received and report them to next local level</li> </ul>		
3	Cell executive secretary	<ul> <li>Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from village level;</li> <li>Records and reports all grievances received from village leaders;</li> <li>Chairs sensitization meeting at the cell level during public consultations meetings;</li> <li>Assists and guides in identifying vulnerable and disadvantaged groups within the cell.</li> </ul>		

No	Member of GRC	Roles and responsibilities	
		- Signs the valuations sheets for compensation facilitate a proper Resettlement Plan	
4	Representatives of PAPs	<ul><li>Represents the interests of aggrieved parties</li><li>Give feedback on the efficiency of GRM</li></ul>	
5	Women representatives	<ul> <li>Represent the interests of women;</li> <li>Advocate for equity and equal opportunities;</li> <li>Help in prevention of sexual harassment and promote wellbeing of the women and youth</li> <li>Take part in resolution of any grievance related to sexual harassment and any gender domestic violence that may arise;</li> <li>Mobilize women and youth to be active in income generating activities specifically for opportunities in the projects intervention areas.</li> </ul>	
6	Contractor	<ul> <li>Receive and log complaints/grievances, note date and time, contact details, nature of complaint and inform complainant of when to expect response;</li> <li>Handle complaints revolved around nuisance resulted from construction and endeavor to handle them satisfactory;</li> <li>Inform engineer (supervisor) and GRC of received complaints/grievances and outcomes and forward unresolved complaints/grievance to GRC</li> <li>Attend community meetings, respond and react to PAPs complaints raised concerning the contractor.</li> </ul>	
7	Supervisor	<ul> <li>Represent client</li> <li>Ensure that all grievances raised have been responded to, and that the contractor responds to the complaints raised concerning them,</li> <li>attend community meetings respond to all concerns related to KLPCDP from community</li> <li>Report on monthly basis the progress of GRM process</li> </ul>	

During election of the GRC, PAPs will select and vote for 3 candidates (President, Vice president and women and vulnerable representative); the Village leader is selected by the cell executive secretary and the PAPs, the social and environmental officers from the Contractor, Project and supervising company are also part of the elected committee.

All grievances concerning non-fulfilment of contracts by the contractor or subcontractor to the local community or local suppliers, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation contractor or subcontractors shall be addressed to the project GRCs and resolved in coordination with the District Administration. In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely during the implementation of a resettlement program are the following:

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

The figure 15 below presents the grievance or dispute resolution process by showing each step to be followed and responsible actors.

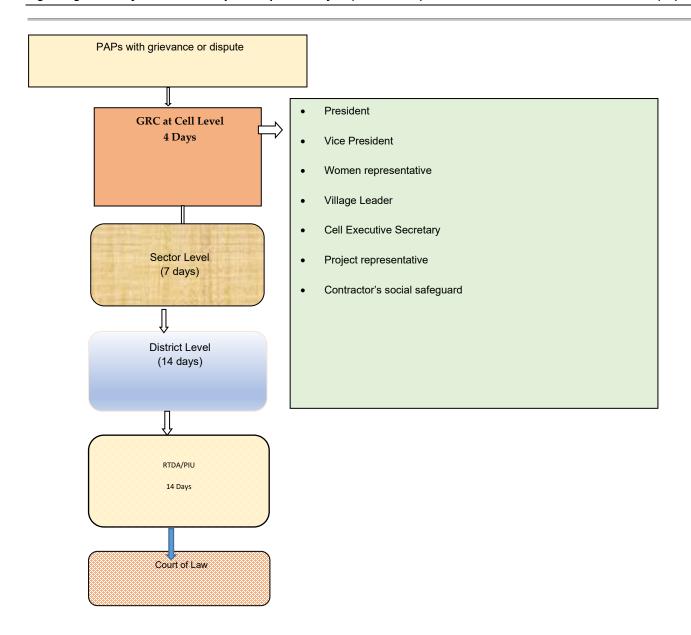


Figure 15: Proposed GRM structure

#### 11.3 Grievance resolution approach

The channels for receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, and third party (e.g., other community organizations, churches, the private sector, etc.). If the aggrieved person does not receive a response or is not satisfied with the outcome from site GRCs within the agreed time, s/he may lodge his/her grievance with the district or RTDA/MINICOM to help resolve such matters. If requested, or deemed necessary by the subproject Committee, the District Project Coordination officer will assist the aggrieved person in this matter.

The relevant RTDA/MINICOM or district Staff will then try to address the problem (through dialogue and negotiation or with the assistance of other concerned stakeholders) within 30 days of the complaint being lodged. If no agreement is reached at this stage, then the complaint is dealt with through the local courts, where possible. Where matters cannot be resolved through the local channels, the grievances will be referred to higher authorities at the national level. The GRC will provide assistance at all stages to the aggrieved person to facilitate the resolution of their complaint and ensure that the matter is addressed in the most optimal way possible. The flow chart of Grievance Redress Mechanism depicted in Figure 16 below.

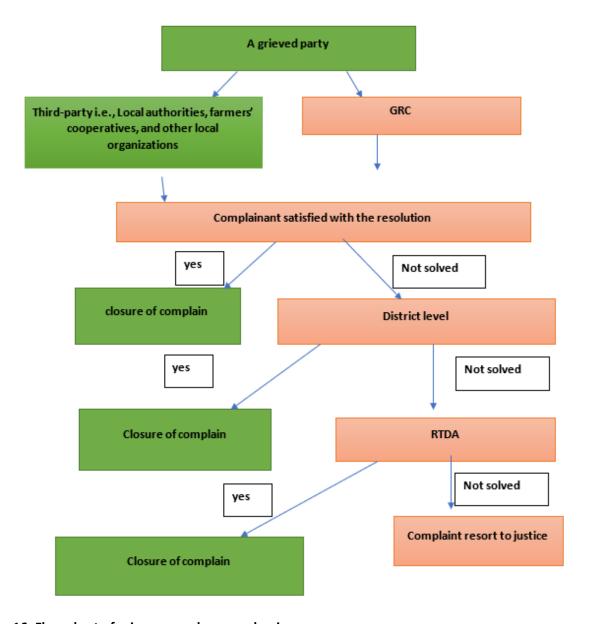


Figure 16: Flow chart of grievance redress mechanism

#### 11.4 Grievance Log

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

- Date the complaint was reported;
- Date the Grievance Log was added onto the project database;
- Date information on proposed corrective action sent to complainant (if appropriate);
- Details of the grievance
- The date the complaint was closed out; and
- Date response was sent to complainant.
- Name contact and location of the complainant.

#### 11.5 Monitoring Complaints

RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs will be responsible for:

- Providing the sub-project GRC reports on a bi-weekly basis detailing the number and status of complaints;
- Any outstanding issues to be addressed; and
- Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action. RTDA should as well share quarterly compiled reports of grievances to World Bank for review and monitoring of the GRM implementation.

Transport and communication incentives and capacity building of grievance redress committee is estimated at 30,552,000 Rwandan francs for both Road section 1 and Road section 2 of KLP/Bugesera Connector Road financed under component 1.1 of KLPCDP (Table 25).

**Table 25: Capacity Building Budget** 

Road section	UP/ meetin g	#of meetin gs per month	Period /mont hs	# GRC set up	Members per 1 grievance committee	Total amount to be paid
All the Road sections	4000	2	27	22	4	19,008,000
Capacity building			LS		2	10,000,000
Total				29,008,000		

#### 12 BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

#### 12.1 Estimation of Budget

Despite the fact that some information about KLPConnect is available, specific sites related to infrastructure development and subprojects have not been determined and the exact location and number of PAPs is not yet known. Considering the fact that costs of compensation are based on technical designs, results of scoping, detailed valuation surveys and detailed RP studies, it is not possible at this stage to produce exact budget for RF and RPs implementation. Thus, the specific RPs prepared for the subprojects for each of subproject and the RTDA and MINICOM must provide an itemized budget as this will be crucial for planning and implementation purposes. This RF therefore only provides the contents of the expected budget for each RP that will be prepared. At this stage, the cost of RF implementation has been estimated and evaluated using the table format Table 26 below. However, the estimates are expected to be modified as the project gains more clarity on the resettlement implications.

The budgets will give itemized budgets for the different categories of compensation packages, income restoration strategies, provision for inflation, administrative costs, estimated implementation costs, inflation and any contingencies. Once the budgets for the respective projects are finalized, they will be subject to approval by the World Bank. The table 26 below shows an indicative outline of a RP budget.

Table 26: Indicative Outline of a RP Budget

S/N	Asset acquisition /Impact Unit		Amount/number	Total estimated cost
А	Compensation For Loss			
1	Loss of Land	Sqm	526,148	3,645,894,700.0
2	Loss of Crops	Sqm	31,142	22,054,950.0
3	Loss of Houses	Number	409	2,867,676,663.0
4	Loss of Trees	Number	45,891	473,943,550.0
5	Accompanying measures for	Number	3,501	87,525,000.0
6	Transition compensation for physical and economic	Number	3,501	335,475,000.0
7	Measures for vulnerable PAPs	нн	154	30,000,000.0
8	Livelihood restoration for	Households	3,501	70,020,000.0

	AUD TATAL		644.045.00	
	Disturbanco allowancos On	co 5%		276 620 402 2
	SUR-TOTAL A			7 909 219 356 2
R	Imple	mentation		
1	1 Operationalization studies of the RAP			10,000,000.0
2	Complementary census	LS		10,000,000.0
3	Compensation committees	LS		20,000,000.0
4	Transport & Communication for 22 grievance redress  Meeting			15,552,000.0
5	5 Capacity building GRC Training			15,000,000.0
	SUB-TOTAL B.			70,552,000.0
C.	RAP Monitori	ng and Evaluatio	n	20,000,000.0
	SUB-TOTAL C.			20,000,000.0
Total A+B+C				7,999,771,356.2
	Contingencies (10%)			799,977,135.6
Grand Total				8,799,748,491.8

# 12.2 Source of Funding

The resettlement budget will be borne by the RTDA and MINICOM and will be included in the annual budget cycle.

# 13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

#### 13.1 Time Schedule for the Implementation of the RPs

Upon review and approval of a RP by relevant stakeholders, the implementing agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) will embark on the process of RP implementation. This process will be conducted prior to the commencement of the construction activities. PAPs will be allowed sufficient time for relocation or handover of land. PAPs will only be required to move after receipt of their total compensation packages including replacement land and structures

whenever applicable. However, the processing of registration of documents for new pieces of land is sometimes lengthy and highly bureaucratic. Therefore, these may be distributed long after or deep into the construction phase but not beyond commissioning. The detailed activity schedule for the resettlement activities will be finalized during the preparation of the RPs.

#### 13.2 Linking Resettlement Implementation to Civil Works

For each subproject, the resettlement schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. Before any project civil works activity is implemented, PAPs will have to be compensated in accordance with the Rwandan and World Bank resettlement laws, regulations and guidelines as set in this RF. In other words, no individual or affected household should be displaced due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected.

The land acquisition (for both construction and relocation) and demolition of houses should be completed within the preparatory stage of the engineering construction and before the beginning of relevant engineering works. The schedule is thus expected to ensure that all PAPs, prior to their physical relocation will:

- Have been adequately consulted about the project, its impacts and compensation entitlements;
- Have received compensation entitlements in a timely manner;
- Have been provided with means to establishing livelihoods

#### 14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS

## 14.1 Introduction

The RP team from RTDA will develop and put in place a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will measure include: (i) impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, and better; (ii) improvement of communities affected by the project; and (iii) management of disputes or conflicts. In order to measure these impacts, the RP will identify the specific indicators to be monitored; define how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identify key monitoring milestones (e.g., at mid-point of the RP implementation process) discussed in the next table 27.

#### 14.2 Arrangements for Monitoring by Implementing Agency

The WB's ESS5 states that the project sponsor is responsible for adequate M&E of the activities set forth in the resettlement instrument. Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project sponsor and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution. The Single Project Implementation Units (SPIUs) based in RTDA and MINICOM as well as the Districts will establish a reporting system for the RPs that will:

- a) Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising as a result of RP related activities;
- b) Identify any grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at the local level and which may require resolution at the higher levels (SPIUs or courts);

- c) Document completion of project resettlement and compensation that are still pending, including for all permanent and temporary losses;
- d) Evaluate whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RF and that PAPs have better living conditions and livelihoods; and
- e) Identify mitigation measures, as necessity, when there are significant changes in the indicators that may require strategic interventions (e.g., vulnerable groups are not receiving sufficient support from the project).

#### 14.3 Internal and External Monitoring

There will be needing to carry out both internal and external monitoring to ensure complete and objective information and to avoid biasness.

#### 14.3.1 Internal Monitoring

For internal monitoring, the resettlement offices of the executing agency, in partnership with the paying agency or consultant will take full responsibility for conducting regular internal monitoring of the implementation of the project. This will be done hand in hand with key Districts' as well as implementing agencies (RTDA and MINICOM) staffs, the PAPs representatives and will be done on monthly and quarterly basis (every three months). Post resettlement monitoring will be undertaken internally like every month and Quarter (three months). The RP team will maintain, together with local officials, basic information on all physical or economic displacement arising from the project. This includes an update, for example on a quarterly basis, of the following:

- i. Number of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RP;
- ii. Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each subprojects;
- iii.Length of time from subproject identification to payment of compensation to PAPs;
- iv. Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works;
- v.Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind);
- vi. Number of people raising grievances in relation to each subproject;
- vii. Number of unresolved grievances.

The PMUs under RTDA and MINICOM SPIUs will review the collected statistical data to determine whether the RP implementation arrangements, as defined in this RF, are effective in addressing RP related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the subprojects and the PMU, to determine the final cost of RP implementation.

#### 14.3.2 Internal Monitoring Indicators

The following indicators (table 27 below) can be used for internal monitoring of implementation of the RP.

Table 27: internal monitoring indicators

Monitoring (of Issues)	Evaluation (of Impacts)
Number of compensation (and valuation) not completed	
P. STORY	transition process

Monitoring (of Issues)	Evaluation (of Impacts)	
Number of sub-projects unable to settle	Changes (+/-) in PAPs conditions during	
compensation after two years	transition process	
Number of grievances filed	Nature of grievances or disputes resolved	
Number of livelihood restoration programs completed	Changes (+/-) in PAPs income and livelihood conditions	
Pre-project production versus present production levels (crops for crops, land for land)	Changes (+/-) in affected households income levels	
Pre-project production versus present	Equal or improved production per affected	
production levels (crops for crops, land for land)	household/homestead	
Housing	Number of Housing constructed	
Employment opportunity	Number of Jobs created for local people increased	
Schools for Kids	Number of Kids in school enrolled increased	
Trees planted along the roads	Number of Local trees planted on 69.45km	

#### 14.4 External Monitoring indicators

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent agency or Consultant. These will have extensive experience in social surveys and resettlement monitoring. External monitoring will be done at least 2 years after completion of the construction phase. Journalists and Civil Society Organizations may be involved in this exercise. External monitoring will include an independent impact evaluation that will determine the following:

- If compensation payments have been completed in a satisfactory manner;
- If there are improvements in livelihoods and well-being of PAPs.
- Processes followed in the dissemination of information on the project and eligible entitlements as
- The quality of consultations
- The provision on livelihood support measures, training towards rehabilitation
- Grievances received and redressed

#### 14.5 Methods for Measuring Impacts

The following methods will be used for measuring impacts:

- i. Questionnaires with data stored in a database for comparative analysis (before-after and with-without);
- ii. Documentation and recording of PAPs situation, including subsequent uses of assets/improvements;

- iii. Relocation/resettlement and Compensation Reports.
- iv. Consultations

The SPIUs under RTDA and MINICOM will review these statistics to determine whether the RP implementation arrangements, as defined in this RF, are effective in addressing RP related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the subprojects and the SPIUs, to determine the final cost of RP implementation. The indicators (in Table 27) can be used to monitor implementation of the RP.

### 14.6 Audit of RP implementation

The audit of resettlement implementation, and as applicable RP implementation in subproject(s), includes: (i) a summary of RP performance of each subproject; (ii) a compliance review of RP implementation process; and (iii) a progress report on the quality of RP implementation in terms of application of guidelines as provided in this RAF.

The audit will verify results of monitoring of RP implementation indicators and assess whether the project achieved the resettlement objectives. A specific measure of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced will be completed. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RP sub-project activities. The aim is to learn lessons for application to future subprojects or other projects in the sector and in the country.

Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate as defined in the RF guidelines. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank. To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed.

#### 14.7 Socio-Economic Assessment

The purpose of socio-economic assessment, which is part of the evaluation process, is to ensure that PAPs livelihood and wellbeing have improved and have not worsened as a result of the project. An assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income and livelihoods, and provision of sufficient community development activities. Monitoring of living standards will continue after resettlement. Additionally, a reasonable period (usually two years) must be established for monitoring post-resettlement impacts. A number of indicators (discussed above) will be used for measuring status of affected people.

The socio-economic assessments will use surveys, focus group meetings, and participatory appraisal tools for measuring impacts. A separate assessment will be made for each subproject. Additionally, since a baseline household survey will have been completed during RP preparation, the end-RP assessment will measure changes from this baseline. The result of this socio-economic Assessment will be analyzed from internal and External monitoring, as the indicator for this socioeconomic assessment will be captured in both monitoring indicators.

#### 14.8 Storage of PAPs Details

RTDA and MINICOM as executing agencies will be the custodian of all documents related to the Project and the Project Affected Households or Persons.

# 15 ANNEXES

#### Annex 1: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan

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

- 1. Description of the project. General description of the project and identification of the project area.
- **2. Potential impacts.** Identification of (a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement; (b) the zone of impact of such component or activities; (c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and (d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
- 3. Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program.
- 4. Socioeconomic studies. The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including (a) the results of a census survey covering (i) current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance; (ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population; (iii) the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic; (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for whom special provisions may have to be made; and (v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement. (b) Other studies describing the following: (i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area; (ii) the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project; (iii) public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and (iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
- **5.** Legal framework. The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering (a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment; (b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;

- (c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation; (d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
- (e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and (f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage.
- **6.** Institutional Framework. The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering (a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation; (b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and (c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.
- **7.** *Eligibility*. Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.
- **8.** Valuation of and compensation for losses. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.
- **9. Resettlement measures.** A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see ESS5). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.
- 10. Site selection, site preparation, and relocation. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering (a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources; (b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites; (c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and (d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.
- **11.** Housing, infrastructure, and social services. Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services);2plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.
- **12.** Environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement3 and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).
- 13. Community participation. Involvement of resettlers and host communities,

- (a) a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
- (b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
- (c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals' families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- (d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.
- **14.** *Integration with host populations*. Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including
- (a) consultations with host communities and local governments;
- (b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettles;
- (c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and (d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettles.
- **15.** *Grievance procedures*. Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
- 16. Organizational responsibilities. The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities;

provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

- **17.** *Implementation schedule*. An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
- 18. Costs and budget. Table showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and

arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

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

Annex 2: Minutes of Public Consultations with stakeholders on draft RF on site

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	
Road section 2:	Kabukuba-Riziyeri
Site 6:	Kabukuba
Date:	08 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021 Updated in March 2023

#### Agenda:

S/No.	Time	Activity	Responsibility
1.	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Kabukuba Cell Executive Secretary
2.	10:05-10:25	Brief introduction of the project, background and its objectives	Consultant representative
3	10:25-10:55	Collection of opinions/ views, opinions and concerns from the Participants.	All Participants facilitated by the  Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Kabukuba Cell Executive Secretary

#### Introduction

The meeting was convened by Eco-Design & Protection team in close collaboration with local authorities, and brought together community members, mainly composed of PAPs. The aim of the meeting was to inform the community about the planned KLP project, its components, and potential positive and adverse impacts, while collecting their views, opinions and concerns about the project. In his introductory remarks, the Executive secretary of Kabukuba cell, he welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. He invited the participants

to provide their views and concerns about the planed KLP/ Bugesera connector project, and called upon the consultant team to introduce the project and proceed with the consultation.

The introduction of the project focused on a brief presentation of the project, its components and potential impacts (positive and adverse). The consultant team emphasized on the rational and relevance of public consultation and pointed out that it is meant create awareness about the project among the community, and collect their views and concerns/worries about the project.

#### Participants' views, opinions, questions and suggestions

After a brief presentation of the project, participants were given opportunity to provide their views/opinion and suggestions towards the project. The most silent features of participants' opinions and suggestions are presented in the table below.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response	
1.	Though the project is positive, we concerns about its project negative impact based of experience from similar project. What are those impacts and what are the mitigations strategies/measures?	The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:  Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;  Relocation/ displacement  Labor influx and related disturbances  Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;  Etc  Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimized.  The most important mitigation measure, is that all assets to be affects shall be fairly compensated, based on the real market value of assets. In addition, during road construction activities, safety measure will be are observed to prevent accidents and provide insurance for workers.	
2.	We are very happy about the project, can we know about the its projected ect opportunities and positive		

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
	Impactsto the community livelihood	• The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.
		The project will upgrade trade in the region.
		The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted
3.	Support to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Advisory support at all stages of resettlement and compensation to these persons will be provided: trading, payment and moving. It must be ensured that these Vulnerable Persons can fully participate in various programs of restoration and improvement of the living conditions that will be implemented, in terms of training, experience sharing, microcredit, and be ensured that the concerns, claims, complaints that they can make against the project or other institutions within the framework of resettlement, compensation and restoration, are duly considered.
4.	Introduction of the the cut-off date	The cut-off date was explained, as the first day when the census will begin i.e. socio-economic survey and valuation of affected assets. Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.
		The cut-off date of 21st June 2021, updated in March 2023was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.
6.	What is the type of Compensation can we expect?	The compensation alternatives (cash or in kind) were explained to participants, and most of them preferred cash competition. In addition, the majority of participants express their wish to relocate within the vicinity of their current residence after being compensated.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
7.	How our asset will be valuated, which price shall be considered?	Assets valuation shall be conducted by a Certified valuers using market value or prices established by the by the institute of real property valuation.
8.	We suggest to get paid before the project starts	The payment of compensation shall be done before the project starts as per expropriation law. The payment of compensation package should be deposited to joint account (household head and spouse). This compensation has to be paid property use and relation.

# Annex 3: Minutes of Public Consultation meeting, Site 7

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings		
Road section 2:	Kabukuba-Riziyeri	
Site 7:	Nyagihunika Cell	
Date:	08 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021pdated in March 2023	

# Agenda:

S/No.	Time	Activity	Responsibility
1.	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Nyagihunika Cell Executive Secretary
2.	10:05-10:25	Brief introduction of the project, background and its objectives	Consultant representative
3	10:25-10:55	Collection of opinions/ views, opinions and concerns from the Participants.	All Participants facilitated by the  Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Nyagihunika Cell Executive Secretary

#### Introduction

The meeting was convened by Eco-Design & Protection team in close collaboration with local authorities, and brought together community members, mainly composed of PAPs. The aim of the meeting was to inform the community about the planned KLP project, its components, and potential positive and adverse impacts, while collecting their views, opinions and concerns about the project.

In his introductory remarks, the Executive secretary of Nyagihunika cell, he welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. He invited the participants to provide their views and concerns about the planed KLP/ Bugesera connector project, and called upon the consultant team to introduce the project and proceed with the consultation.

The introduction of the project focused on a brief presentation of the project, its components and potential impacts (positive and adverse). The consultant team emphasized on the rational and relevance of public consultation and pointed out that it is meant create awareness about the project among the community, and collect their views and concerns/worries about the project.

### Participants' views, opinions, questions and suggestions

After a brief presentation of the project, participants were given opportunity to provide their views/opinion and suggestions towards the project. The most silent features of participants' opinions and suggestions are presented in the table below.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1.	We are very happy about the project, can we know about the its projected ect opportunities and positive	The project is likely to generate more opportunities to local communities and positive impacts will occur during and after the implementation of this project. The project anticipated positive impacts include the following:
	Impacts to the community livelihood	• The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.
		<ul> <li>The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> </ul>
		The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted
2.	Though the project is positive, we concern about its project	The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:
	negative impact based of experience from similar	• Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;
	project. What are those	<ul> <li>Relocation/ displacement</li> </ul>
	impacts and what are the mitigations strategies/ measures?	Labor influx and related disturbances

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		<ul> <li>Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> </ul>
		• Etc
		Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimized.
		The most important mitigation measure, is that all assets to be affects shall be fairly compensated, based on the real market value of assets. In addition, during road construction activities, safety measure will be are observed to prevent accidents and provide insurance for workers.
3	Support to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	Advisory support at all stages of resettlement and compensation to these persons will be provided: trading, payment and moving. It must be ensured that these Vulnerable Persons can fully participate in various programs of restoration and improvement of the living conditions that will be implemented, in terms of training, experience sharing, micro-credit, and be ensured that the concerns, claims, complaints that they can make against the project or other institutions within the framework of resettlement, compensation and restoration, are duly considered.
4.	Introduction of the he cut-of date	The cut-off date was explained, as the first day when the census will begin i.e. socio-economic survey and valuation of affected assets. Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.  The cut-off date of 21st June 2021, updated in March 2023was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
5	What is the type of Compensation can we expect?	The compensation alternatives (cash or in kind) were explained to participants, and most of them preferred cash competition. In addition, the majority of participants express their wish to relocate within the vicinity of their current residence after being compensated.
6	How our asset will be valuated, which price shall be considered?	Assets valuation shall be conducted by a Certified valuers using market value or prices established by the by the institute of real property valuation.
7	We suggest to get paid before the project starts	The payment of compensation shall be done before the project starts as per expropriation law. The payment of compensation package should be deposited to joint account (household head and spouse). This compensation has to be paid property use and relation.

Annex 4: Minutes of Public Consultation meeting, site 8

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	
Road section 2:	Kabukuba-Riziyeri
Site 8:	Rilima Cell
Date:	08 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021

# Agenda:

S/No.	Time	Activity	Responsibility
1.	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Rilima Cell Executive Secretary
2.	10:05-10:25	Brief introduction of the project, background and its objectives	Consultant representative
3	10:25-10:55	Collection of opinions/ views, opinions and concerns from the Participants.	All Participants facilitated by the Consultant

4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Rilima Cell Executive Secretary
---	-------------	-----------------	---------------------------------

#### Introduction

The meeting was convened by Eco-Design & Protection team in close collaboration with local authorities, and brought together community members, mainly composed of PAPs. The aim of the meeting was to inform the community about the planned KLP project, its components, and potential positive and adverse impacts, while collecting their views, opinions and concerns about the project. In his introductory remarks, the Executive secretary of Rilima cell, he welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. He invited the participants to provide their views and concerns about the planed KLP/ Bugesera connector project, and called upon the consultant team to introduce the project and proceed with the consultation.

The introduction of the project focused on a brief presentation of the project, its components and potential impacts (positive and adverse). The consultant team emphasized on the rational and relevance of public consultation and pointed out that it is meant create awareness about the project among the community, and collect their views and concerns/worries about the project.

# Participants' views, opinions, questions and suggestions

After a brief presentation of the project, participants were given opportunity to provide their views/opinion and suggestions towards the project. The most silent features of participants' opinions and suggestions are presented in the table below.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1.	We are very happy about the project, can we know about the projected opportunities and positive	The project is likely to generate more opportunities to local communities and positive impacts will occur during and after the implementation of this project. The project anticipated positive impacts include the following:
	Impacts to the community livelihood?	• The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.
		The project will upgrade trade in the region.
		The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted
2.	Though the project is positive, we concern about its project negative impact based of experience from similar	The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
	project. What are those impacts and what are the	<ul> <li>Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> </ul>
	mitigations strategies/ measures?	Relocation/ displacement
	measures	Labor influx and related disturbances
		<ul> <li>Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> </ul>
		• Etc
		Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimized.
		The most important mitigation measure, is that all assets to be affects shall be fairly compensated, based on the real market value of assets. In addition, during road construction activities, safety measure will be are observed to prevent accidents and provide insurance for workers.
3	Support to vulnerable groups	Advisory support at all stages of resettlement and compensation to these persons will be provided: trading, payment and moving. It must be ensured that these Vulnerable Persons can fully participate in various programs of restoration and improvement of the living conditions that will be implemented, in terms of training, experience sharing, microcredit, and be ensured that the concerns, claims, complaints that they can make against the project or other institutions within the framework of resettlement, compensation and restoration, are duly considered.
4.	Introduction of the cut-off date	The cut-off date was explained, as the first day when the census will begin i.e. socio-economic survey and valuation of affected assets. Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages.  This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the
		project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		The cut-off date of 21st June 2021, updated in March 2023was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.
5	What is the type of Compensation can we expect?	The compensation alternatives (cash or in kind) were explained to participants, and most of them preferred cash competition. In addition, the majority of participants express their wish to relocate within the vicinity of their current residence after being compensated.
6	How our asset will be valuated, which price shall be considered?	Assets valuation shall be conducted by a Certified valuers using market value or prices established by the by the institute of real property valuation.
7	We suggest to get paid before the project starts	The payment of compensation shall be done before the project starts as per expropriation law. The payment of compensation package should be deposited to joint account (household head and spouse). This compensation has to be paid property use and relation.
8	It is good to a road but Are there any social infrastructure associated with road projects as we have health issues	The project will assess and plan to cover social infrastructure under the provision sum as you requested

Annex 5: Minutes of Public Consultation meeting, Site 9

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	
Road section 2:	Kabukuba-Riziyeri
Site 9:	Nyabagendwa Cell
Date:	08 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021 and 8 <sup>th</sup> March 2023

# Agenda:

S/No.	Time	Activity	Responsibility
1.	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Nyabagendwa Cell Executive Secretary
2.	10:05-10:25	Brief introduction of the project, background and its objectives	
3	10:25-10:55	Collection of opinions/ views, opinions, Request on social infrastructure and concerns from the Participants.	All Participants facilitated by the Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Nyabagendwa Cell Executive Secretary

#### Introduction

The meeting was convened by RTDA team in close collaboration with local authorities, and brought together community members, mainly composed of PAPs. The aim of the meeting was to inform the community about the planned KLP project, its components, and potential positive and adverse impacts, while collecting their views, opinions and concerns about the project. In his introductory remarks, the Executive secretary of Nyabagendwa cell, he welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. He invited the participants to provide their views and concerns about the planed KLP/ Bugesera connector project, and called upon the consultant team to introduce the project and proceed with the consultation.

The introduction of the project focused on a brief presentation of the project, its components and potential impacts (positive and adverse). The consultant team emphasized on the rational and relevance of public consultation and pointed out that it is meant create awareness about the project among the community, and collect their views and concerns/worries about the project.

# Participants' views, opinions, questions and suggestions

After a brief presentation of the project, participants were given opportunity to provide their views/opinion and suggestions towards the project. The most silent features of participants' opinions and suggestions are presented in the table below.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1	Is there any special support to vulnerable groups (PWD, women, etc)?	Advisory support at all stages of resettlement and compensation to these persons will be provided: trading, payment and moving. It must be ensured that these Vulnerable Persons can fully participate in various programs of restoration and improvement of the living conditions that will be implemented, in terms of training, experience sharing, micro-credit, and be ensured that the concerns, claims, complaints that they can make against the project or other institutions within the framework of resettlement, compensation and restoration, are duly considered.
2.	Though the project is positive, we concern about its project negative impact based of experience from similar project. What are those impacts and what are the mitigations strategies/measures?	The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:  Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;  Relocation/ displacement  Labor influx and related disturbances  Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;  Etc  Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimised.  The most important mitigation measure, is that all assets to be affects shall be fairly compensated, based on the real market value of assets. In addition, during road construction activities, safety measure will be are observed to prevent accidents and provide insurance for workers.
3	We are very happy about the project, can we know about the its projected ect opportunities and positive	The project is likely to generate more opportunities to local communities and positive impacts will occur during and after the implementation of this project. The project anticipated positive impacts include the following:

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
	Impacts to the community livelihood	• The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.
		The project will upgrade trade in the region.
		The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted
4.	Introduction of the he cut-off date	The cut-off date was explained, as the first day when the census will begin i.e. socio-economic survey and valuation of affected assets. Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.
		The cut-off date of 21st June 2021 , updated in March 2023was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.
5	What is the type of Compensation can we expect?	The compensation alternatives (cash or in kind) were explained to participants, and most of them preferred cash competition. In addition, the majority of participants express their wish to relocate within the vicinity of their current residence after being compensated.
6	How our asset will be valuated, which price shall be considered?	Assets valuation shall be conducted by a Certified valuers using market value or prices established by the by the institute of real property valuation.
7	We suggest to get paid before the project starts	The payment of compensation shall be done before the project starts as per expropriation law. The payment of compensation package should be deposited to joint account (household head and spouse). This compensation has to be paid property use and relation.

**Annex 6: Attendance lists** 

S/No.	Names	Role
Site 1: Kic	ukiro District, Masaka Sector, Gako Cell Office	
1	Niyibizi Flecien	Farmer
2	Bararwerekana Jean Pierre	Farmer
3	Karemera Jaccques	Traders
4	Habyarimana Pascal	Farmer
5	Nkurunziza Anastase	Traders
6	Ndayambaje Emmanuel	Traders
7	Rutaganira Emmanuel	Traders
8	Rukikangamba Jmv	Farmer
9	Gitabasa Theogene	Farmer
10	Ndacyayisenga Jmv	Farmer
11	Hategekimana Theoneste	Teacher
12	Halelimana Didace	Technician
13	Nahayo Obed	Traders
14	Nzakuziryimana Alex	Traders
15	Ndirikiye Francois	Farmer
16	Manirakiza Theodore	Farmer
17	Musabyimana Beatrice	Farmer
18	Musengimana Damascene	Farmer
19	Mukamusoni Beatrice	Farmer
20	Icyitegetse Victoire	Farmer
21	Semanyana Dammien	Traders
22	Sagahutu Isaka	Farmer
23	Banzibararora Jean Baptitse	Farmer
24	Nzanzimana Jean Baptiste	Traders
25	Munyaneza Jean Didieu	Traders
26	Nyagatare Jean Pierre	Farmer
27	Abapasika Angeliques	Traders
28	Nyagasaza Francois	Farmer
29	Kabagema Victoir	Teacher
30	Kanimba Francois	Farmer
31	Manirafasha Bonivanture	Traders
32	Nyirahabimana Evanile	Traders
33	Dusabimana Jean Paul	Farmer
34	Munyambabazi Dominiques	Traders
35	Gakwerere Vincent	Farmer
36	Iribanje Callixte	Farmer

S/No.	Names	Role	
37	Mbarushimana Jean Dedieu	Farmer	
38	Hakizimana Damien	Farmer	
39	Nsengimana Jean Damour	Teacher	
40	Habimana Jmv	Farmer	
41	Nzarora Aphorodis	Traders	
42	Rukikana Eugene	Traders	
43	Munyenganizi Protais	Farmer	
44	Ngabonziza Jean Boscco	Traders	
45	Iribanje Callixte	Farmer	
46	Nzabanita Berdinand	Farmer	
47	Bizimana Jmv	Farmer	
48	Mushyikirano Joseph	Civil Servant	
49	Ntawugashyira Vicent	Farmer	
50	Ntamakiriro Leonidas	Farmer	
51	Bazatsinda Juvenal	Teacher	
52	Rukundo Alexandre	Traders	
53	Serugendo Martin	Farmer	
54	Sibomana Viateur	Traders	
55	Mpabanyanga Nepomuscene	Pastor	
56	Kagimbangabo Jean Pasteur	Technician	
57	Hbumuremyi Bonivanture	Traders	
58	Twayigize J.B	Pastors	
59	Ngarukiyintwari Jean Bosco	Farmer	
60	Twagirimana Leonidas	Farmer	
61	Mugemanyi Evaliste	Traders	
62	Nsengiyaremye Alphonse	Traders	
63	Hakizimana Nicodemu	Traders	
64	Uzabakiriho Emmmanuel	Traders	
65	Niyomugabo Olivier	Moderator	
66	Shyaka Joseph	Moderator	
67	Mukamazimpaka Daphrose	Cell Executive Secretary/	
Site 2: Bug	esera District, Rilima Sector, ADEPR Kivumu		
No	Names	Role	
1	Kayisanabo Emertha	Farmer	
2	Nsengiyumva Obed	Pastor	
3	Mukundwa Alida	Civil Servant	
4	Bagenama Julienne	Civil Servant	
5	Usanase Oddette	Civil Servant	

S/No.	Names	Role	
6	Dukuzimana Leatitia	Civil Servant	
7	Janviere Nyirahabimana	Civil Servant	
8	Atanase Nzaramba	Pastor	
9	Muhire Eustache	Traders	
10	Mukakigeri Martha	Pastor	
11	Rusagara Ezechiel	Security Servant	
12	Uwabarukiza Ezechiel	Pastor	
13	Tuyisenge Alphonsine	Civil Servant	
14	Uzamukunda Caralisa	Civil Servant	
15	Kayirangirwa Beatricce	Farmer	
16	Karumugabo Edourd	Pastor	
17	Twagirayezu Patrice	Priest	
18	Mwiteneza Leonce	Civil Servant	
19	Nsabiyera Samuel	Teacher	
20	Uzabakiriho Jean Boso	Traders	
21	Gatete Etienne	Farmer	
22	Munderere Leonce	Farmer	
23	Butoyi Emmanuel	Trades	
24	Niyibizi Masereri Dassan	Teaher	
25	Niyomugabo Olivier	Moderator	
26	Shyaka Joseph	Moderator	
27	Mugenzi Vincent	Cell Executive Secretary/	
Site 3: Bug	esera District, Rilima Sector, Nyabagendwa Cell Offi	ice	
1	Mukanzigiye Triphonie	Farmer	
2	Mboniragira Issac	Farmer	
3	Mugaborigira Gregoire	Farmer	
4	Nizeyimana Prosperi	Traders	
5	Mukarugema Anastasia	Traders	
6	Ntampaka Alphonse	Traders	
7	Habaguhirwa Cyprien	Traders	
8	Ntibiringirwa Jmv	Traders	
9	Minani Innocent	Traders	
10	Ndayiragije Pascal	Farmer	
11	Ndahimana Francois	Farmer	
12	Musabyimana Theressa	Farmer	
13	Mugema Zephanie	Traders	
14	Ndabarinze Appolinaire	Driver	
15	Mugabekazi Sandrine	Traders	

S/No.	Names	Role
16	Mukamuhoza Osian	Farmer
17	Sendarase Veniste	Traders
18	Karumugabo Innocent	Traders
19	Ndagijimana Tharisice	Farmer
20	Munyenkuburwa Jean Baptiste	Farmer
21	Ndagijimana Jean Bosco	Farmer
22	Habiyaremye Theoneste	Farmer
23	Ntakaziraho Venuste	Civil Servant
24	Mpashyabanza Protais	Traders
25	Mbabande Leokadie	Farmer
26	Nsanzumuhire Joseph	Farmer
27	Musamakweri Nikodemu	Farmer
28	Akingeneye Godancce	Farmer
29	Kamanutsi Matayo	Traders
30	Ringuyeneza Athase	Farmer
31	Nzabanita Gerard	Chouffer
32	Niyonambaza Marigaritha	Farmer
33	Ndayisanga Emmanuel	Civil Servant
34	Mukamana Emeth	Farmer
35	Mukandayishimmiye F	Farmer
36	Bangamwabo Sumaire	Farmer
37	Murekammbaze Viateur	Farmer
38	Nzaroriherezo Fabien	Farmer
39	Habineza Alphonse	Farmer
40	Harerimana Jean Baptista	Farmer
41	Mukabera Donathira	Farmer
42	Ndagijimana Eugene	Traders
43	Ntakirutimana Damien	Traders
44	Rucogoza Theodore	Traders
45	Kangabe Gaudiose	Traders
46	Nyirahabimana Claudine	Traders
47	Mukanoheri Josee	Traders
48	Nyirarukundo Anitha	Farmer
49	Ganishuri Jean Bosco	Farmer
50	Mutimura Berthazar	Traders
51	Mukarukaka Laurence	Traders
52	Ndayambaje Jean Baptiste	Farmer
53	Twagirimana Theoneste	Traders

S/No. Names Role		Role
54	Ndayiragije Pascal	Farmer
55	Niyomugabo Olivier	Moderator
56	Shyaka Joseph	Moderator
57	Nzabamwita Allain Fabien	Cell Executive Secretary/

**Annex 7: Attendance List for Public Consultation** 

	Atte	ndance Form-	Public (	Consulta	tion	
		Meeting D	nte: 0 109 /	Roll		
Venue: - 1 KABURUBA STIE						
		Venue:	200	de o transco		
S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector &	Tel	Occupation	Sig
1		en 11975/007893,	lot June	07885414	6 repulses	400
2	Bran Rien	1 11/1/2/00/039	ou ture		z erberkonz	100
3.	Karemere Jacqu	W 11/6/2000/52	2015 Juni	07885461	Busins/)	题
4	He Hazimana Da	Cal 117 6 207521	4069 The que	0746698337	whichingi	16
1000			colles -			1
5	Theren weren	(ma 1.1927/01382	Restory	67845 NAV	THURSDY -	74
1	10. 11.	11411 21	Kabukes	-1970 Ba-	2	d
6	Aggrampen out	rame MHOOON	lab cham	plenter se		
7	Redaganinger	mm 11960801096	40 Jugar	0728673-64	& Busins/	di
-	must.	41	Secren		10	
8	Rickikangan	nbs 11969600137	3 June	07897312	whitene	5
-	Joan Marie Ria	many 4048	30 day	1	10	-
19	Gulabasa Riox	me 1197482076696	o Jugu	e783407r	rebutums	0
-		37	PI U.	1-1		20-04
To	· Voluciationsa	Sean 119708006	13 Jugur	42464011	whiching	一世
	Harry Kinney	000	Kubuku			
17	1 Hotelakimana	the 11/23/21/11	1031 Jugur	759140381	Teakin.	the
au	000 S\$5	1	Katukul			
13	Warel manuals	LC MACHORAL	of The	022112TA7	LTetrula	2
14	Habajo chod	1190000	13 Sugar	078143414	- Bessine!	F
13	Hogy to root	0.66	Part Dr	150	-	
-	1 2 0 m	one 119/201190	43 Jugar	578644198	Businell	-
14	THE WAR	064	Ego.	-	-	-
F	THE PARTY	man 1 1912800	37 June	01/16/3013	uly Pro	77
A	2 Meryry 2 Erz	mlas 11/2/200	Kel V	+ "	The state of the s	4.70
1			La dilla	54		

Atten	dance Form-P	ublic (	Consulta	ition
200	Meeting Date	61091	2021	
	Venue:	1 163	480KU3A	t styl
S/N Full Name	ID N°	Sector &	4000	Occupation Signatur
16 Magine Kisa Tho	11973860622790	Jugue Sodor	678647.974	mil while gods
17 Musityimama 300	+ M9207011001	Souter .	OF2149341	& whilinki sa
12 Musemfining to	1 1000		100	
19 Meskumuseni Brat	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	20	
to integrity without				
21 Semantama Kum	4162801293	Sedan.	07877646	1 Mobili aim
12. Syskutu Sak	018 018	Sugar	073612	esperhimbi
13 Banjibaranore	94066	Sugar f	07/33939	while his good
et Kamzingner Jaa	119858013789	Tugue Bodon	07274409	Motori By
er Myntimita Sen	1117207324	Sedar.	्रिक्री	Bearine / 211
26 Hyafahar Bum And	4012	Sales Sales	35	whether I
22 apropration took	MICHOLOGICA	Se to	734	Business cray
at Agagasata Frica	W. Torres 2 1 2 2 2	/Kabuk	A 2d Plat	which the

		Meeting Da	te:0{19	19027				
		Venue: / /ZWINUMP						
S/N	Full Name	ID N"	Section 8	Tel	eN-			
41	Hasemana SMY	11960,800,213	Jynu College	078248	Kuduling.			
		,	Review	78	80			
41.	Harora Aphonodi	55	Sider/	07897409	strudes 6			
43	Aukikana eugeni	1199180N406	Super Siden/ Puring	CA828/42	Traders (			
44	Muntinganita	4 7360 633	Sidos/	01362	enul &			
41	Headontita	2199080131918	Sedon/ Sedon/ Sedon/ My dy	07859712	Tandis &			
46.	Initianse Calley	034 1986	Syan Side of	07187854	nomuli a			
<b>#</b>	Atabage to Bend		Supra Supra	07831710	youlin for			
E8	P. Z. Makana	11/1/00/19	Social Super	329	muli B			

Annex 8: Photos captured during public consultation.







**Annex 9: Valuer Certificate** 



#### **Annex 10: GRM Description**

At the local level, all districts authorities of the line route will play a critical role in supervising the project resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. The key actors on the ground involved in implementation will be the individual project Resettlement and Compensation Committees members, which will comprise representatives from RTDA and at Sector and Cell level. This Committee will coordinate the implementation of RAPs as well as develop and implement consultation and grievance mechanisms via the district authorities and project coordinator.

#### **Complaints Procedures**

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

grounds for his/her dissatisfaction with the valuation report. However, for record, the following mechanism may be adopted.

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

#### **Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

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

The Grievance redress mechanism is one of the strategies that are put in place to monitor and resolve complaints that may arise during or after the Project implementation by the affected people.

# a) Established procedures for Grievance redress mechanism

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committee.

The Grievance committee will be elected by the Project affected people during the second consultation meeting to be held between the District officials, Project representative and the project affected people. The elected committee is based at the cell level and is made up of at least 7members. PAPs will select and vote for 3 candidates (President, Vice president and women and vulnerable representative); the Village leader is selected by the cell executive secretary and the PAPs, the social and environmental officers from the Contractor, Project and supervising company are also part of the elected committee.

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

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

- Disputed ownership of a business (for instance where the owner and the operator are different persons), which
  gives rise to conflicts over the compensation sharing arrangements;
- Dispute over offsite impacts (for instance, runoff water from the road causing downstream damages)

# b) Grievance resolution approach

It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The unsolved grievance at the cell level can be referred to the sector and the District committee.

The relevant local administration will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue, negotiation and mediation) within 30 days of the complaint being lodged. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. Local courts should be used. If not resolved, then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints.

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

The channels of receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face to face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, etc). GRCs have the decision making power and once the complainant is satisfied with the resolution, the grievance is closed at that level.

the figure below presents the grievance or dispute resolution process by showing each step to be followed and responsible actors.

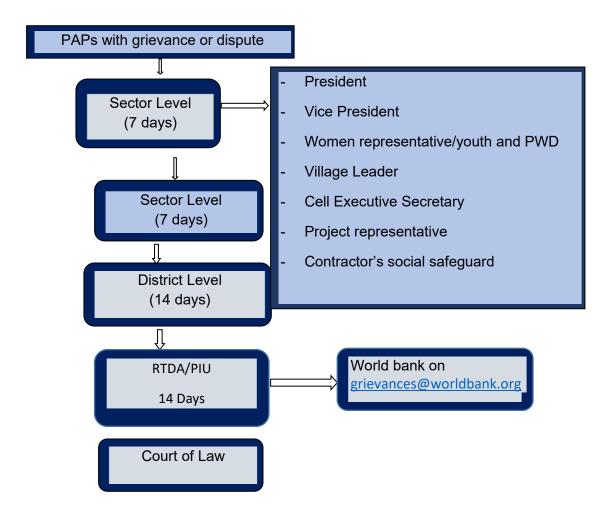


Figure: PROPOSED GRM STRUCTURE