

# REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



## RWANDA TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RTDA)

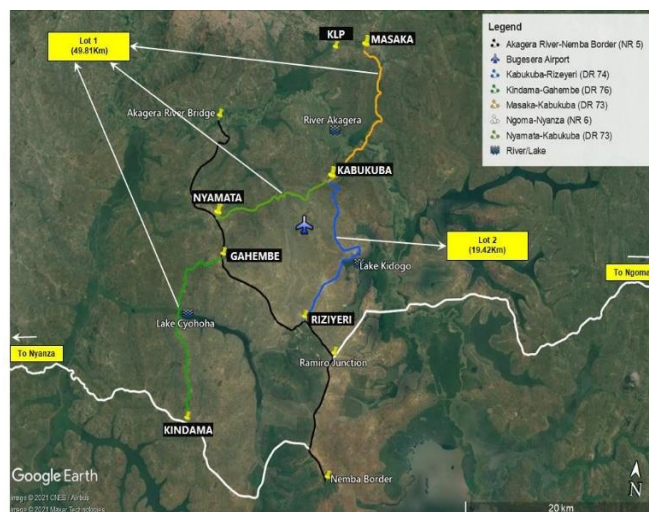
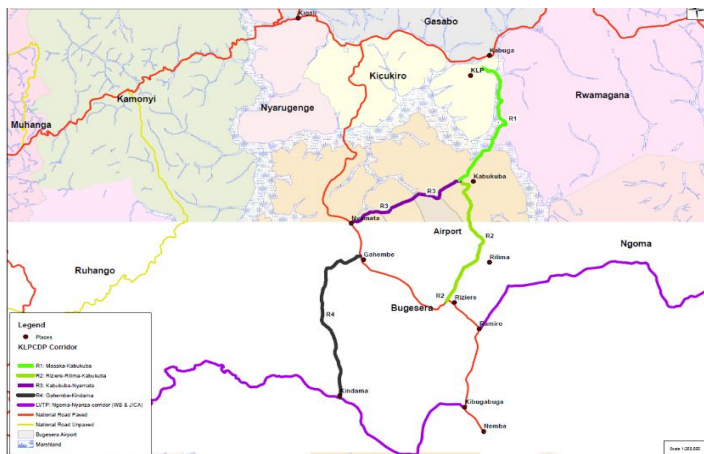
### KIGALI LOGISTIC PLATFORM CONNECTIVITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

#### P180228 (KLPCConnect)

#### KLP/BUGESERA CONNECTOR ROAD (69.45KM)

#### IN KICUKIRO, RWAMAGANA AND BUGESERA DISTRICT

### UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN (RP)



PREPARED BY: RWANDA TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RTDA)

FEBRUARY 2024

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	I
LIST OF TABLES .....	IV
LIST OF FIGURES.....	VI
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	VII
KEY DEFINITIONS .....	IX
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	XII
<b>1 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND .....	1
1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT.....	4
1.3 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE OF THE RAP REVIEW .....	4
1.4 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY .....	6
1.4.1 Literature Review .....	6
1.4.2 Socio-economic survey and inventory .....	6
1.4.3 Study population, Data Collection Method and Analysis .....	6
1.4.4 Public Consultation.....	7
1.4.5 Scoping and identification of the Resettlement Impacts.....	7
1.4.6 Data Analysis and Report writing.....	8
1.4.7 Quality Assurance Mechanisms and Ethical Standards.....	8
1.5 REPORT FORMAT .....	8
<b>2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	9
2.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND JUSTIFICATION .....	11
2.2.1 National perspectives .....	11
2.2.2 Regional perspectives.....	12
2.3 CURRENT FEATURES OF KLP/ BUGESERA CONNECTOR ROAD.....	13
2.4 DRAINAGE CHARACTERISTICS .....	17
2.5 SILENT FEATURES OF THE PROPOSED ROAD .....	18
2.5.1 Road reserve width.....	18
2.5.2 Geometric design elements.....	18
2.5.3 Horizontal alignment.....	18
2.5.4 Vertical alignment .....	18
2.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES ALONG THE ROAD.....	19
2.7 STAFFING AND WORKING CONDITIONS .....	21
<b>3 PROJECT POTENTIAL IMPACTS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
3.1 IMPACTS TRIGGERING RESETTLEMENT .....	22
3.1.1 Loss of houses.....	22
3.1.2 Loss of Land.....	23
3.1.3 Loss of perennial crops and trees .....	24
3.1.4 Loss of seasonal crops and trees .....	25
3.2 IMPACT ANALYSIS .....	26
3.3 POTENTIAL ADVERSE/NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT .....	28
3.3.1 Measures taken to minimize displacement.....	28

3.3.2	<i>Loss of land, crops and structures</i>	28
3.3.3	<i>Pressure on local services/resources and Population Changes</i>	28
3.3.4	<i>Impact of labor influx, HIV/AIDs, GBV</i>	29
3.3.5	<i>Impact on Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups</i>	29
3.3.6	<i>Socio-economic impact of the project in concerned districts</i>	29
<b>4</b>	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY</b>	<b>30</b>
4.1	PAPs WITHIN RIGHT OF WAY	30
4.2	PAPs PER DISTRICT	30
4.3	PRESENTATION OF RESPONDENTS PER SEX	30
4.4	AGE STRUCTURE OF THE OF THE RESPONDENTS	31
4.4.1	<i>Age structure of respondents along road section 1</i>	31
4.4.2	<i>Age structure of the respondent along road section 2: Kabukuba - Riziye</i>	31
4.5	LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF RESPONDENTS	32
4.5.1	<i>Level of education among surveyed PAPs along road section 1</i>	32
4.5.2	<i>Level of education among respondents along road section 2</i>	32
4.6	MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2	33
4.7	SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF RESPONDENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2	33
4.8	EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG THE RESPONDENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2	34
4.9	ESTIMATED MONTHLY INCOME AMONG RESPONDENTS	35
4.10	VULNERABLE PAPs	35
4.11	UBUDEHE CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS	36
4.12	ACCESS TO BASIC INFRASTRUCTURES ALONG THE PROJECT AREA	37
4.12.1	<i>Access to health services along road section 1&amp;2</i>	37
4.12.2	<i>Access to school services along road section 1&amp;2</i>	38
4.12.3	<i>Water and sanitation a long along road section 1&amp;2</i>	39
4.12.4	<i>Source of energy along the project area (road section 1&amp;2)</i>	40
4.13	ASSETS OWNED BY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD	41
<b>5</b>	<b>LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>43</b>
5.1	NATIONAL LEGAL AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE PROJECT	43
5.1.1	<i>National legal instrument relevant to the project</i>	43
5.1.2	<i>National relevant policies and strategies to the project</i>	47
5.2	WORLD BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARD (ESSs)	48
5.2.1	<i>Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)</i>	49
5.3	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR RESETTLEMENT	57
5.3.1	<i>Cut-off Date</i>	57
5.3.2	<i>Entitlement Matrix</i>	57
5.4	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND FRAMEWORK	62
5.4.1	<i>Introduction</i>	62
<b>6</b>	<b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION</b>	<b>63</b>
6.1	GENERAL	63
6.2	OBJECTIVES AND METHODS	64
6.2.1	<i>Objectives</i>	64
6.2.2	<i>Approaches and Methods</i>	65
6.3	STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT	66
6.3.1	<i>Summary of anticipated negative and positive impacts</i>	68
6.3.2	<i>Public consultation findings</i>	69
6.4	STAKEHOLDERS AT NATIONAL LEVEL	73

6.4.1	National level stakeholders' consultation findings.....	74
<b>7</b>	<b>ELIGIBILITY, VALUATION AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY.....</b>	<b>76</b>
7.1	BACKGROUND.....	76
7.2	CRITERIA FOR EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION .....	76
7.3	ELIGIBILITY FOR VARIOUS MODES OF COMPENSATION .....	77
7.4	INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION ON MODE OF COMPENSATION .....	79
7.5	IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION .....	81
7.5.1	Payment of cash compensation .....	81
7.5.2	Transaction costs and land security .....	81
7.6	VULNERABLE GROUPS .....	81
7.6.1	Specific risks for Vulnerable People .....	81
7.6.2	Compensation for Land .....	84
7.6.3	Compensation for Trees and crops.....	85
7.6.4	Compensation of Crops .....	87
7.6.5	Compensation for residential houses and other Structures .....	88
7.6.6	Project related job opportunities.....	90
7.6.7	Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs.....	90
<b>8</b>	<b>INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT.....</b>	<b>91</b>
8.1	INSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS .....	91
<b>9</b>	<b>GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS.....</b>	<b>93</b>
9.1	OVERVIEW .....	93
9.2	COMPLAINTS PROCEDURES.....	93
9.3	NEED FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS .....	93
9.4	TYPES OF GRIEVANCES.....	94
9.5	GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT APPROACH.....	94
9.5.1	Established procedures for Grievance redress mechanism .....	95
9.5.2	Grievance resolution approach .....	96
9.5.3	GBV, VAC, SEA Grievance resolution approach .....	97
9.5.4	Grievance Log.....	98
9.5.5	Monitoring Complaints.....	98
9.5.6	Proposed Grievance Management committee.....	99
<b>10</b>	<b>RAP IMPLEMENTATION COST AND BUDGET .....</b>	<b>100</b>
10.1	PRINCIPLES.....	100
10.2	BUDGET COMPONENTS .....	100
<b>11</b>	<b>ARRANGMENT AND OPERATIONALISATION OF THE RAP.....</b>	<b>105</b>
11.1	INTRODUCTION .....	105
11.2	RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	105
11.2.1	Preparation and Surveying.....	105
11.2.2	RAP dissemination and Disclosure .....	105
11.2.3	Constituting and operationalization of Resettlement administrative committees .....	105
11.2.4	Awareness campaign .....	105
11.2.5	Stakeholders Engagement .....	106
11.2.6	RAP verification and follow up.....	106
11.2.7	Agreement with the PAPs, compensation and cut-off date for the relocation .....	106
11.2.8	PAPs relocation and settlement process .....	107

11.2.9	Proposed RAP implementation timeframe and schedule.....	107
<b>12</b>	<b>RAP MONITORING, AND REPORTING.....</b>	<b>110</b>
12.1	PRINCIPLES.....	110
12.1.1	Supervision and Monitoring.....	110
12.1.2	Evaluation.....	110
12.2	INTERNAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	110
12.2.1	Principles.....	110
12.2.2	Monitoring indicators.....	111
12.3	EXTERNAL EVALUATION MONITORING OF THE RAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	111
12.4	PARTICIPATION OF THE PAPs IN MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	112
12.5	REPORTING.....	113
<b>13</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>114</b>
13.1	CONCLUSIONS.....	114
13.2	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	114
<b>14</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>ANNEXES.....</b>	<b>117</b>
	ANNEX I: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIAL ECONOMIC SURVEY.....	117
	ANNEX II: SAMPLE OF TYPES OF THE AFFECTED HOUSES.....	126
	ANNEX III: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION AT LOCAL LEVEL.....	128
	ANNEX IV: MINUTES OF NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION VIRTUAL MEETING.....	131
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 1.....	134
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 2.....	142
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 3.....	145
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 4.....	148
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 5.....	150
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 6.....	161
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 7.....	163
	ANNEX V: MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING, SITE 8.....	166
	ANNEX VI: VALUER CERTIFICATE.....	192
	ANNEX VII: ASSETS INVENTORY REPORT.....	192
	ANNEX VII: PROPOSED COMPENSATION REPORTING TEMPLATE.....	194

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: GENERAL RAP MAJOR BASIC DATA.....	XV
--	----

TABLE 2: PROJECT ROAD DESCRIPTION .....	10
TABLE 3: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATIONS AND SECTORS TRAVERSED BY LOT 1 AND 2 .....	11
TABLE 4: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES CROSSED ALONG MASAKA – KABUKUBA – GAHEMBE - KINDAMA .....	19
TABLE 5: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES CROSSED ALONG KABUKUBA – RIZIYERI .....	19
TABLE 6: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES ACCESSING ROAD SECTION 1 AND ROAD SECTION 2 SECTIONS .....	20
TABLE 7: NUMBER OF HOUSED TO BE AFFECTED FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	22
TABLE 8: QUANTITY OF LAND(ROW) TO BE AFFECTED FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	23
TABLE 9: THE MAGNITUDE OF DISPLACEMENT IMPACT .....	24
TABLE 10: QUANTITY OF PERENNIAL TREES FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	24
TABLE 11: QUANTITY OF SEASONAL CROPS FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	25
TABLE 12: NEGATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS .....	27
TABLE 13: PAPs ALONG THE PROJECT RIGHT OF WAY .....	30
TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER SEX FOR ROAD SECTION 1 AND ROAD SECTION 2 .....	31
TABLE 15: MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS .....	33
TABLE 16: SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE RESPONDENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	33
TABLE 17: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG RESPONDENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	34
TABLE 18: VULNERABILITY AMONG REpondENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	36
TABLE 19: ASSETS OWNED BY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS ROAD SECTION 1: MASAKA-KABUKUBA-GAHEMBE-KINDAMA.....	41
TABLE 20: ASSETS OWNED BY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS ROAD SECTION 2: KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI .....	42
TABLE 21: IMPORTANT NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT LEGISLATIONS AND COMPLIANCE TO KLP/BUGESERA ROAD CONNECTOR PROJECT .....	44
TABLE 22: COMPARISON OF RWANDAN AND WORLD BANK STANDARDS ON RESETTLEMENT AND COMPENSATION .....	51
TABLE 23: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX .....	58
TABLE 24: PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING SITE AND PARTICIPANTS .....	66
TABLE 25: SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUESTED UNDER KLP .....	67
TABLE 26: SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS AS PER PARTICIPANTS IN CONSULTATIONS .....	69
TABLE 27: SUMMARY OF TOPICS AND ISSUES COVERED DURING COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGS FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	70
TABLE 28: MAJOR SUGGESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION.....	72
TABLE 29: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE STAKEHOLDERS’ CONSULTATION VIRTUAL MEETING AT NATIONAL LEVEL .....	73
TABLE 30: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS’ VIEWS, OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROJECT.....	74
TABLE 31: PAPs ELIGIBILITY AND COMPENSATION PACKAGE.....	78
TABLE 32: ACTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OF THE VULNERABLE PAPs .....	82
TABLE 33: LAND COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE.....	85
TABLE 34: TREES COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION 1 .....	86
TABLE 35: TREES COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION 2 .....	87
TABLE 36: ESTIMATED CROPS COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2 .....	88
TABLE 37: ESTIMATED HOUSE COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION LOT 1 .....	89
TABLE 38: ESTIMATED HOUSE COMPENSATION RATE AND VALUE FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 2: KABUKUBA – RIZIYERI.....	90
TABLE 39: RESETTLEMENT MEASURES AND ESTIMATED VALUE FOR EACH CATEGORY OF ELIGIBLE ASSETS.....	90
TABLE 40: IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY .....	92
TABLE 41: RAP ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 1: MASAKA-KABUKUBA-GAHEMBE-KINDAMA.....	101
TABLE 42: RAP ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 2: KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI .....	101
TABLE 43: SUMMARY BREAKDOWN OF RAP COSTS FOR RAP BY SECTORS ALONG THE FOUR ROAD SECTIONS.....	102
TABLE 44: PROPOSED INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION .....	108
TABLE 45: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS’ VIEWS, OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROJECT.....	132

## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1: CENTRAL CORRIDOR – DAR ES SALAM TO KIGALI .....	2
FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF KLP/BUGESERA CONNECTOR ROAD PROJECT.....	4
FIGURE 3: KLP/BUGESERA ROAD PROJECT LOCATION.....	9
FIGURE 4: NATIONAL ROAD NETWORK AND LOCATION OF KLP/ BUGESERA CONNECTOR ROAD PROJECT .....	10
FIGURE 5: DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROJECT ROAD AND RUGENDE MARSHLAND AND STREAM .....	13
FIGURE 6: BRIDGES ACROSS AKAGERA SWAMP AREA.....	14
FIGURE 7: SWAMP ALONG KABUKUBA-NYAMATA SECTION .....	14
FIGURE 8: BUGESERA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD.....	15
FIGURE 9:GAHEMBE-KINDAMA ROAD SECTION IN CONNECTION WITH INTARE SCHOOL AND LAKE CYOHOHA .....	16
FIGURE 10: LAKE CYOHOHA BRIDGE .....	16
FIGURE 11: RUGENDE STREAM (L) AND PIPE CULVERTS (R) CROSSING THE STREAM.....	17
FIGURE 12: MAIN BRIDGE AT AKAGERA RIVER (L).....	17
FIGURE 13: PAPS PER DISTRICT.....	30
FIGURE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER AGE ALONG ROAD SECTION 1: MASAKA-KABIKUBA-GAHEMBE-KINDAMA.....	31
FIGURE 15: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER AGE ALONG ROAD SECTION 2: KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI .....	32
FIGURE 16: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER LEVEL OF EDUCATION ALONG ROAD SECTION 1 .....	32
FIGURE 17: LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF RESPONDENTS ALONG KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI.....	33
FIGURE 18: ESTIMATED RESPONDENTS' MONTHLY INCOME ALONG ROAD SECTION 1 .....	35
FIGURE 19: ESTIMATED RESPONDENTS' MONTHLY INCOME ALONG ROAD SECTION 2 .....	35
FIGURE 20: UBUDEHE CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS FOR ROAD SECTION 1.....	37
FIGURE 21: UBUDEHE CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS FOR ROAD SECTION 2.....	37
FIGURE 22: OVERAGE MINUTES USED TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES ALONG ROAD SECTION1 .....	38
FIGURE 23: OVERAGE MINUTES USED TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES ALONG ROAD SECTION 2 .....	38
FIGURE 24: OVERAGE TIME TO ACCESS THE NEAREST SHCOOL FACILITIES ALONG ROAD SECTION 1 .....	39
FIGURE 25: OVERAGE TIME TO ACCESS THE NEAREST SHCOOL FACILITIES ALONG ROAD SECTION 2 .....	39
FIGURE 26: SHOWING THE WATER AND SANITATION IN THE PROJECT (ALONG ROAD SECTION 1) .....	39
<b>FIGURE 27: SHOWING THE WATER AND SANITATION IN THE PROJECT (ALONG ROAD SECTION 2) .....</b>	<b>40</b>
FIGURE 28: SHOWING THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY IN THE PROJECT AREA (ROAD SECTION 1) .....	40
FIGURE 29: SHOWING THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY IN THE PROJECT AREA (ROAD SECTION 2) .....	41
FIGURE 30: CONSULTATION MEETING WITH PROJECTED AFFECTED PEOPLES AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES .....	68
FIGURE 31: CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND DISCUSSION ABOUT SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE.....	68
FIGURE 32: PAPS' COMPENSATION PREFERENCE FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 1 .....	80
FIGURE 33: PAPS' COMPENSATION PREFERENCE FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 2 .....	80
FIGURE 34: PROPOSED GRM STRUCTURE.....	96
FIGURE 35: FLOW CHART OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	97
FIGURE 36: PROPOSED GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES .....	100

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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



<b>REMA</b>	Rwanda Environmental Management Agency
<b>RNRA</b>	Rwanda Natural Resources Agency
<b>RoW</b>	Right of Way
<b>RPF</b>	Resettlement Policy Framework
<b>RTDA</b>	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
<b>RWB</b>	Rwanda Water Board
<b>SBD</b>	Standard Bidding Document
<b>SEP</b>	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

## KEY DEFINITIONS

- **Affected Household:** All members of a household, residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit that are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. The household can include a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
- **Project Affected Persons/People:** (also Project Affected People or PAPs) - any person affected by Project-related activities which cause changes in use, or access to land, water, natural resources, or in some circumstances, can lead to loss of income and/or changes in livelihood.
- **Assets:** an asset could be land, structures, trees, crops, businesses and any combination of these assets.
- **Census:** It entails a socioeconomic survey within the defined project boundaries. A census provides complete count of the population affected by the project activity and includes demographic and socio-economic information. A census identifies and determines the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the nature and levels of the project impact on PAPs.
- **Compensation:** a payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihood resulting from project activities.
- **Cut-off date:** This is the date when the census begins. The cut-off date refers to the date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined before the socio-economic survey of the PAPs ended. The cut-off date could also be established as the date when the project area was delineated. Beyond this date, any person who joins the project area afterwards and lays claim to land or assets affected by the project (not owned prior to the cut-off date) will not be eligible for compensation. For those in the area before the census of affected assets are eligible for compensation and assistance, as relevant and to those who arrive after the cut-off date are not. This date is agreed on together with the PAPs during the second consultation meeting.
- **Economic displacement:** Loss of income or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, etc.) caused by the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities/components.
- **Entitlement:** Range of measures (including compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation) aimed at compensating affected people and restoring their economic and social conditions.
- **Expropriation:** refers to an “act based on power of Government, public institutions and local administrative entities with legal personality to remove a person from his/her property in the public interest after fair compensation.”
- **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.
- **Involuntary Displacement** means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by: a) Loss of benefits from use of such land; b) Relocation or loss of shelter; c) Loss of

assets or access to assets; or Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the project affected person has moved to another location

- **Involuntary Land Acquisition** is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project against the will of the landowner. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.
- **Livelihood Restoration:** Compensatory measures provided under the Resettlement or Livelihood Restoration Policy Framework and which include measures to restore affected people's livelihood to at least the "prior to the project" level or improve it.
- **Physical displacement:** Loss of shelter/residential structure and assets resulting from land acquisition triggered by a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
- **Economic displacement:** Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.
- **Relocation:** A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the Project Area.
- **Replacement cost:** is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.
- **Replacement cost for agricultural land** means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:
  - Preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
  - Any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees;
- **Replacement cost for houses** and other structures means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures, in RAP. Such costs shall include: a) Building materials, b) Transporting building materials to the construction site; c) Any labor and contractors' fees; and d) any registration costs.
- **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.
- **Rehabilitation Assistance** means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable project affected persons to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels
- **Transaction costs:** include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.
- **Resettlement and Compensation Plan** also known as a "Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)" or "Resettlement Plan" - is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when subproject locations are identified. In such cases, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be

abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

- **The RPF** is being prepared as an instrument to be used throughout the planned infrastructure development program implementation. The RPF will be publicly disclosed in impacted areas to set out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the program. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the infrastructure development will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.
- **Vulnerable Groups refers to:** a) Widows, divorcees and very old aged persons; b) Child-headed households, c) Disabled persons

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

The government of Rwanda in partnership with the World Bank intended to implement a multiservice project of Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPCConnect). This project will engage four Ministries namely: Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Commerce (MINICOM), Ministry of ICT and Innovation (MINICT) and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)

The Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) through the Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) intends to upgrade the KLP/Bugesera connector road, which is financed under component 1.1 of the main Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPCConnect) to National Road standard. This project will expand the current logistics lines by linking the Ngoma-Nyanza Road corridor to the KLP, which is located in Masaka/Kigali. The proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road is a 69.45km in length and is comprised of four roads sections under two Lots in consideration.

The proposed Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development project (KLPCConnect) Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve resilient and safe connectivity from the KLP (Masaka) to regional logistics corridors and support local and regional economic activities around the corridors. The KLPCConnect has four components, include below: **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*, 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 to RTDA;** *Subcomponent 3.1: Project management and incremental operating costs; Subcomponent 3.2: monitoring and evaluation; Subcomponent 3.3: Institutional support and capacity building to RTDA and MININFRA;* and **Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response.**

The proposed upgrading KLP/Bugesera connect road subproject financed under subcomponent 1.1 of KLPCConnect project is divided into two lots, i.e., Lot 1- with four road sections lying in three districts, namely: Bugesera, Rwamagana and Kicukiro, with over 80% of the project roads crossing the Bugesera district. The proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road subproject activities, mainly focus on the rehabilitation and upgrading of an existing earth road of the 69.45km KLP/Bugesera connector road to an asphalt road. The implementation of this proposed road is divided it on two lots, Lot 1: (a) Masaka-Kabukuba (16.88 km), (b) Kabukuba-Nyamata (13.72 km), (c) Gahembe-Kindama (19.21 km); and Lot 2: Kabukuba - Riziyezi road with 19.64km, which covers three districts namely Bugesera, Kicukiro and Rwamagana districts.

Considering the nature, location, scale and type of the proposed road project, which is upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing 69.45km earth road, the sensitivity, and magnitude of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project activities, and the limited capacity of the main implementing party (RTDA) in identifying and managing environmental and social risks and impacts, as per the WB ESF, the project has been classified under environmental category of "High Risk". The rehabilitation and upgrading activities of the proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road project in three districts (Bugesera, Rwamagana and Kicukiro districts) will result in adverse negative impacts including the physical displacement of houses, crops, trees and other structures. Therefore, according to the World Bank ESF and national environmental requirements the affected assets must be fairly compensated, and the affected livelihoods restored. These social impacts and risks of high significance necessitate that the project undertake the preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project was prepared in 2021 during the feasibility study by an independent consulting firm called Egis International (a French International consulting company) and by Eco Design & Protection Ltd, as part of the process of compliance with the Government of Rwanda (GoR) Land expropriation Law-Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework.

Considering the time elapsed since 2021 that may contribute to the change in the socio-economic settings, and to have updated baseline information on the prevailing social conditions of the project area within direct and indirect area of influences, RTDA has decided to update the 2021 RAP to ensure that the implementation of the 69.45 km of KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project upgrading activities are in full compliance with Land expropriation Law-Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework and standards. Thus the main purpose of this RAP report -is to update the 2021 RAP. This updating exercise is conducted as an integral part of the revised detailed design for the proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project.

The main objective of the project is to upgrade KLP/Bugesera connector road to further connection of the Eastern Africa community member states by improving the transport of goods and reducing travel time from border to border connecting the Eastern part of Rwanda to Burundi and the Eastern part of Democratic Republic of Congo. The section 1 roads are all in Bugesera district in Eastern province, whereas the section 2 connects Kicukiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera Districts. The project also improves existing interchanges and provides new interchanges as necessary to augment capacity, relieve congestion, and resolve accessibility and connectivity issues and to adequately cater to existing and future traffic demands for up to 2050. The Project Development Objective is to improve the connectivity and increase flow of traded goods and services between the Kigali Logistics Platform and the road corridor from Ngoma to Nyanza as well as to improve safety and resilience of the movement of goods and people.

### **Objective of this project**

The Overall Project Objective is to, among others

- provide access to KLP by expanding the traffic capacity in a safe, convenient, cost-effective way to promote regional and international trade.
- Connect Kigali city to Bugesera district via the trading hub of Dubai port.
- Reduce the travel time from Kigali to Bugesera and its main trading centers in the Eastern province.
- Connect the capital city of Kigali to international infrastructure.

### **Approach and Methodology**

The methodology used to carry out updating of the project 2021 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) includes scoping to highlight key issues; impacts and boundaries; literature review of project documents prepared for similar projects, WB ESF, ESH guidelines and Good International Industry Practices (GIIPs) pertinent to the project, key national environmental legislations and policies; site visits; baseline studies; stakeholder consultation and interviews with key relevant stakeholders. The methodology adopted for this updating exercise meets the requirements of the GoR Land expropriation and compensation laws and guidelines, and the WB ESF. In addition, the approach followed includes carrying out a socio-economic survey, collating, and analyzing the collected biophysical environment and socioeconomic information, assessing and identifying impacts and risks, recommending management, mitigation and enhancement measures, preparing the RAP as well as its Monitoring plan, encompassing all identified social risks and impacts associated with land acquisition/take and land use change for the core project and ancillary activities.

### Consultation of the stakeholders

During the preparation of this updated RAP for the proposed project, stakeholders were consulted to know their level of engagement, their participation and opinion and decision making regarding the implementation of the proposed road project. These consultations were carried out 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 project, to collect their concerns including worries, interest, and expectations regarding the proposed project, thus informing its planning and implementation arrangements. These consultations were conducted from 03<sup>rd</sup> to 09<sup>th</sup> March 2023 with various stakeholders, including district authorities, local authorities at Sector, Cell and Village levels and for the local communities around the project area. The total participants in the public consultation meetings were 907 people including 192 females and 715 males. The main findings of the consultations include the participants' appreciation of the intervention of the project as it is expected to improve the transport service in the project area and boosting and improve human wellbeing. They also raised their worries and perceptions that should be considered in the project design and implementation. These include the damages to their properties which could be caused by the project and the time of compensation payments that may not be done before the project civil works commencement; the damages of the utilities (water points and electricity poles), road safety, issue of storm water which may also negatively affect their livelihood during the project implementation, the hydrologic design must cater for water management as per design and its safe disposal. In case the of assets affected by the storm water, RTDA must conduct a joint assessment with other stakeholders and valid cases, compensation will be the responsibility of RTDA and the later will mobilize residents to take care of water form residential areas to reduce the risks. The RAP team informed the public that their worry and perceptions will be considered in the project planning to ensure smooth implementation of the road project as well as the risk mitigation and management measures that will be adopted to address their concerns.

### Application of laws

During the preparation, reference was made to the relevant laws on land expropriation, and road act. These include *Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015*; Land law No 08/2005 of 14/07/2005, article 6; The Rwandan Constitution promulgated in 2015; Land Law no N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda gazetted in the Official Gazette no Special of 16/06/2013 was promulgated to determine the procedure for use and management of land in Rwanda Property; Valuation Law no 17/2010; establishing and organizing the Real Property Valuation in Rwanda; Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interest, promulgated in the *Official Gazette n° 35 of 31/08/2015*; Ministerial Order No. 002/2008 of 2008 Determining Modalities of Land Registration; etc.

### Potential impacts and mitigation measures

The proposed project will result in both positive and negative impacts to the people residing in the three project districts called Bugesera, Rwamagana and Kicukiro. These major positive impacts include: creating employment opportunities: the KLP/Bugesera road project construction activities demand for the two lots is about 500 and 600 skilled staff, supervisors, and unskilled laborers, who should be recruited locally up to 80%; enhancing interaction between people from different places and social levels in Rwanda; Boosting industrial activities through the need for construction materials by the project during construction phase; Improving the transport system, accessibility and communication; reducing of fuel consumption; enhancing sources of Government revenue; facilitating and improving the distribution of agricultural products, improving the economy through tourism, agricultural production, job creation, etc.; improving travel time and conditions; Improving access to homes, public services and institutions; etc.

There are also negative impacts associated with the project, among others, loss of land, houses and structures for the upgrading of 69.45 km KLP/Bugesera road project which will result in economic and physical displacement impacts on 3,501 PAHs, affecting 52.6ha of land, 509 houses- 273 residential and 236 commercial, 17 fences; Causing crop damage and will affect 45891 trees, perennial crops and other trees impacted; Impacting gender; causing soil erosion and siltation due to excavation activities (Table 1).

RTDAIs responsible for preparing the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) through the consultant, and the PIU will review it for the affected communities, businesses structures and services along the road within the Right of Way for the road project. The findings revealed the following major basic data of the RAP indicated in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: GENERAL RAP MAJOR BASIC DATA**

S/No.	DESCRIPTION	IMPACTS IN QUANTITY
1.	Provinces	Kigali City and Eastern Province
2.	Districts	Kicukiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera
3.	Total number of Houses to be affected along section 1	340
4.	Number of residential Houses to be affected along Road section 1	199
5.	Number of commercial houses to be affected along Road section 1	141
6.	Total Number of houses to be affected along Road section 2	169
7.	Number of residential houses along the section 2	74
8.	Number of commercial houses to be affected along Road section 2	95
9.	Number of fences to be affected	17
10.	Total number of PAPs along Road section 1	12,287
11.	Total number of PAPs along Road section 2	7,904
12.	Total Number of PAPs affected by the two Road sections	20,191
13.	Number of vulnerable PAPs along Road section 1	120
14.	Number of vulnerable PAPs along Road section 2	63
15.	Number of Project Affected Households (PAH) along road section 1	2,399
16.	Number of Project Affected Households (PAH) along road section 2	1,102
17.	Loss of lands for Road section 1(in m2)	342,480
18.	Loss of lands for Road section 2 (in m2)	183,668



S/No.	DESCRIPTION	IMPACTS IN QUANTITY
19.	Loss of Crops for road section 1(in m2)	21,364
20.	Loss of Crops for road section 2 (in m2)	9,778
21.	Loss of trees for Road section 1(in numbers)	30,163
22.	Loss of trees for Road section 2 (in numbers)	15,728
23.	Number of public utilities(water chambers to be affected along Road section 1	2
24.	Number of public utilities(electricity poles) to be affected along Road section 1	13
25.	Number of Public utilities(water chambers) to be affected along Road section 2	2
26.	Number of Public utilities (electricity poles) to be affected along Road section 2	18
27.	Number of institutions to be affected along Road section 1	3
28.	Number of institutions to be affected along Road section 2	6
29.	Gender across Road section 1(All PAPs)	M: 52%; F:48%
30.	Gender across Road section 2 (All PAPs)	M: 56%; F: 44%
31.	Estimated RAP budget for Road section 1	Frw 4,503,029,982
32.	Estimated RAP Budget for Road section 2	Frw 4,295,498,509
33.	Cut-off date	11 <sup>th</sup> March 2023

The RAP findings concluded that the project will bring benefit to the people of the project area. The resettlement impacts are within the manageable limits and can be mitigated with the proposed resettlement management plans and payment of compensation, and hence the implementation of the project is in the public interest. The cutoff date was agreed in the public consultation and agreed upon in the same period as the meeting was conducted March 2023. The estimated RAP budget/cost is FRW 4,503,029,982 for Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama road section (road section 1) and FRW 4,295,498,509 for Kabukuba-Riziyezi road section. This amount is land acquisition, crops, trees and structures including houses on section 1 and 2. Besides the affected crops, the 5% is added to the total compensation plus the contingency of 10% of the total compensation.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) in partnership with the World Bank plans to implement a multiservice project of Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPCConnect). The main implementing agencies of this project are Transport Development Agency (RTDA) and (MININFRA), Ministry of Commerce (MINICOM), with the support other relevant Ministries such as Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of ICT and Innovation (MINICT), Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Rwanda Standard Board (RSB), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA), etc.

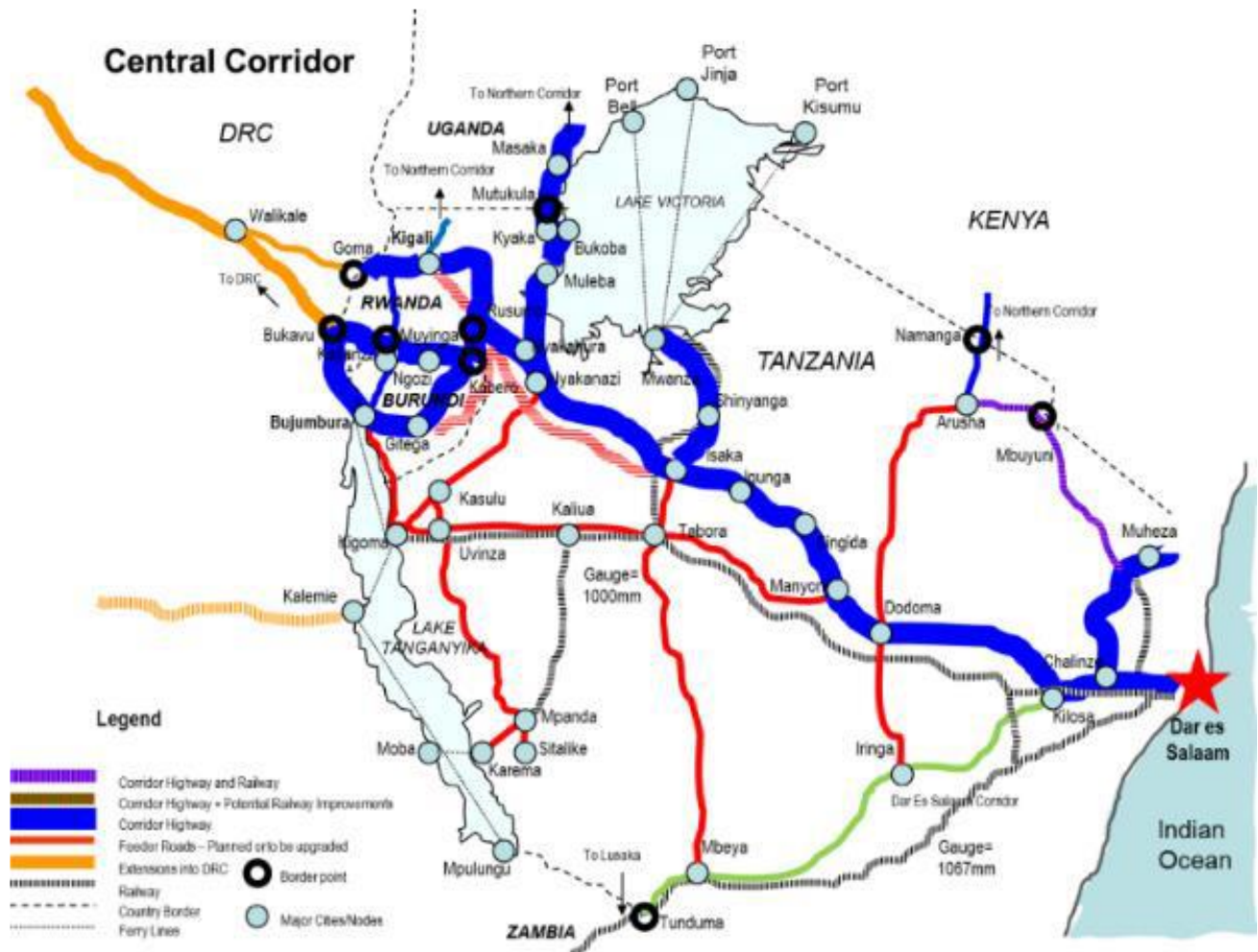
The Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) through the Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) intends to upgrade the KLP/Bugesera connector road which is financed under component 1.1 of the main Kigali Logistics Platform Connectivity Development Project (KLPCConnect) to National Road standard with asphalt concrete surfacing. This project will expand the current logistics lines by linking the Ngoma-Nyanza Road corridor to the KLP, which is located in Masaka/Kigali. The proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project is a 69.45km in length and is comprised of four road sections under two Lots in consideration.

The proposed Kigali Logistic Platform Connectivity Development project (KLPCConnect) Project Development Objective (PDO) is to improve resilient and safe connectivity from the KLP (Masaka) to regional logistics corridors and support local and regional economic activities around the corridors. The KLPCConnect has four components, include below: **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*, 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 to RTDA;** *Subcomponent 3.1: Project management and incremental operating costs; Subcomponent 3.2: monitoring and evaluation; Subcomponent 3.3: Institutional support and capacity building to RTDA and MININFRA;* and **Component 4: Contingency Emergency Response.**

The proposed upgrading KLP/Bugesera connect road subproject financed under subcomponent 1.1 of KLPCConnect project is divided into two lots, i.e., Lot 1- with four road sections lying in three districts, namely: Bugesera, Rwamagana and Kicukiro, with over 80% of the project roads crossing the Bugesera district. The proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road subproject activities mainly focus on the rehabilitation and upgrading of an existing earth road of the 69.45km KLP/Bugesera connector road to an asphalt road. The implementation of this proposed road is divided it on two lots, Lot 1: (a) Masaka-Kabukuba (16.88 km), (b) Kabukuba-Nyamata (13.72 km), (c) Gahembe-Kindama (19.21 km); and Lot 2: Kabukuba - Riziyezi road with 19.64km, which covers three districts namely Bugesera, Kicukiro and Rwamagana districts.

This proposed upgrading of KLP/Bugesera connector roads 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 Road (itself connected at Ngoma to the regional Central Corridor that is being paved with LVTP financing), the Rwanda Industrial Zone, and the new Bugesera International Airport located some 25 km south of Kigali to enable the KLP to better play its role (Figure 1). The Bugesera International Airport is expected to generate additional passenger 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 project 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 Road will also deepen regional integration, increase private sector involvement, and reduce traffic congestion within Kigali. They are also 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 SALAAM TO KIGALI**

The KLP is the new logistics facility ideally set to boost Rwanda's import and export trade logistics and situated to become a regional transit hub for cargo destined for other border locations. Therefore, the upgrading of KLP/Bugesera Connector Road will facilitate the sustainable movement of goods and people.

The overall goal of the KLP/Bugessera Road project is to widen and improve KLP/Bugesera connector highway, improve existing interchanges and provide new interchanges as necessary to augment capacity, relieve congestion, resolve accessibility and connectivity issues and to adequately cater to existing and future traffic demands for up to 2050.

Completion of the KLP/Bugesera upgrading scheme will enable the transportation of people and freight in a sustainable manner by connecting the East Africa central corridor with the rest of the world through the KLP inland container terminal. The East Africa central corridor commences from the port of Dar Es Salaam and serves Tanzania, northern Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and the Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

Management of the central corridor is under the Central Corridor Transit Transport Facilitation Agency (CCTTFA), which is charged with the responsibility of facilitating the benefits of reliable, secure and cost-effective trade along the corridor, and particularly the reduction transit transport costs for land locked countries like Rwanda. The 130Km Ngoma-Nyanza Road, currently under construction, connects to the central corridor and will provide access to Burundi through the Eastern Province, and the DRC through the Southern Province, which will eliminate the need to travel through Kigali, and save valuable time.

As per the strategic long-term vision of Government of Rwanda with respect to the improvement, operation and maintenance of road infrastructure in the country, RTDA has identified the need to rehabilitate and upgrade the KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road stretch classified as National Road Number 6 (NR 6) to be implemented. The proposed project improves the state of Masaka-Kabukuba-Nyamata-Gahembe-Kindama and Kabukuba-Riziyezi earth roads by providing better quality and safer asphalted road to the users in a sustainable manner. In this connection RTDA wants to finance the services of a detailed design for the Construction and Upgrading works on KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road for a total length of 69.45 km of District Roads (DR) composed of two lots: Lot 1 have three sections include (i) road section of Masaka-Kabukuba (DR73) (16.88 km), (ii) road section of Kabukuba-Nyamata (DR73) (13.72 km), (iii) road section of Gahembe-Kindama (DR76) (19.21 km); with a total length of 49.81 and Lot 2 has only one road section of Riziyezi-Kabukuba (DR74) (19.64Km) (see Figure 2). These sections of roads are determined through alternative analysis based on the various parameters, including environmental friendliness, social acceptability and economic feasibility, with varied socioeconomic benefits to the community residing within and around the KLPCDP corridor and more broadly to the national population in general.

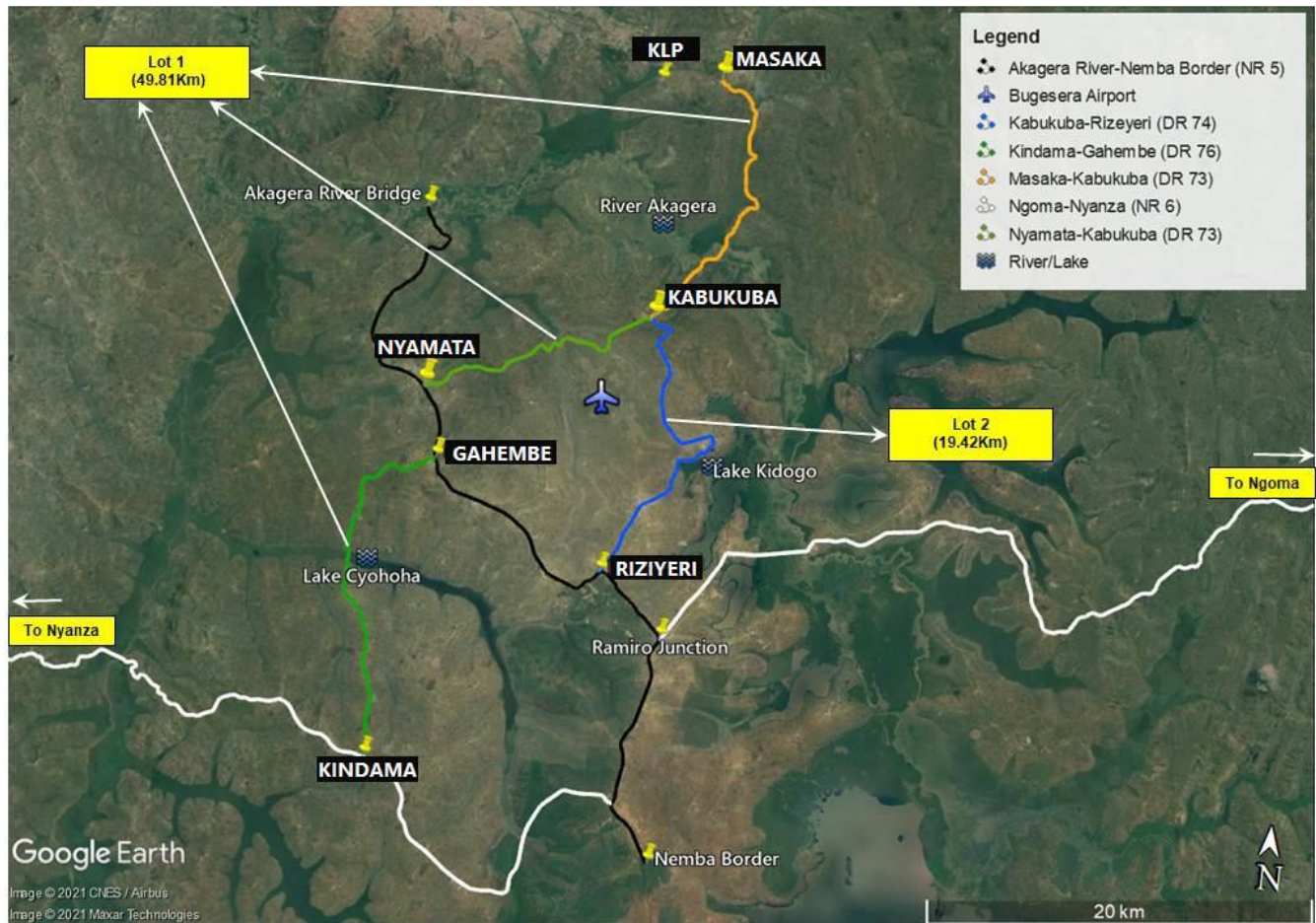
Considering the nature, location, scale and type of the proposed road project, which is upgrading and rehabilitation of the existing 69.45km earth road, the sensitivity, and magnitude of the potential environmental and social risks and impacts associated with the project activities, and the limited capacity of the main implementing party (RTDA) in identifying and managing environmental and social risks and impacts, as per the WB ESF, the project has been classified under environmental and social category of “High Risk”. The rehabilitation and upgrading activities of the proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road project in three districts (Bugesera, Rwamagana and Kicukiro districts) will result in adverse negative impacts on physical displacement of houses, crops, trees and other structures. Therefore, according to the World Bank ESF and national environmental requirements, the affected assets must be fairly compensated. The project with these social impacts and risks of high significance level necessitates that the project undertake the preparation and implementation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Project was prepared in 2021 during the feasibility study by an independent consulting firm called Egis International (a French International consulting company) and Eco Design & Protection Ltd, as part of the process of compliance with the Government of Rwanda (GoR) Land expropriation Law-Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework.

Considering the time elapsed since 2021 that may contribute to the change in the socio-economic settings as well as to the need to have updated baseline information on the prevailing social settings of the project area within direct and indirect area of influences, RTDA has decided to update the 2021 RAP to ensure that the implementation of the 69.45 km of KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project upgrading activities are in full compliance with Land expropriation Law-Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework and standards. Thus, the main purpose of this RAP report is to update the 2021 RAP prepared for KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project, . This update exercise is conducted as an integral part of the revised detailed design for the proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project, and addresses the compliance requirements of the Government of Rwanda (GoR) Land expropriation Law-Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, and the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).



The KLP project crosses Masaka sector (2.4Km) in Kicukiro districts in City of Kigali, Nyakariro sector (8.88km) in Rwamagana District and the sectors of Nyamata(12.53Km), Juru(12.4Km), Ruhuha(4.5Km), Mareba (6.92 km), Mayange(0.2km) Ririma(14.28Km) Musenyi 4.08Km in Bugesera District in the Eastern Province. The existing roads are earth roads with medium traffic but with very long travel time because of the bad conditions of the roads. Figure 2 below is the map indicating the location of the project in the mentioned districts.



**FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF KLP/BUGESERA CONNECTOR ROAD PROJECT**

## 1.2 Objectives of the Project

The overall objective of the project is to upgrade KLP/Bugesera connector road, improve existing interchanges and provide new interchanges as necessary to augment capacity, relieve congestion, and resolve accessibility and connectivity issues and to adequately cater to existing and future traffic demands for up to 2050. The Project Development Objective is to improve the connectivity and increase flow of traded goods and services between the Kigali Logistics Platform and the road corridor from Ngoma to Nyanza as well as to improve safety and resilience of the movement of goods and people.

## 1.3 Objectives and scope of the RAP review

The consultant is tasked to prepare the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the affected communities, businesses structures, trees and crops as well as any other asset and services along the road within the Right of Way for the road project.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will ensure that the planned activities are implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's laws and policies as well as World Bank Environmental and Social Standards, and also ensure that the construction works do not impact the community negatively and are implemented in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner, in full compliance with Rwanda Law on Expropriation and Land ownership as well as to the World Bank's environmental and social standards (ESSs).

The main objectives of this RAP include to:

- Identify the PAHs and the type of assets they own that will be affected by the project.
- Clearly define steps and actions to be taken by RTDA in response to adverse impacts of the proposed project on social and economic livelihood of the project affected people.
- Identify and recommend appropriate measures and strategies that are necessary to compensate the adverse effects of the project and to restore and improve the income and livelihoods of PAHs.
- Formulate eligibility and entitlement criteria as well as methods and mechanisms for the valuation of various categories of households and community assets for compensation.
- Define eligibility for compensation.
- Establish land acquisition and compensation processes
- Design appropriate strategies for restoration and improvement of the income and livelihood of the Project Affected People, special support measures for vulnerable groups
- Identify vulnerable groups and propose appropriate assistance measures
- Establish a dispute resolution mechanism to address any grievances arising from the PAHs and community members within the project influence area
- Propose monitoring and evaluation program that will measure how well the RAP and LRP are implemented and how effective the interventions are;
- Determine task assignments, resource allocation (budgeting) and implementation schedules for measures against adverse impacts of the project; and
- Prepare documented mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of progress and performance in implementation of Resettlement Action Plan.

This RAP also incorporates a LRP in accordance with the Rwandan relevant legal framework and the WB ESF. This is for the project displaced households, which would be affected due to the land requirement for the construction and operation of the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project.

To achieve the above objective, the following activities will be implemented:

- i) Identification of persons, households and businesses affected by the project on the sides of the road to be upgraded;
- ii) Consultation with project affected people (PAP). The consultations sought to involve PAPs in formulating ideal compensation strategies;
- iii) Identification of options for compensation of PAPs;
- iv) Review of Rwandan legislation and guidelines on land acquisition, compensation and development of infrastructure projects;
- v) Census of property owners to be affected by the project and property valuation;
- vi) Socio-economic survey of all PAPs on the roadside in districts of Bugesera, Kicukiro and Rwamagana to obtain a social profile of affected persons.
- vii) Preparation of a resettlement action plan (RAP) comprising of an entitlement matrix. Compensation and assistance for resettlement were based on the premise that lives of the affected people should not be worse than before displacement;
- viii) Arrangements for implementation providing guidance on proper implementation of the RAP including institutional arrangements, implementation timeframe and compensation budget derived from property valuation;

- ix) Consultation and participation of affected communities were undertaken throughout preparation of the RAP and their feedback incorporated in designing resettlement strategies;
- x) Developing a grievance redress mechanism; and
- xi) Developing a monitoring, evaluation and completion audit framework

#### **1.4 Approach and Methodology**

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) covers relocation and replacement (in kind, or cash) of the assets affected, and the compensation and resettlement assistance required. The methodologies involved in developing this RAP are based on data obtained from the socio-economic study, inventory, observation, consultation and valuation. The data were collected by environmental and social specialists, and valuers for preparation of RAP.

The philosophical underpinning of the plan preparation is the use of a participatory approach of major stakeholders including affected communities and PAPs. Among others, the methods and activities employed in the process of developing the RAP include:

##### **1.4.1 Literature Review**

Primary and secondary data were collected for this Resettlement Action Plan. Secondary data were gathered through various desk review exercises, while primary data collection involved the design and preparation of a structured questionnaire for the household survey.

The literature review involved the identification of the applicable national legal and administrative frameworks and policies, and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) on land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement. The purpose of the review was to:

- Gather knowledge and experience on compensation and resettlement; and
- Harmonize differences in resettlement and compensation guidelines between the GoR policy and the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards.

In this respect, among others, the following documents were reviewed: the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015, land law 2021, expropriation law 2015 and other relevant National Policies and strategies, including the vision 2050, NST1, gender policy, etc. The review also covered the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS5) - land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement.

##### **1.4.2 Socio-economic survey and inventory**

This RAP was developed after conducting socio-economic survey and inventory with all villages in the project area. The purpose of the socio-economic study was to collect baseline data within the project targeted areas thereby enabling the social assessment of the potential affected populations/communities.

The socio-economic survey focused on identification of communities and PAPs (demographic data), livelihood, incomes and expenses, household facilities and land ownership, occupants with long- or short-time showing proof of use or exploitation will fall in the category of eligibility for compensation. Also, the survey involved identification of the affected people and communities and their property and resources (land parcels, crops and trees, structures, etc.). The socio-economic survey involved the following activities:

- Identification of study population (PAPs) to whom the questionnaire was administered;
- Setting up data collection tools and methods;
- Scoping and identification of the Resettlement Impacts
- Conducting data analysis

##### **1.4.3 Study population, Data Collection Method and Analysis**

The construction of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road and other associated activities/ facilities such as roadside markets, industrial park and e- commerce hub by MINECOFIN will affect or benefit the population living in the

neighborhood of the road across three (3) districts, namely Bugesera, Kicukiro and Rwamagana. The identification of affected households was done through georeferencing with help of Trimble 3B GPS and GIS technology.

In a bid to grasp the initial socioeconomic status of residents as well as their perception about the KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road, all project affected persons were involved in providing information on their socio-economic status. In this regard, a questionnaire was administered to them following the procedures discussed below:

**Data Collection Procedures:** The field data collection was carried out by experienced field engineers/enumerators facilitated by the team leader and local authorities. The administration of the questionnaire was done using an electronic tool known as KOBOLLECT (ODK) program.

**Questionnaire Coding in Kobo Online Platform:** After the questionnaire development, the next step will be programming of the questionnaire into Kobo collect on the kobo online platform.

**Questionnaire Upload and Testing in Kobo Collect App:** After adding and programming the questionnaire from the kobo online platform, the questionnaire was uploaded into the smart phone application for the end user (enumerators) following the illustration below.

#### 1.4.4 Public Consultation

Public consultation and participation are essential because they enable potential displaced persons to contribute to both the design and implementation of project activities. The public consultation process involved identification of relevant stakeholders, notification and involvement. This section provides a description of the stakeholder involvement process conducted for the preparation of RAP for the proposed road project.

Public consultation was a major drive of this social safeguard assignment. Public consultation was used to identify the population to be affected by the project. It also served the purpose of creating an enabling environment for PAPs and stakeholder participation and inclusion in project implementation. As part of the preparation of this RAP the principal outcome of the public consultation process was:

- Communication of the planned project and its objectives to the concerned communities, PAPs and stakeholders;
- The identification of the likelihood and nature of impacts;
- Identification of ownership of land for the project area;
- Assessment of use and occupation right by PAPs with title deeds
- Perception of the community regarding the planned intervention;
- Expression of concerns of the affected community;
- Community commitment and responsibilities towards project successful implementation.
- Expected social infrastructures that can be covered under the provisional sum to be detailed after works contract negotiation and checking the savings, the provisional sum will be requested by the three districts based on the wishes raised during the public consultation.

Consultation with affected households and other stakeholders will continue throughout the entire period of the resettlement program implementation. In this context, consultation meetings were conducted at grass root level with PAPs together with local officials as well as community opinion leaders such as church leaders, cooperative leaders, representatives of women, youth and PWD.

#### 1.4.5 Scoping and identification of the Resettlement Impacts

At the initiation of the project the Consultant undertook a field visit between in June and July 2021 and another in March 2023 to map and update the project area. The field visit was also used to identify possible PAPs as well as their assets and properties to be affected by the project in the project right of way (RoW) of 10m additional land to have the total width of 18.4m in urban area and 10.3 in rural area, as per design on cross-sections part.



The consultant used the survey maps and GPS to identify the proposed road route and People Affected by the Project. The right of way is fixed on shape files using georeferenced lines to be used for compensation in terms of size of land to be acquired.

#### **1.4.6 Data Analysis and Report writing**

At the end of data collection, collected quantitative data for socioeconomic survey was entered and analyzed with the support of the Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS), version 21. Likewise, collected data for lands, swamps and crops were treated with the support of the Geographical Information System (GIS).

A summary report was also written entailing a brief presentation of issues raised as well as key strategies discussed along public consultation meetings with local residents. All findings have been captured in this RAP and during the design of the project.

#### **1.4.7 Quality Assurance Mechanisms and Ethical Standards**

Conducting any study requires a set of measures to ensure data reliability and validity. While the two terms are essential criteria for quality in quantitative dominated research, in qualitative paradigms these terms may be represented by credibility, neutrality or conformability, or consistency to be the essential criteria for quality.

### **1.5 Report format**

This report has been prepared taking into consideration the legal requirements in the country. This report on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has following sections: Apart from the Executive Summary, introduction, detailed implementation arrangement under the ESS5, conclusion and recommendations of this RAP report are:

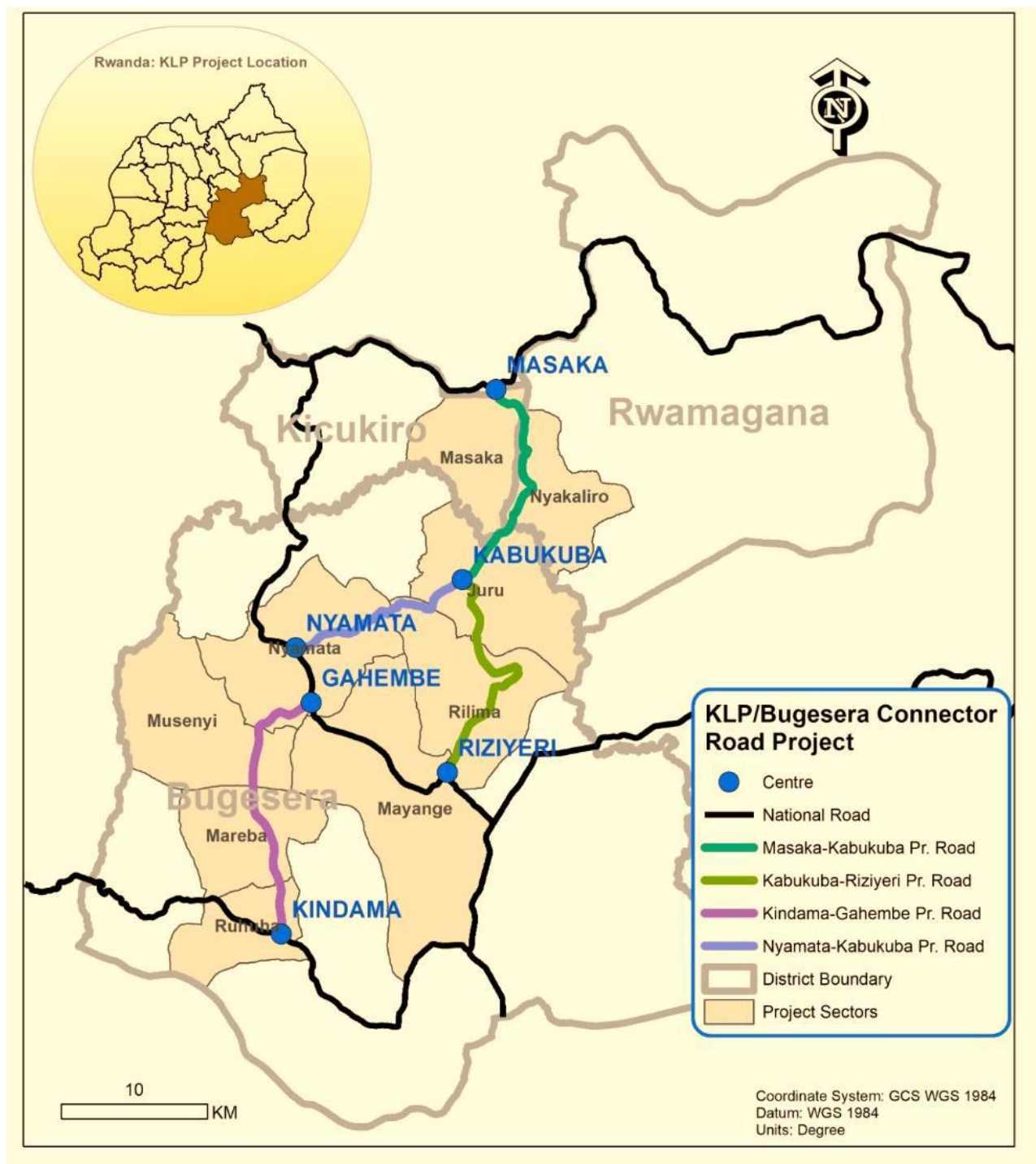
- **Chapter 1** which provides a general background, objectives and project description area.
- **Chapter 2** covers the anticipated project impacts.
- **Chapter 3** deals with the Socio-economic survey covering the project affected persons and social conditions and serves as project socio-economic baseline information.
- **Chapter 4** documents the applicable policies and strategies; legal instruments, institutional arrangements, WB ESF-ESS5 and other international framework under which the project will be developed.
- **Chapter 5** covers public consultation.
- **Chapter 6** determines the eligibility, valuation of and compensation strategies.
- **Chapter 7** describes the institutional arrangements.
- **Chapter 8** Establishes grievance management and redress mechanisms for effective RAP implementation.
- **Chapter 9** provides an estimated RAP budget for loss compensation.
- **Chapter 10** caters for implementation arrangements and operationalization of the RAP.
- **Chapter 11** entails RAP monitoring the evaluation.
- **Chapter 12** RAP approval and Disclosure process.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1 Project background

The proposed KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road is 69.45km in length.. The project which comprises two lots with four road sections lies in three districts, namely Bugesera, Rwamagana and Kicukiro, with over 80% of the project roads crossing Bugesera district.

Lot 1 comprises Masaka-Kabukuba (DR73) (16.88 km) road, Kabukuba-Nyamata road (DR73) (13.72 km) and Gahembe-Kindama road (DR76) (19.21 km); and lot-2 comprises of Riziyeri-Kabukuba (DR74) (19.64 km) and. Lot-1 is approximately 49.81Km in length, while Lot-2 measures approximately 19.64 Km (Table 2 and Figure 3).

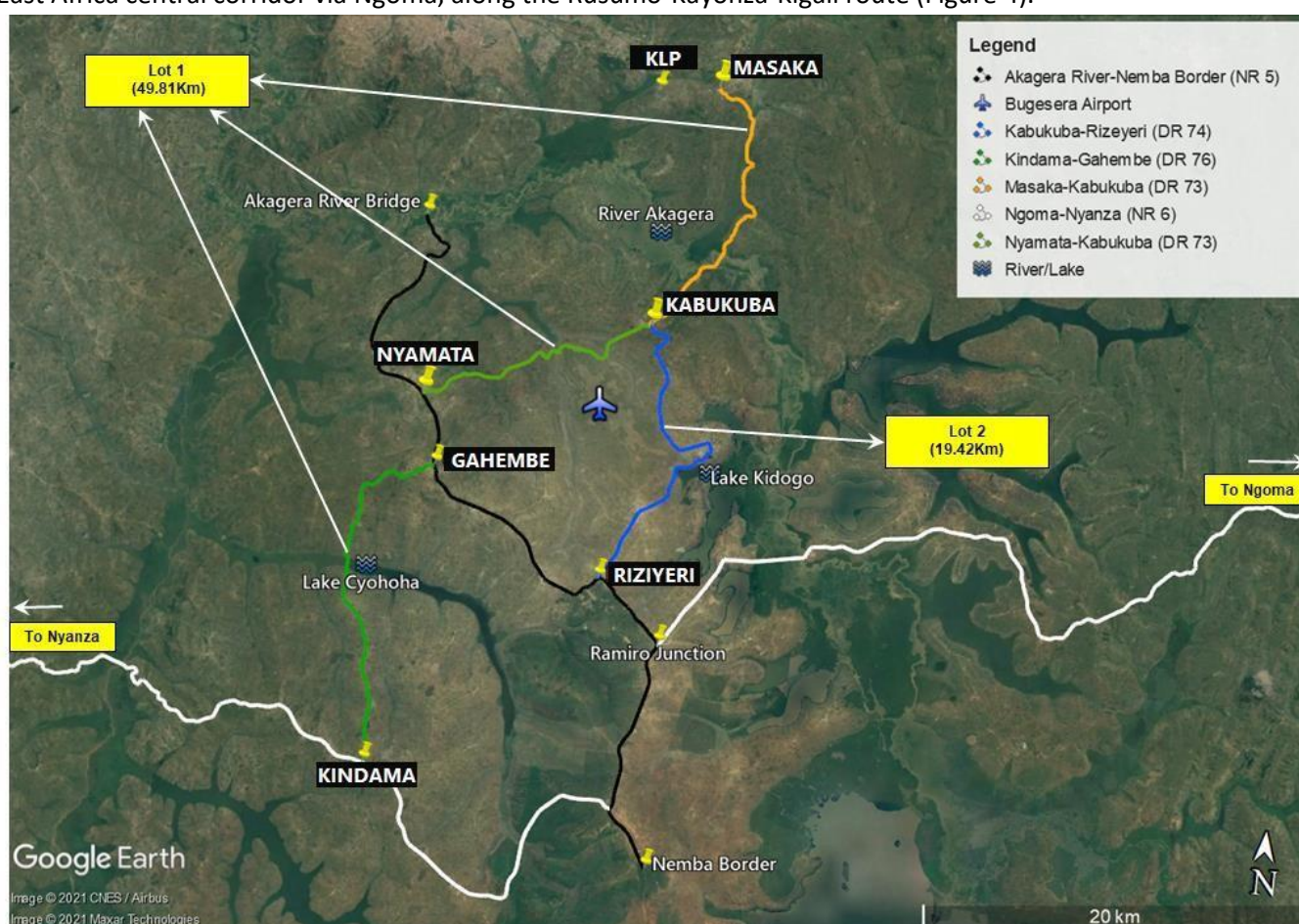


**FIGURE 3: KLP/BUGESERA ROAD PROJECT LOCATION**

**TABLE 2: PROJECT ROAD DESCRIPTION**

S/No.	Road Segment	Road ID	Length (Km)
<b>Lot 1</b>			
1	Masaka - Kabukuba	DR 73	16.88
2	Kabukuba - Nyamata	DR 73	13.72
3	Gahembe - Kindama	DR 76	19.21
<b>Total Length</b>			<b>49.81</b>
<b>Lot 2</b>			
1	Kabukuba-Riziyezi	DR 73	19.64
<b>Total Length</b>			<b>19.64</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>69.45</b>

The road connects Kigali City from Masaka to Ngoma-Nyanza road. The Ngoma Nyanza road is connected to the East Africa central corridor via Ngoma, along the Rusumo-Kayanza-Kigali route (Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4: NATIONAL ROAD NETWORK AND LOCATION OF KLP/BUGESERA CONNECTOR ROAD PROJECT**

This road traverses 9 sectors located in Kicukiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera Districts for Kicukiro 1 sector, for Bugesera 7 Sectors and 1 sector for Rwamagana this presented in the table 3.

**TABLE 3: ADMINISTRATIVE LOCATIONS AND SECTORS TRAVERSED BY LOT 1 AND 2**

Lot no.	Province	District	Sector	Cell	Road section	% crossed by
LOT 1- Masaka- Kabukuba- Gahembe- Kindama	Kigali	Kicukiro	Masaka	Cyimo	2.453	3.53
				Gako		
	East	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gatare	8.876	12.78
				Gishore		
				Munini		
		Bugesera	Juru	Kabukuba	8.227	11.85
			Mareba	Bushenyi	6.925	9.97
				Rugarama		
				Musenyi	Nyagihunika	4.079
			Nyamata	Kanazi	12.529	18.04
				Maranyundo		
				Murama		
				Nyamata y' Umujiyi		
			Rilima	Karera	3.214	4.63
			Ruhuha	Gikundamvura	3.505	5.05
Kindama						
S.Total					49.81	71.72
LOT 2- Kabukuba- Riziyeri	East	Bugesera	Juru	Kabukuba	5.358	7.71
				Rwinume		
			Mayange	Kibirizi	0.64	0.92
				Mbyo		
			Rilima	Kabeza	13.644	19.65
				Kimaranzara		
				Ntarama		
				Nyabagendwa		
S.Total					19.64	28.28
G.Total					69.45	100

## 2.2 Project objectives and justification

### 2.2.1 National perspectives

The development of road infrastructure in Rwanda is of fundamental importance to economic development for reduction of poverty through stimulating social and economic growth by increasing internal production and facilitating access to domestic and international markets. As per the ToR, the aim of the RAP is to identify and assess

the human impact of the planned infrastructure projects under KLPCDP interventions in the mentioned districts. Then after, prepare an Action Plan to be implemented in coordination with the civil works in line with World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

Through this undertaking, the Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) through the Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA) expects to overhaul the KLP/Bugesera connector road and elevate it 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 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 which need to go through Kigali City.

Also, the Connector Road will add to the accomplishment of Rwanda's public and local advancement destinations, once complete and associated with the Ngoma – Nyanza Road.

### **2.2.2 Regional perspectives**

On a regional perspective, the project is to be implemented in the context of the Lake Victoria Transport Program (LVTP).

**The Lake Victoria Transport Program** represents the first series of project(s) to be prepared under the Integrated Corridor Development Initiative in the EAC countries, prepared jointly with the EAC Secretariat, and endorsed at the 3rd EAC Heads of State Retreat held in Nairobi, November 29-30, 2014.

The LVTP objective has been identified as contributing to the efficient and safe movement of goods and people along the regional corridor from the border crossing at Rusumo to the border crossing at Nemba, together with improvements to asset management and road safety in Rwanda. KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road is another initiative of project components, which are:

- Improving the physical infrastructure; and
- Improving the institutional framework and implementation assistance.

The upgrading of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road expands the current logistics lines by linking the KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road corridor to the KLP, which is located in Masaka/Kigali.

Specifically, the upgrading of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road will facilitate the sustainable movement of goods and people by connecting the East African Central corridor with the rest of the World through the Kigali business unit of DP World operating at the KLP inland container terminal.

On this perspective, with its annual capacity of 50,000 TEUs, and within three years of its operations since 2018, the Kigali Logistics Platform (KLP) is being developed and operated as an inland port for the collection and onward distribution of goods through a 25-year concession agreement between the Government of Rwanda and DP World.

One of the objectives of 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 Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. The facility



will also access the port 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 more significantly ease and speed the traffic with Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda. Both roads will give opportunity to trade with the three countries from the south to the east without crossing Kigali and Kayanza. These four roads will have a positive impact on the economy of Rwanda specifically and the region in general through trade and improved connectivity.

### 2.3 Current features of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road

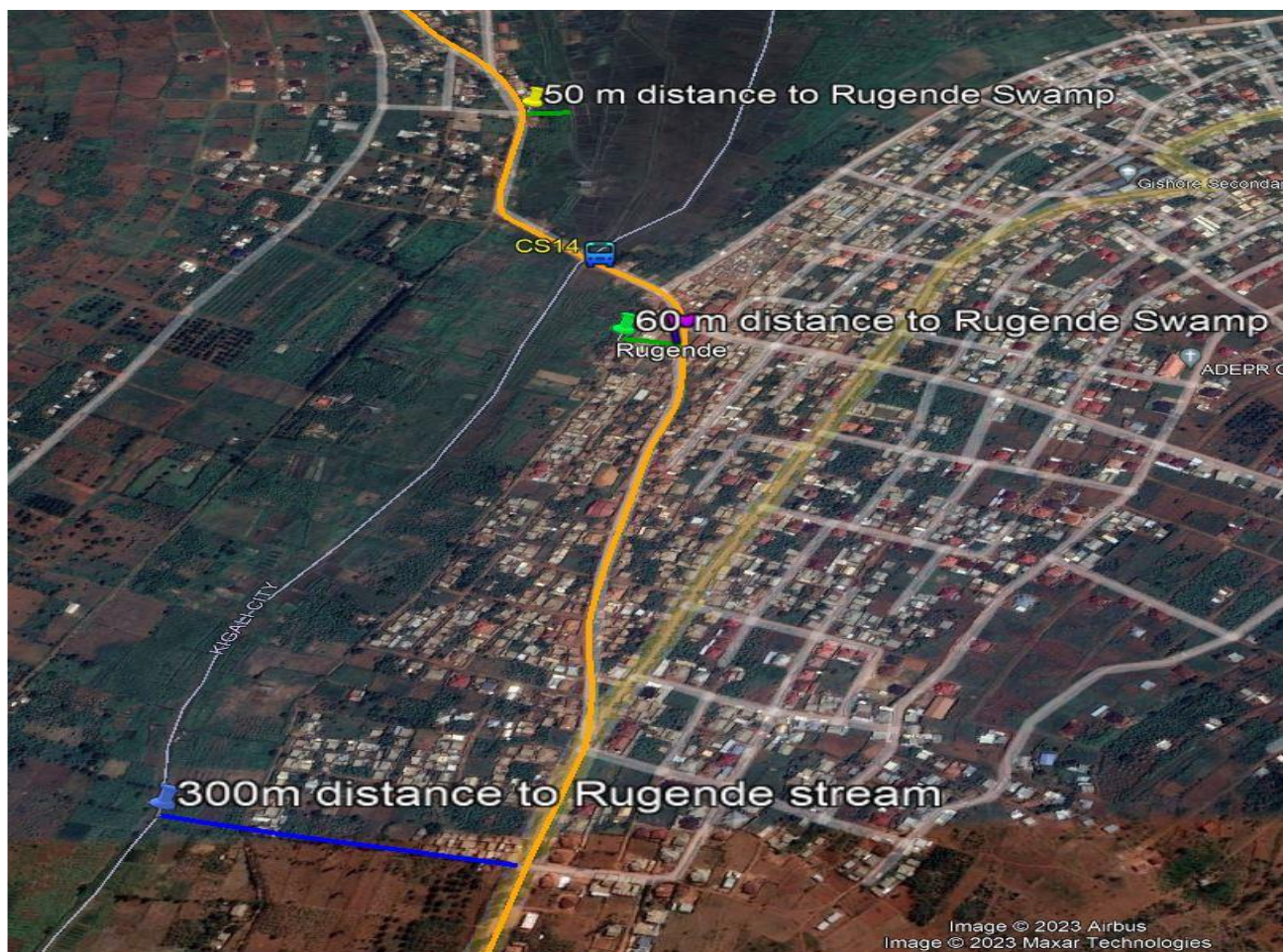
#### Lot 1/ Masaka-Kabukuba Section (16.88km)

The total length of this road section is 16.88Km. The start of the road as well as the start of the entire project is at the intersection of this road with Masaka Town – KLP (tarmac) road. Around this junction, the road reserve (44m) affects many residential buildings and substantive expropriation will be required during implementation around this area.

The junction is connected to Kigali Logistics Port (KLP) via an existing asphalt road measuring approximately 3.17Km

**The road crosses Rugende through 2.8km.** This section is generally an earth road with the sides made of un-lined drains. The condition of the road is poor. The road is characterized by very sharp turns from 0+560m plus 0+790m (Figure 5).

Among the notable natural and man-made physical features along this route is Rugende stream and the pipe culverts which convey water as the road crosses this stream at chainage 2+565km ( $x= 525904.54\text{km}$ ,  $Y= 4778580.951$ ,  $Z=1330\text{km}$ ).



**FIGURE 5: DISTANCE BETWEEN THE PROJECT ROAD AND RUGENDE MARSHLAND AND STREAM**

The road traverses Akagera River bridge at 9.2km from the chainage (0+000). This section of the road is markedly improved as it is made of compacted murram with side drains and therefore is in much better condition than the previous section. The topography is generally undulating with the highest point being 1376m (absl) while the lowest point is 1315m (at Akagera River). There are three bridges in this area; one across the main river (above-mentioned coordinates) and two other small ones across the swampy areas. One is at chainage 11+560km while the second one is located at 11+935km (Figure 6).



**FIGURE 6: BRIDGES ACROSS AKAGERA SWAMP AREA**

#### **Lot 1/ Kabukuba-Nyamata (13.72km)**

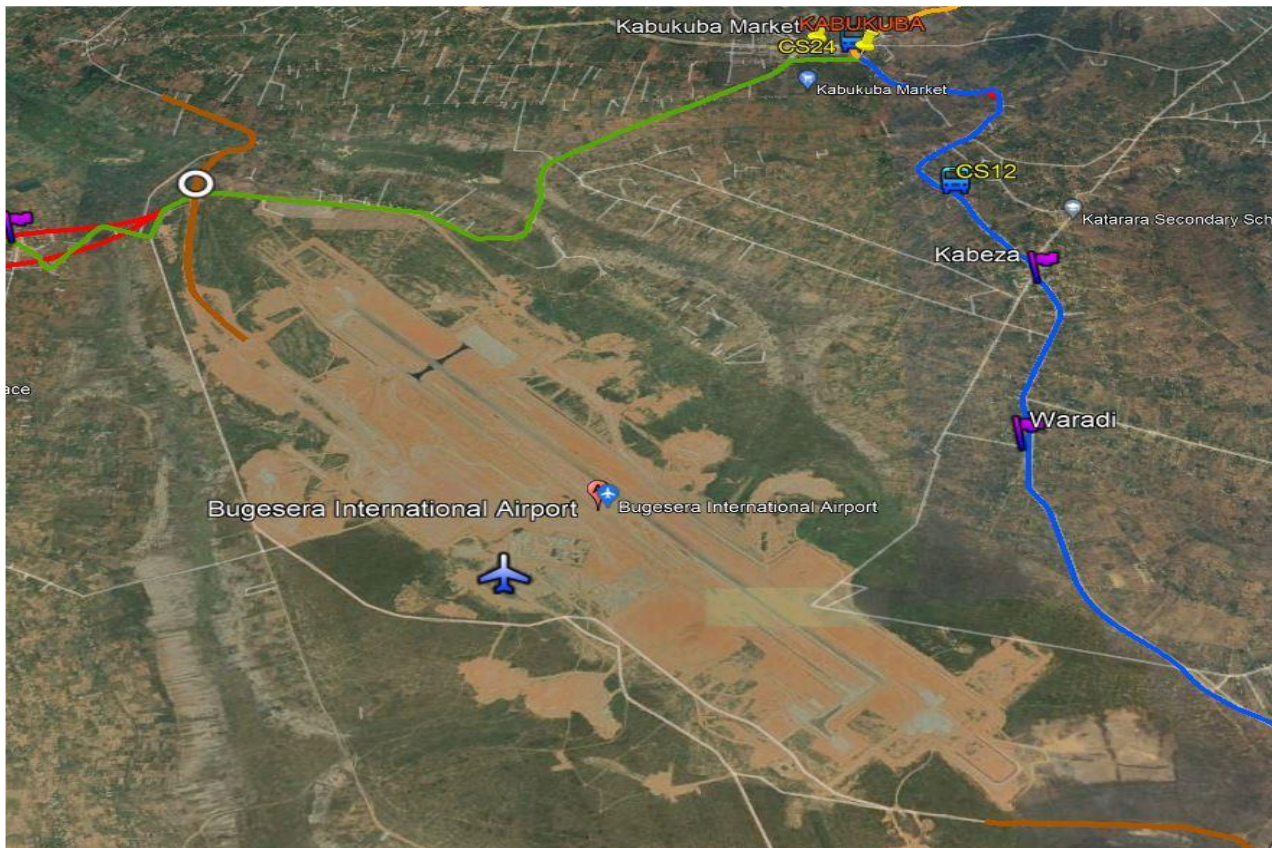
The road is made of compacted murram, making the road generally motorable. However, between Bugesera International Airport and Nyamata, there are rice paddies (CH 11+000) across both sides of the road which flood during season (Figure 7). The situation is further compounded by the hollow sand quarries which are close to the road and hold lots of water when it rains. Because there are no culverts, the road is quite challenging to cross during such periods.



**FIGURE 7: SWAMP ALONG KABUKUBA-NYAMATA SECTION**

At CH 10+300 (519320.486m, 4765454.573m) the road skirts the Bugesera Airport boundary and it runs for approximately 2Km before crossing the proposed airport intersection at CH 8+500 (517450.356m, 4765926.526m). As Figure 8 shows, there is a proposed road realignment immediately after the airport intersection which is meant to correct the meandering curves along the road as it crosses the succeeding valley.





**FIGURE 8: BUGESERA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT ALONG THE PROJECT ROAD**

The road crosses two other swampy valleys. At the first valley the road meanders with a need of realignment. We noted stagnant water which implies the culvert at that particular point may not have the capacity to convey all the water in the valley.

#### **Lot 1/ Gahembe-Kindama (19.21km)**

The road is linked to Kabukuba – Nyamata road by the existing national paved road (NR5) from Gahembe to Nyamata measuring 3.95Km. The start of the road is Gahembe junction (511418.097m, 4759116.191m) and ends at Kindama (509259.344m, 4743503.961m). The total length of the road is 17.68 Km. The highest point along the road is near Ntare School at an elevation of 1566m while the lowest point is at Lake Cyohoha (1335m). After Lake Cyohoha, the road is generally flat until the end at Kindama junction (intersection with Kabugabuga – Gasoro road, NR6).

The distance between the project road and Intare School is around 85 m while it traverses Cyohoha swamp on a length of 535m following the existing road alignment. Figures 9 and 10 below shows the alignment of Gahembe-Kindama road section in connection with Intare School and lake Cyohoha.





FIGURE 9:GAHEMBE-KINDAMA ROAD SECTION IN CONNECTION WITH INTARE SCHOOL AND LAKE CYOHOHA



FIGURE 10: LAKE CYOHOHA BRIDGE

#### Lot 2/ Kabukuba-Riziyeri Section (19.64km)

This road section measures 19.64 Km with a generally flat terrain. The entire route is made of compacted murram. The topography of the road can be described as generally flat with the highest elevation being 1453m (at Kabukuba) while the lowest point is 1321m (at Lake Kadogo; just after Rilima Center). The road touches the edge of Bugesera International Airport starting at chainage 23+300km (counting from Masaka) and ending at chainage 24+885km (524001.188m, 4761153.840m).

The area along this road is generally sparsely populated with few densely populated areas mainly around market centers like Kabukuba, Kabeza, Rilima, Nyabagendwa/Riziyeri). At Riziyeri center, there are a number of structures (buildings, electricity lines, old water tanks) which lie within the road corridor and may require a lot of

relocation/compensation during implementation of the project. The road ends at Gako junction where it meets Nemba – Nyamata paved national road (NR5) at CH 36+700.

## 2.4 Drainage Characteristics

Existing drainage structures including culverts (pipes and boxes) and bridges are found at various locations along the existing road. The major watershed area, Akagera River, draining towards the proposed road corridor serves as a sub catchment area for Upper Nile basin of the country.

From the site visit investigation, it was noted that drainage features of intermittent and perennial streams and Marshlands of wider range characterize the project area. We identified major crossings of the road corridor are Akagera, Lake Cyohoha and Rugende Stream. These are the major water bodies crossing the road corridor.

From the field work investigation, it was possible to identify major crossings of the road corridor. There are 4 existing bridges along the proposed project routes, 3 bridges within the Masaka- Kabukuba section and 1 bridge within the Gahembe-Kindama section at Lake Cyohoha North. These bridges are “bailey- type” steel bridges.

The Masaka – Kabukuba Road (DR73) comprises four sections namely Masaka - Rugende section (2.8Km) and Rugende – Akagera River (9.2Km). Masaka - Rugende section is in poor condition and is generally an earth road with the sides made of un-lined drains. Along this route is Rugende stream and the pipe culverts which convey water as the road crosses this man-made stream (Figure 11).



**FIGURE 11: RUGENDE STREAM (L) AND PIPE CULVERTS (R) CROSSING THE STREAM**

The Rugende – Akagera River is in much better condition compared to the previous section with improved side drains and is made of compacted murrum. There are three bridges in this area; one across the main Akagera River, which is also the most distinct feature, and two other small ones across the swampy areas (Figure 12).



**FIGURE 12: MAIN BRIDGE AT AKAGERA RIVER (L)**

## 2.5 Silent Features of the Proposed Road

### 2.5.1 Road reserve width

The desirable road reserve width applicable for a Class 3 Paved Road is 24m, according to the Road Geometric Design Manual, 2014 from RTDA.

For the purposes of the current project, a 44m corridor has been provided along the respective existing alignments to facilitate alignment improvements during the road upgrading, and also for future expansion needs.

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.

### 2.5.2 Geometric design elements

The geometric design of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road was done considering the following factors: design speed, design vehicles, composition of the traffic stream, pedestrians, safety, traffic volume, adjacent land use, climatic conditions, terrain, and economics of the area, aesthetics, sociological factors, and public preferences.

The existing road alignments were unpaved district roads with lower geometric standards than those recommended for a national road standard. Hence, for purposes of upgrading the existing road alignments, geometric design criteria were chosen to improve the alignments of the existing project road segments, into smooth flowing alignments that will function efficiently and safely. The geometric design has endeavored to ensure that changes in both horizontal and vertical alignments are sufficiently gradual, minimum radii are sparingly used, and short horizontal curves avoided as much as possible.

### 2.5.3 Horizontal alignment

The design elements of horizontal alignment are the tangent, the circular curve and the transition curve.

**Tangent/ Straight:** For safety considerations, long tangent sections were minimized to reduce the danger from headlight glare, control operational speeds of drivers and reduce effect of driver fatigue. Therefore, tangents should not be longer than 20-times the design speed.

$$L = 20x Vd$$

**Circular Curve:** For a given design speed, the minimum curve radius is governed by the maximum allowable side friction, the maximum super elevation rate for the curve and the requirements for sight distances.

Short curves have been avoided in the design as they give an impression of a kink. The minimum length of curves of deflection angle of 5 degrees or less is taken as 300m or 150m. In case of greater deflection angles, the length of curves is taken to be equal to 2-times the design speed.

**Transition Curves:** Transition curves are a requirement for trunk and link road segments that have speed of equal or greater than 80km/h. Therefore, our project road shall have transition curves accordingly. The length of transition curves was taken as the length for super elevation runoff of the particular horizontal curve radius.

### 2.5.4 Vertical alignment

The vertical alignment consists of the vertical curve and the gradient. The vertical curve is governed by sight distance while gradient is governed by vehicle performance and level of service.

**Vertical Curves:** Length of both Crest and Sag vertical curves depend on change in gradient and sight distance which in turn depends on design speed. The vertical curve definition is obtained by the formula:

$$L = Kx A$$

Where: L= Length of vertical curve

K = Horizontal distance required to achieve 1% change in grade



A = Algebraic difference in grade bridged by the curve

## 2.6 Socio-Economic infrastructures along the road

KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road crosses or provides access to various types socio-economic infrastructures, such as schools, churches, administrative offices and health centres as shown in the tables 4-6 below.

**TABLE 4: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES CROSSED ALONG MASAKA – KABUKUBA – GAHEMBE - KINDAMA**

No	Name	Type	District	Sector	Cell
1	Eglise Adventiste	Church	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gishore
2	Baptist Church Gahembe	Church	Bugesera	Nyamata	Kanazi
3	Transformer 1	transformer	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gishore
4	Transformer 1	transformer	Bugesera	Musenyi	Nyagihunika
5	Bugesera Court	Office	Nyamata	Nyamata	Nyamata yumugi

After the rehabilitation of the KLP/Bugesera connector road, beneficiaries of the above infrastrucutre will benefit from the road through access to the infrastructure in transport of materails, attending to church and other social services.

**TABLE 5: SOCIAL-ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURES CROSSED ALONG KABUKUBA – RIZIYERI**

No	Name	Type	District	Sector	Cell
1	Rilima Sacco	Bank	Bugesera	Rilima	Nyabagendwa
2	Benimpuhwe Organization	Office	Bugesera	Rilima	Kabeza
3	ADEPR Juru	Church	Bugesera	Rilima	Kabeza
4	Centre De Sante Rilima	health centre	Bugesera	Rilima	Kimaranzara
5	Gs Rilima	School	Bugesera	Rilima	Kimaranzara
6	Maison De Formation Rilima (Soeurs Salesiennes)	School	Bugesera	Rilima	Kimaranzara
7	Turwane Kubuzima Cooperative	Office	Bugesera	Rilima	Nyabagendwa
8	Transformer 1	transformer	Bugesera	Rilima	Nyabagendwa
9	Transformer 1`	transformer	Bugesera	Rilima	Nyabagendwa

**TABLE 6: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURES ACCESSING ROAD SECTION 1 AND ROAD SECTION 2 SECTIONS**

No	Owner	Type	District	Sector	Cell
<b>Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</b>					
1	Zion Temple Church	Church	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gishore
2	Gs Gishore	School	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gishore
3	Gs Gatare	School	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gatare
4	Gatare Hc	health center	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gatare
5	Gatare Cell Office	Office	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Gatare
6	Juru Sector Office	Office	Bugesera	Juru	Kabukuba
7	Juru Cell Office	Office	Bugesera	Juru	Kabukuba
8	Kabukuba Market	Market	Bugesera	Juru	Kabukuba
9	Karera Cell Office	Office	Bugesera	Juru	Kabukuba
10	Gs Murama	School	Bugesera	Nyamata	Murama
11	Murama Cell Office	Office	Bugesera	Nyamata	Murama
12	Adepr Gatare Ps	School	Nyamata	Nyamata	Nyamata y'umugi
13	Ntare School	School	Bugesera	Nyamata	Kanazi
14	Gs Bihari	School	Bugesera	Nyamata	Kanazi
15	Gs Ryabega Adepr	School	Bugesera	Musenyei	Nyagihunika
16	Adepr Ryab3Ega Church	Church	Bugesera	Musenyei	Nyagihunika
17	Eglise Adventiste Ryabega	Church	Bugesera	Musenyei	Nyagihunika
18	Gs Rugarama	School	Bugesera	Mareba	Rugarama
19	Rugarama Hc	health center	Bugesera	Mareba	Rugarama
20	Rugarama Sector Office	office	Bugesera	Mareba	Rugarama
21	Rugarama Sacco	bank	Bugesera	Mareba	Rugarama
22	Rugarama Catholic Parish	church	Bugesera	Mareba	Rugarama

No	Owner	Type	District	Sector	Cell
23	Epr Kamasonga Church	church	Bugesera	Mareba	Bushenyi
24	Kamasonga Anglican Parish	church	Bugesera	Mareba	Bushenyi
25	Ruhuha Fuel Station	fuel station	Bugesera	Ruhuha	Gikundamvura
<b>Road section 2: Kabukuba- Riziye</b>					
1	Gs Mayange	school	Bugesera	Mayange	Kibirizi
2	Mayange Cell Office	office	Bugesera	Mayange	Kibirizi

## 2.7 Staffing and working conditions

Once upgrading of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road commences, it will involve a lot of civil works including clearing, excavation and levelling of soil, mining of gravel and quarry, transportation of materials, water abstraction, compaction of sub-base material, road sealing, construction of road related infrastructure such as bridges and drainage systems, shouldering, road signage and other construction activities of project ancillary facilities, such as camp sites, access roads, dumping sites, quarry and borrow pits, etc.

It is estimated that 600 professionals, skilled, semiskilled and unskilled employees will be required for the upgrading of KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road. The Contractor will need to develop labor management procedures to manage labor in the project. During the project implementation, to avoid the labor influx, local community will be the priority in employment. This will support to manage the host community and enjoy the benefits of the road.

The proposed road upgrading project will involve both genders where men and women will participate in key decision making, authorize use of land and where to relocate/reconstruct and undertake heavy manual works. The allocation of jobs will depend on capacity of workers by respecting the gender empowerment.

The contractor will use different types of equipment during the implementation of this project not limited to heavy excavators, earth moving equipment, compactors and other lighter equipment. KLP/ Bugesera Connector Road upgrading demands high engineering standards and will therefore necessitate the deployment of qualified civil engineers and other experts, various technicians and a reasonable labor force.

In the process of road upgrade, the contractor will build required number of campsites to accommodate his/her staff and facilitate the storage of materials and equipment. The selection of campsite, site offices, borrow pit will be requested for approval by the competent local authorities, safeguards team from the client and supervision firm, All of these sites must be within the project intervention area. In addition, this RAP stipulates the requirement for compensation in accordance with the RPF or documentation of commercial transaction, e.g., lease. Each ancillary facilities, including Quarries will have their own RAP and ESIA, before commencement of civil works, unless previously licensed to operate and operation in accordance with acceptable E&S standards. The project intervention area mean whether near or far it has to comply with safeguards standards or requirements and to be visited for approval. It is a requirement of the project ESIA/ESMP and grant agreement that wherever the contractors find construction materials, they inform the supervision firm to visit and approve the use of the site (in accordance with the respective RAP and ESIA- and RPF and ESMF) before the site can be used for the project. Requirements cover the safety and safe management of the area.

### 3 PROJECT POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The key initial task in planning resettlement is to identify KLP Bugesera connector project's positive and adverse impacts and propose mitigation measures for the populations that will be affected. Generally, the common benefits of the positive impact of the proposed road include Connecting the member states of the Eastern Africa community, Reduction of travel time, easing transport and enhancing Kigali logistics of import and exports of goods and creation of investment, etc. The proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project would also generate adverse impacts during various phases of the project (design, construction, operation, and decommissioning). the overall project negative impact, including affected properties, resources and households, individuals, and communities due to the implementation of proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project are discussed below in this project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

#### 3.1 Impacts triggering resettlement

During preparation of this RAP consideration was given to project components/ activities that would give rise to resettlement. These activities include the horizontal and vertical road demarcation routing, which includes land set aside for the road rehabilitation and realignment project, houses to be completely or partially demolished, trees to be cut, crops to be affected and other social economic infrastructures, etc.

The potential impacts include 509 houses, including 273 residential houses and 236 commercial houses. Per compensation practice and expropriation laws of 2015, all the houses affected will be compensated, partially affected houses are also fully compensated to enable the PAP to relocate properly and to reestablish an ideally improved livelihood along the four road sections. Other impacts are related to the cutting of trees or crops. Besides, the road upgrading will imply other losses that are detailed in this Resettlement Action Plan evaluation.

In brief, the following are the major impacts, which require compensation or resettlement assistance:

##### 3.1.1 Loss of houses

The upgrading of KLP/Bugesera connector will likely affect 509 houses with 340 houses along Road section of Lot 1- (Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama) and 169 houses along Road Lot 2 (Kabukuba-Riziyezi), respectively. The total number and type of houses which will need relocation are presented in Table 7 below.

**TABLE 7: NUMBER OF HOUSES TO BE AFFECTED FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2**

S/Nº	Lot	Number of Houses
1	Masaka – Kabukuba-Gahember-Kindama	340
2	Kabukuba – Rizeyeri	169
<b>Total</b>		<b>509</b>
<b>Houses to be affected by districts</b>		
1	Kicukiro	57
2	Rwamagana	121
3	Bugesera	331
<b>Total</b>		<b>509</b>
<b>Houses to be affected by Type of activity</b>		

S/Nº	Lot	Number of Houses	
		Road section 1	Road section 2
1	Residential Houses	199	74
2	Commercial houses	141	95
<b>Total</b>		<b>509</b>	

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

As per data in table above, a total number of 509 houses will be affected by the project, made of 40 houses to be partially affected and 469 to be fully affected. Among them, 273 are residential (199 for road Lot 1 and 74 for lot 2) while 236 are commercial (141 on road section Lot 1 and 95 on road section Lot 2). All of the identified houses (both residential and commercial) are at high risk of being fully or partially affected by the project activities. In total, Bugesera, has the highest number of houses to affected, followed by Rwamagana and Kicukiro with 331, 121 and 57 houses respectively.

### 3.1.2 Loss of Land

The road upgrading in the project area will definitely bring substantial change in the land use pattern as the road upgrading activities will require additional land from private holders and government. It is estimated that road widening will require 526,148m<sup>2</sup> land for the road improvement (Table 8). This land requirement for the road construction will change the land use permanently from Barren/agricultural/built up land into road.

excavation, site offices, campsites and yards belonging to the contractors, the contractor must abide by the expropriation law of 31. 08. 2015 related to public interest. the contractor will sign leasing agreement with landowners on mutual agreement. For quarries, borrow pit and dumping sites, the monitoring consultant will visit the sites prior to approval be government published as per land prices of 2021, -the contractor must acquire the site under commercial terms without threat of expropriation or in accordance with the RPF and this RAP. Ancillary sites must also adhere to all project E&S requirements. The contractor must share with the certified valuer the proof of payment to RTDA prior to the use of sites.

**TABLE 8: QUANTITY OF LAND(ROW) TO BE AFFECTED FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2**

S/No	Lot	Quantity of land(m2)
1	Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama	342,480
2	Kabukuba-Riziyei	183,668
<b>Total</b>		<b>526,148</b>

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

As shown in the table 9 below, the number of PAHs losing more than 20% of the land are 469 for road section 1 and 175 for road section 2, representing 19.55%, 15.88% respectively, whereas 84.12% and 80.45% of PAH will lose less than 20% of their land for road section 2 and road section 1, respectively. It is worth to mention that during the public consultation all the PAPs expressed a preference for compensation in cash through their bank account. This option was chosen as the best way of replacement as some PAPs have second alternative houses, and may buy agricultural land, those with enough space will construct new houses in the same plot after updating the title deeds and RTDA and participating District will keep monitoring the livelihood of PAPs especially those undergoing physical



displacement.. Under the project, all PAP livelihoods will be monitored, however those physically relocated will have a special consideration to carefully monitor their livelihood.

**TABLE 9: THE MAGNITUDE OF DISPLACEMENT IMPACT**

Lot	Magnitude(count)		Magnitude	
	# of PAH with <20% of affected land	# of PAH with >20% of affected land	% PAH loosing <20% of land	% PAH loosing >20% of land
<b>Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</b>	1930	469	80.45%	19.55%
<b>Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei</b>	927	175	84.12%	15.88%

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

### 3.1.3 Loss of perennial crops and trees

The project activities will lead to loss of perennial crops and trees and seasonal crops. Perennial crops and trees include those that take more than a year to reach full maturity and can be harvested over a long period of time. These include banana, coffee trees and fruit trees. PAPs with standing perennial crops that include trees on their plots within the defined project area are entitled to compensation. Each tree is counted and compensated according to its market value and age of maturity; for instance, a mango tree that is fully mature and producing is compensated at 100% of the compensation rate of the tree. The tables 10 and 11 summarize the quantity of perennial crops and trees likely to be affected due to the expansion /widening of the road along the project area.

**TABLE 10: QUANTITY OF PERENNIAL TREES FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2**

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama			Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei		
Type of tree	Units	Number	Type of tree/crop	Units	Number
Dracaenas	Pces	640	Dracaenas	Pces	320
Eucalyptus	Pces	4,181	Eucalyptus	Pces	4,346
Medicinal plants	Pces	5,506	Medicinal plants	Pces	1,098
Avocadoes	Pces	448	Avocadoes	Pces	1,160
Mangoes	Pces	492	Mangoes	Pces	521
Palm	Pces	8,168	Palm	Pces	4,296
Gereveliye/ Grevelia	Pces	2,581	Gereveliye/ Grevelia	Pces	778
Macadamia	Pces	4,080	Macadamia	Pces	1,275
Molinga	Pces	1,800	Molinga	Pces	1,080

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama			Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyezi		
Type of tree	Units	Number	Type of tree/crop	Units	Number
Orange	Pces	810	Orange	Pces	286
Papaya	Pces	1,377	Papaya	Pces	528
Guava	Pces	80	Guava	Pces	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,163</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>15728</b>

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

**TABLE 11: QUANTITY OF SEASONAL CROPS FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2**

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama		Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyezi	
Line route	Sq M	Line route	Sq M
Corn	582	Corn	462
Cassava	7,110	Cassava	3276
Banana	640	Banana	390
Chili pepper	640	Chili pepper	280
Beans	110	Beans	50
Pasparum	10,316.14	Pasparum	5,320
Casava-vegetables	540	Spurge enclosure	12426
Spurge enclosure	1426	Casava-vegetables	192
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,364</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,778</b>

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

- PAPs losing permanent crops are entitled to the following compensation: Compensation of value of each crop/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.; or resettlement assistance if the land is not owned by the PAP.

### 3.1.4 Loss of seasonal crops and trees

Seasonal crops are mainly those that take less than six months to reach total maturity that allows them to be fully harvested and the land cleared, they include maize, cassava, beans, vegetables, sweet potatoes, manioc etc. Considering that the project is at the feasibility stage, these were not considered as PAPs shall have enough time for

harvesting. PAPs with seasonal crops will not be compensated for the loss these assets, however, in order to prevent any financial impact or loss of harvest that mainly includes food crops, notice must be provided to all PAPs with seasonal crops within the Right-of-Way to alert on when to stop cultivating once they have been compensated for loss of land. If they have already cultivated, they must be allowed to harvest their crops prior to start of construction.

PAPs losing seasonal crops are entitled to the compensation of land where the seasonal crops are grown according to the market value if PAP owns the land or to resettlement assistance if they are not owners.

### **3.2 Impact Analysis**

Analysis of impacts has been conducted. A check list has been prepared to list of parameters and the potential impacts. A typical checklist identifying the anticipated impacts due to the project activities are shown in table 12 below. The impacts have been categorized and analyzed in the following manner:

- Nature (positive/negative, direct/indirect); this project as a positive impact as connecting the community
- Magnitude (high, moderate, low); the project will benefit a great number of people in three district
- Extent/ location (area/volume covered, distribution); the project will cover 3 district and connect to others
- Timing (during construction or operation, immediate; or delayed); the project is eagerly awaited
- Duration (short term/long term, intermittent/continuous);
- Reversibility/irreversibility; the proposed project should move forward
- Likelihood (probability, uncertainty); and
- Significance (local, regional, global). The project will connect

**TABLE 12: NEGATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS**

S/No.	Activity	Potential Impact	Nature	Magnitude	Extent / Location	Timing/ Phase	Duration	Reversible/ Irreversible	Likelihood	Significance
i)	Site Acquisition for road construction	Change in land use/ Loss of Land	Negative Direct	Medium	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional
ii)	Acquisition of Land	Loss of Crops	Negative Direct	Medium	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Regional
iii)	Acquisition of Land	Loss of Agro-Forestry	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Local
iv)	Acquisition of House	Loss of House/ Residence	Negative Direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Long Term	Irreversible	Probability	Local
v)	Temporary land acquisition in site installation/leasing agreement	Loss of crops, production	Negative direct	Low	Small Area/ Large Distribution	Pre-Construction	Short time	irreversible	Probability	Local

### 3.3 Potential adverse/Negative impacts of land acquisition and resettlement

Despite the presence of positive impacts resulting from the project, the project may also have some unavoidable adverse impacts on the people along the road upgrading works.

#### 3.3.1 Measures taken to minimize displacement

During the design, the consultant considered the following measures to minimize potential displacement:

- **Respect of road alignment:** During the design, efforts were deployed to ensure the road alignment is maintained and respected.
- **Maintain the required road width:** The road was designed to have 18.4m width, by considering the minimum standards for national road. This has been constantly respected, despite some sections requiring cut slopes and fill.

Despite the above measures taken during the design to avoid of minimize the displacement, still, some displacement has been found unavoidable. During the consultation, fixing the cutoff date was agreed between the project and district that from the day of the agreement no permanent features, perennial crops and fruits trees should be introduced to avoid conflict in compensation.

#### 3.3.2 Loss of land, crops and structures

The implementation of the project will certainly lead to loss of land, crops and trees and where it is inevitable, some houses or other structures will be lost. This will necessitate a resettlement process. Preliminary details about these losses are indicated in Tables 7, 8 and 9 above.

#### 3.3.3 Pressure on local services/resources and Population Changes

Due to the project, there will be an influx of workers from within the areas and outside the construction region. It is predicted that this Project will result in project-induced in-migration that can substantially change the context in which a project will operate this means pressure and mixture of behavior. Population density will be quite high and there is little space for migrants to settle, thus lessening the likelihood of in-migration and concentration of migrant populations.

The contractor shall be therefore be required to develop and implement written labor management procedures applicable to the project. These procedures will set out the way in which project workers will be selected, hired, managed, in accordance with the requirements of national law as well as the World Bank ESS2 and the Project LMP and ESMF/ESIA.

The procedures will address the way in which different categories of project workers including direct workers, contracted workers and primary suppliers will be required to manage their workers.

In preparing the labor management procedures, the procedures will detail, but not be limited to the following specific elements,

- Categories and numbers of workers to be involved in the project;
- Timing of project labor requirements;
- Key potential labor risks and corresponding policies and procedures to mitigate such risks;
- Terms and conditions of applicable labor and occupational health and safety legislation;
- Responsible staff;
- Age of employment;
- Contract management

The terms and conditions on which laborers will be engaged, including modalities of PAPs registration with District Labor Office to work on project for direct and contracted workers in relation to the project.

This kind of increase in vehicle traffic and population can put a strain on a wide range of local infrastructure components such as roads, transportation systems, water, telecommunication and utilities, medical services, housing, etc.

The construction of the proposed project will need manpower that will be required for various construction activities. Keeping in view the local demography, it can be anticipated that a large number of workers will be migrating from outside the project area. To mitigate the labor influx, local recruitment will be a priority through village level recruitment, communication in the community works that occur every end of month.

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

Local people's vulnerability to in-migration is considered to be medium as they are already poor, and the presence of migrants may somewhat limit their ability to take advantage of Project benefits. The magnitude of the impact is minor as it is unlikely to extend beyond the life of the Project and will be limited to the Project area of influence. Mitigation and enhancement measures including announcement of host to do the job at the great number in the local area will aim to help this be a beneficial impact, however without mitigation, the impact of induced development is considered to be an adverse impact of minor significance.

### **3.3.4 Impact of labor influx, HIV/AIDs, GBV**

To avoid labor influx, the contractors must recruit local labor as a first priority and the recruitment will be conducted through announcements at the cell level; this recruitment process will be channeled in announcements and general community meetings held every Tuesday in the participating districts. The need to hire external skilled worker, like drivers, machine operators and other skilled staff, might lead to adverse impacts related to sexually transmitted and other diseases. To mitigate this risk, the contractor will sign an agreement with local NGOs with expertise on STDs and sexual and reproduction health matters. The gender-based violence aspect will be given weight as an approach of human rights, equity and equality. During recruitment the contractor must respect the gender mainstreaming guidance by respecting the requirement of hiring 30% and above women of the gender law in Rwanda. The revised gender policy of gender empowerment in recruitment states that every official recruitment should respect 30% of women and above where possible.

### **3.3.5 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), elderly people living alone, child headed households, women head of household, widows, widowers and orphans. Table 18 of this RAP provides that 183 PAHs are particularly vulnerable based on the above identified groups. The identified vulnerable households will therefore get special treatment during the resettlement process.

### **3.3.6 Socio-economic impact of the project in concerned districts**

The socio-economic survey of this project was done to understand the social and economic status of the Project affected persons before the project intervention and to plan accordingly for better lives and engagement in the project implementation. The proposed KLP/Bugesera Connector Road will pass through the existing villages with communities in harmony with different income generating activities such as agriculture, off farming activities, white color jobs and business along the road mostly in Rwamagana and Bugesera District, residential houses, small centers with economic activity carried out by people beyond the working age of 16yr. In Kicukiro district, commercial houses are in the income from agriculture will be compensated; during the public consultation and census of the family members, their assets to be affected and their corresponding amount.

## 4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

This chapter describes the social economic profile of PAPs in the project's Right of Way (RoW).

### 4.1 PAPs within right of way

The KLP/Bugesera connector project crosses three Districts (Kicugiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera) passes through scattered settlements, villages and towns/trading centers. The boundaries of roads expansion have not been transferred on the land. The table 13 below shows the number of PAPs along the project right of way (RoW).

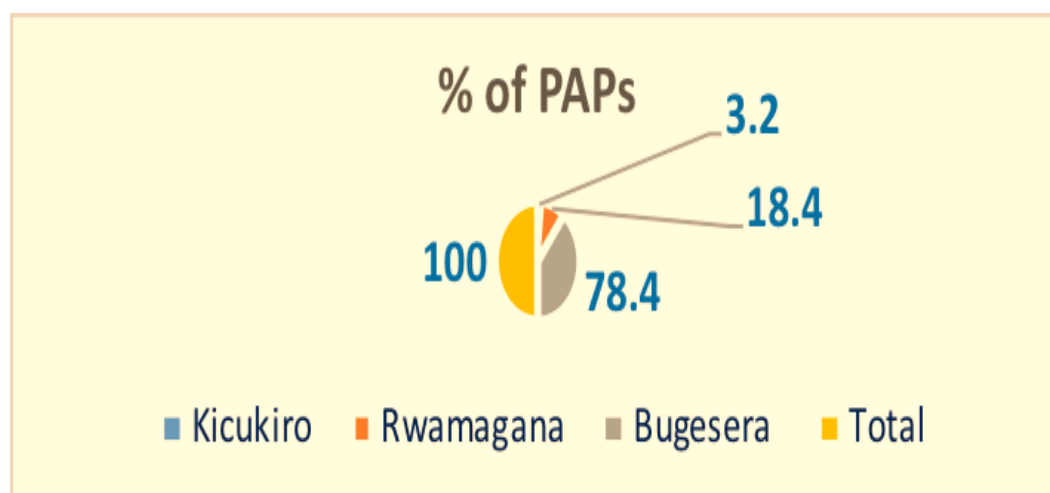
**TABLE 13: PAPs ALONG THE PROJECT RIGHT OF WAY**

S/N	Lot	District	# of PAPs
1	Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama	Kicukiro	728
		Rwamagana	3812
		Bugesera	7747
2	Kabukuba-Riziyezi	Bugesera	7,904
<b>Total</b>			<b>20,191</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated 2023

### 4.2 PAPs per District

In light of the data in Figure 13 below, the majority of PAPs are from Bugesera with 78.4%, followed by Rwamagana and Kicukiro with 18.4% and 3.2% respectively.



**FIGURE 13: PAPs PER DISTRICT**

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

### 4.3 Presentation of respondents per Sex

Sex disaggregated data were collected to know the number of male and female among the PAPs. This was done with the aim to get views from both male and female respondents so as to avoid biasness in the responses. Both female and male can be affected by the project differently; so, it would be unrealistic to get views from one sex. As such,



the table 14 shows that 52% of PAPs are male, whereas 48% are female along Road section Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama, while 53 % of PAPs are also male and 47% are female along Road section Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyeri.

**TABLE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER SEX FOR ROAD SECTION 1 AND ROAD SECTION 2**

Road section Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama		Road section Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyeri
Sex	Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)
Male	52	53
Female	48	47
Total	100	100

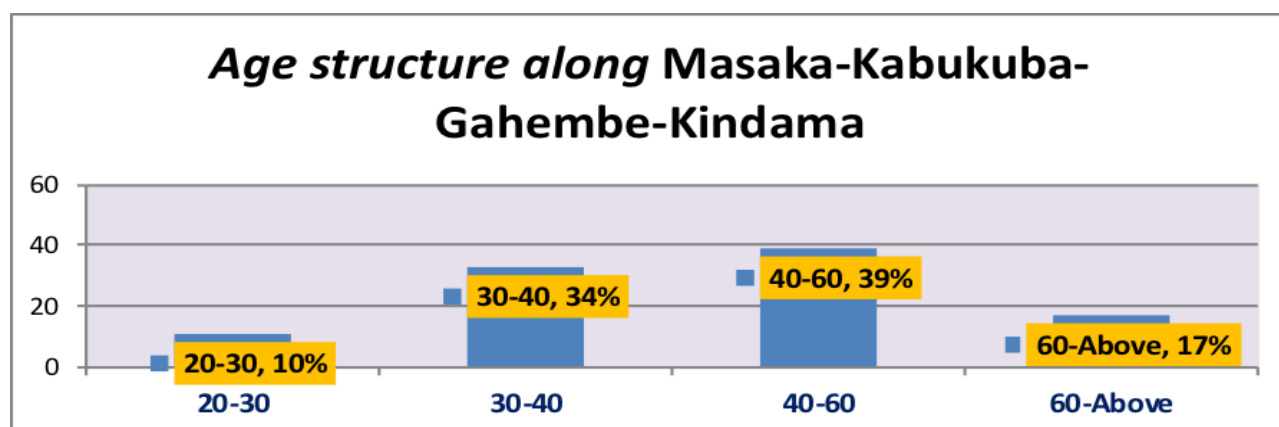
Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated in 2023

#### 4.4 Age structure of the of the respondents

The age structure of the respondents (PAPs) was a necessary part of the research to determine whether the results of the findings are from mature persons who understand the situation.

##### 4.4.1 Age structure of respondents along road section 1

From the Figure 14 below, it appears that 39% of the respondents (majority) are in the range of 40-60 years. During this age, it assumed that people are more active and likely to be involved in various activities. This range is followed by the group age of 30-40, which represents 34%. The group 60-above has 17% is followed by the range of PAPs who have 20-30 representing 10%. These results show that the majority of respondents are mature and active; therefore, they can be reliable.

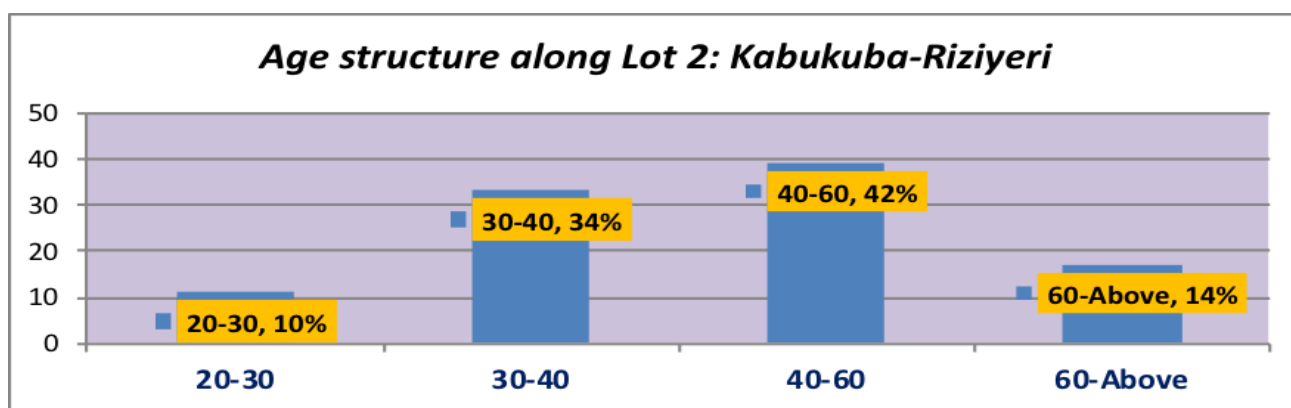


**FIGURE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER AGE ALONG ROAD SECTION 1: MASAKA-KABIKUBA-GAHEMBE-KINDAMA**

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

##### 4.4.2 Age structure of the respondent along road section 2: Kabukuba - Riziyeri

From the Figure 15 below, it shows that 42% of the respondents (majority) are in the range of 40-60 years. This range is followed by the group age of 30-40, which represents 34%. The group 60-above has 14% is followed by the range of PAPs who have 20-30 representing 10%. These results show that the majority of respondents are mature and active; therefore, they can be reliable.



**FIGURE 15: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER AGE ALONG ROAD SECTION 2: KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI**

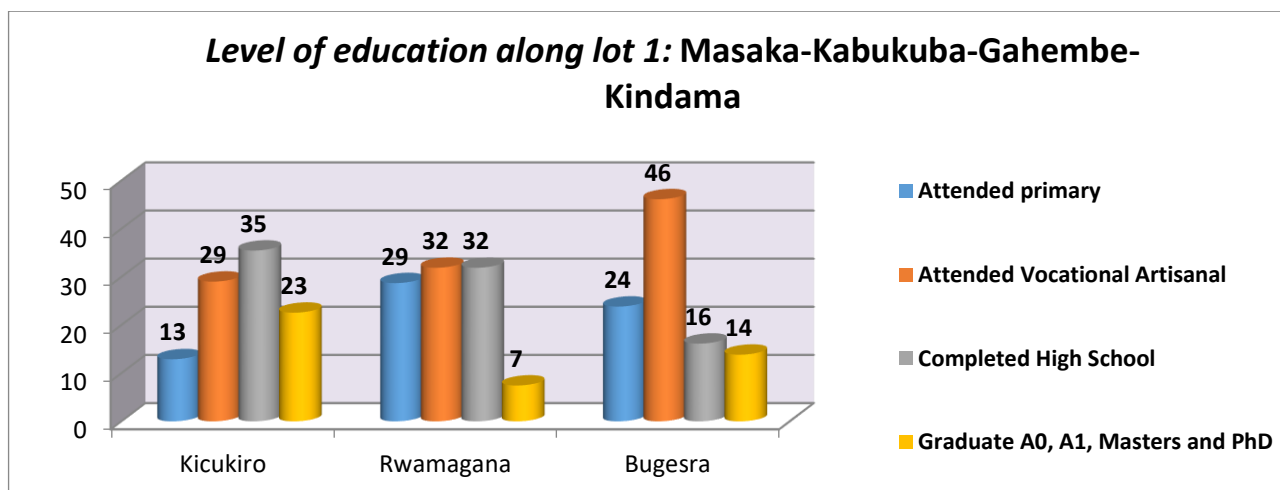
Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated in 2023

#### 4.5 Level of Education of Respondents

The level of education of the respondents (PAPs) was a necessary part of the survey to determine the education status of PAPs.

##### 4.5.1 Level of education among surveyed PAPs along road section 1

The level of education among respondents (PAPs) is very low as revealed by the data analysis reported in Figure 16. Among the respondents (PAPs), 46% of PAPs from Bugesera, 32% from Rwamagana and 29% from Kicukiro have attended vocational training, followed by 35% of PAPs from Kicukiro, 32% from Rwamagana, and 16% from Bugesera who completed high school. In addition, 29% of PAPs from Rwamagana, 24% from Bugesera and 13% from Kicukiro attended primary level (elementary level). The proportion of PAPs with a graduate level represent 23%, 14% and 7% from Kicukiro, Bugesera and Rwamagana respectively.

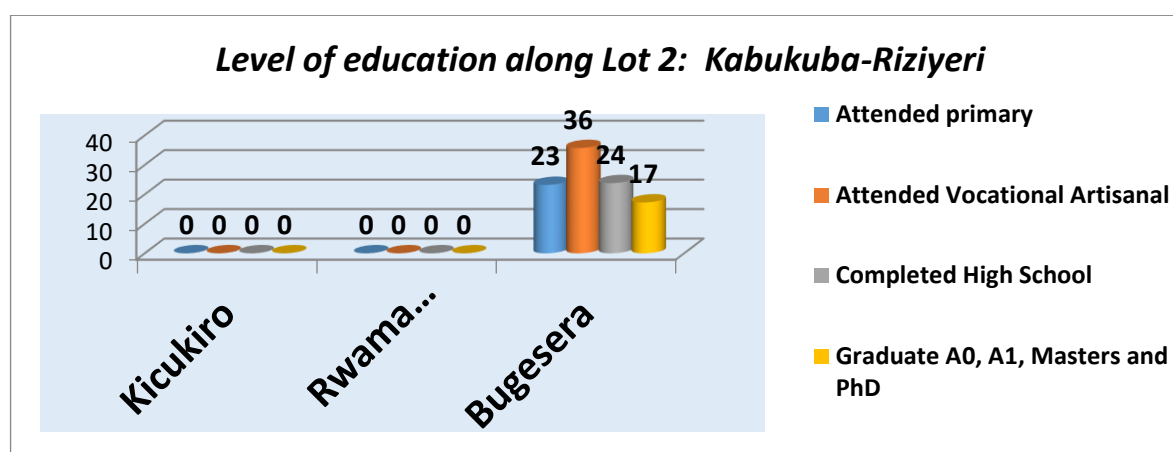


**FIGURE 16: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS PER LEVEL OF EDUCATION ALONG ROAD SECTION 1**

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

##### 4.5.2 Level of education among respondents along road section 2

The level of education among the PAPs is very low as revealed by the data analysis reported in Figure 17. Among the respondents (PAPs), from Bugesera, have attended vocational training, completed high school, attended primary and graduate with 36%, 24%, 23% and 17% respectively.



**FIGURE 17: LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF RESPONDENTS ALONG KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI**

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated 2023

#### 4.6 Marital status of respondents along road section 1&2

The marital status of the PAP is an important parameter to know the views of different categories of people among the PAPs. Findings in Table 15 show the marital status of the respondents. About 80.62% of respondents are married; single, 17.97%, Widow/er 1.04% and 0.38% are separated/divorced for road section Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama. The same table shows findings on marital status from road section Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei. As per findings, 68.06% are married, 28.4% are single, 1.18% are widow/er and 2.36% are separated/ divorced.

**TABLE 15: MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS**

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama				Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei		
SN	Status	Frequency (N0)	%	Status	Frequency (N0)	%
1	Married	1934	80.62	Married	750	68.06
2	Separated	9	0.38	Separated	26	2.36
3	Single	431	17.97	Single	313	28.4
4	Widow/er	25	1.04	Widow/er	13	1.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>2399</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>1102</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated 2023

#### 4.7 Size of the household of respondents along road section 1&2

Table 16 summarizes the family size of the households' respondents. The Analysis has indicated that the majority of PAPs have a medium size of the household with 71.5% for road section 1 and 70% for road section 2. This is followed by small size of the household with 20% and 19% for road section 2 and road section 1, respectively. 16.5% of the respondents' families' size is large, means that the size of the family is above 6 per household. While PAPs with a large size of the household represent 10% for road section Lot 2 and 90.5% for road section Lot 1. The average size of the household of respondents (PAPs) along the project area for both road sections is medium, means that it has between 4-6 persons within the household.

**TABLE 16: SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE RESPONDENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2**

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama			Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei
S/N	Family size	Percentage (%)	Percentage (%)
1	Small (1-3)	19	20
2	Medium (4-7)	71.5	70
3	Large (Above 7)	9.5	10
Total		100	100

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated 2023

#### 4.8 Employment status among the respondents along road section 1&2

With regard to the employment status among surveyed PAPs, about 40% from road section 2 and 34% from road section 1 are employed either their own or in somebody else agricultural farm. Moreover, a proportion of 20% from road section 1 and 6% from road section 2 among the PAPs are self-employed, they own small business, which they combine with agricultural activities.

This can be explained by the fact that in the project area, the agricultural activities (Maize, Banana, Beans, fruits, vegetables) are dominant and combined with small businesses selling the produce in the local commercial centers. The percentage of PAPs that represents students/pupils is 20% for road section 2 and 10% for road section 1, traders are 5%, and retired represent 6% for road section 2 and 4% for road section 1. 20% of PAPs from road section 1 and 19% from road section 2 are not employed, while only 10% from road section 1 and 4% road section 2 of PAPs are public servants, especially teachers in the local primary schools. Table 17 describes the employment status of members in the PAPs surveyed.

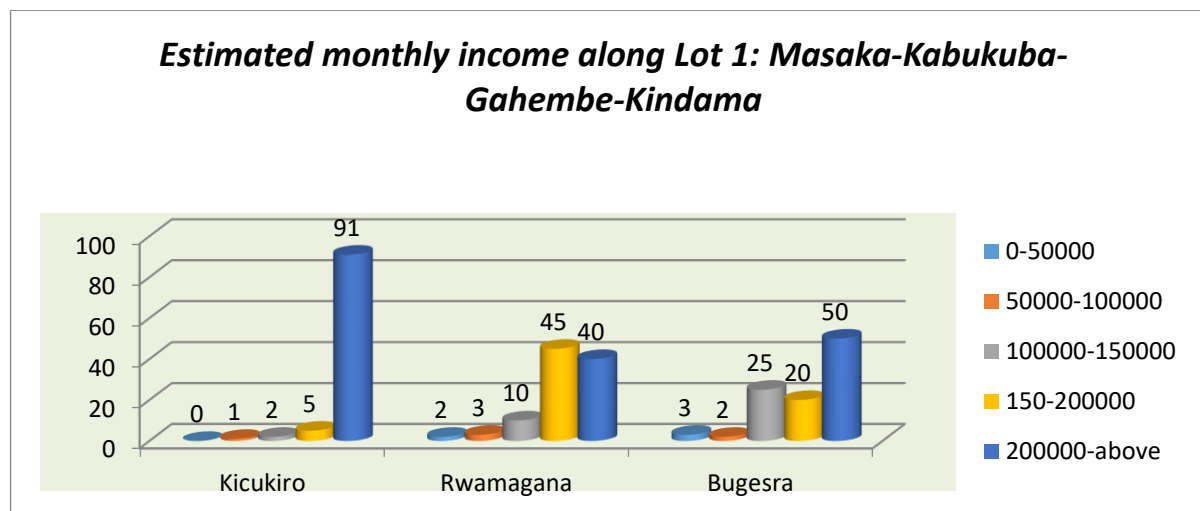
**TABLE 17: EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG RESPONDENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2**

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama			Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei
S/N	Employment	Percentage	Percentage
1	Civil Servant	10	4
2	Farmers	34	40
3	Self Employed	20	6
4	Students	10	20
5	Traders	0	5
6	Retired	4	6
7	Not Employed	20	19
Total		100	100

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

#### 4.9 Estimated monthly income among respondents

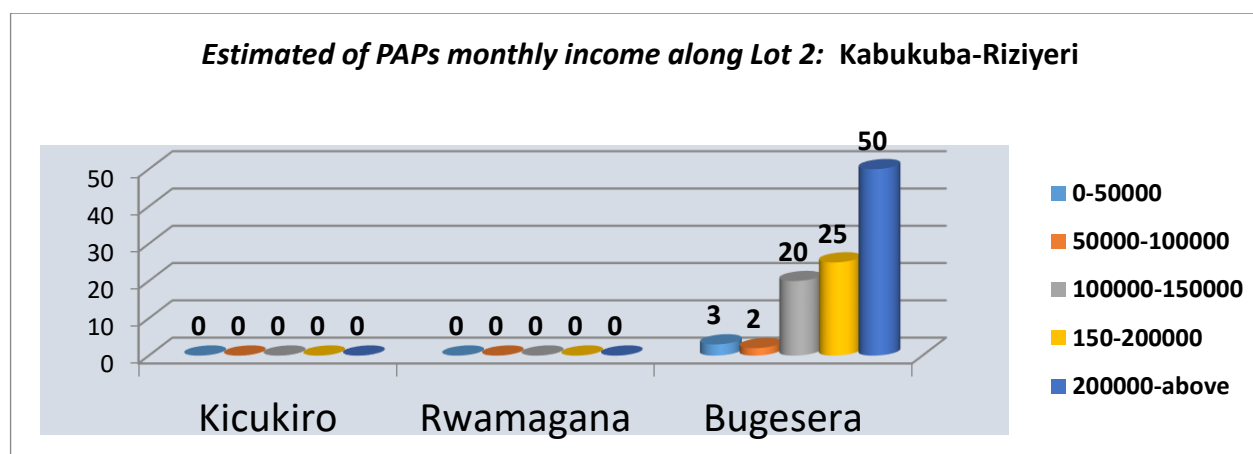
Monthly income was considered as part of the socio-economic indicators during the survey as it provides a picture on the economic status of RAP in the project area. As such, the Figure 18 below indicated that 91% of PAPs from Kicukiro, 50% from Bugesera and 40% from Rwamagana, earn an estimated monthly income of Frw 200,000 and above, while the rest of PAPs earn below Frw 200,000 on monthly basis along road section lot 1.



**FIGURE 18: ESTIMATED RESPONDENTS' MONTHLY INCOME ALONG ROAD SECTION 1**

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated 2023

In the same vein, as shown by data in Figure 19 below 50% of PAPs along road section Lot 2: Kabukuba –Riziyeri, estimate their monthly income at Frw 200,000 and above, while the remaining earn monthly income which is below Frw 200000.



**FIGURE 19: ESTIMATED RESPONDENTS' MONTHLY INCOME ALONG ROAD SECTION 2**

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated 2023

#### 4.10 Vulnerable PAPs

As per social protection policy<sup>1</sup>, the key vulnerable groups in Rwanda include low income and/or labor-constrained individuals or households such as older people, people with disabilities, female-headed households etc.

Thus, the socio-economic survey and subsequent analysis indicates that there are PAPs who are particularly vulnerable and are at greater risk of further impoverishment because of the implementation of the project.

<sup>1</sup> MINALOC, Social protection Policy, June, 2020



Elderly people, widowhood and divorce hood, people with disabilities (physical and mental), are considered as a vulnerable for this project. Table 18 of this RAP provides that 120 on road section Lot 1 and 63 for road section Lot 2 PAPs are particularly among vulnerable groups including orphans, people living with disability, aged people, and to widow/widower and orphans; child head of household, and women head of household.

The identified vulnerable household heads will therefore get special treatment during the resettlement process.

**TABLE 18: VULNERABILITY AMONG REpondENTS ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2**

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama				Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei		
SN	Social group	Frequency (NO)	%	Social group	Frequency (NO)	%
1	Living with disabilities	44	1.83	Living with disabilities	20	1.81
2	Orphans	21	0.87	Orphans	12	1.08
3	Aged People	11	0.45	Aged People	8	0.72
4	Window/er	25	1.04	Window/widower	13	1.17
5	Child head of HH	6	0.25	Child head of HH	3	0.27
6	Women head of HH	13	0.54	Women head of HH	7	0.63
	<b>Sub Total Vulnerable HHs</b>	<b>120</b>			<b>63</b>	
7	People in normal conditions/do not need special assistance	2279	95	People in normal conditions/do not need special assistance	1039	94.28
<b>Total</b>		<b>2399</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>1102</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated 2023

#### 4.11 Ubudehe category of Respondents

In a bid to know the level of wealth of PAPs, Ubudehe category<sup>2</sup> of PAP was considered while conducting the socio-economic baseline information. Thus, as indicated in Figure 20 and 21, the majority of PAPs are in category 3 for both road sections Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahember-Kindama and Kabukuba –Riziyei, crossing the three districts, namely Kicukiro, Rwamagana and Bugesera with 80%, 70% and 65% of PAPs respectively.

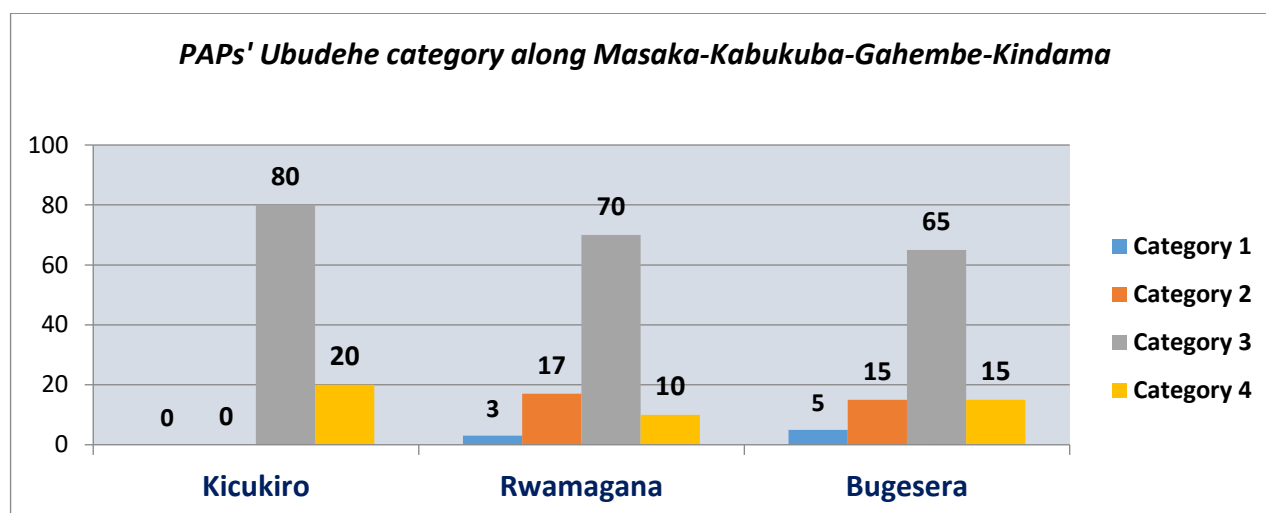
<sup>2</sup> **Ubudehe**: was drawn from ancient Rwandan history and can be rightly described as an indigenous knowledge and grassroots based approach to community development which has been scaled up to conform to the requirements of modern rural administration and grassroots governance.

**Category 1**: Very poor and vulnerable citizens who are homeless and unable to feed themselves without assistance.

**Category 2**: Citizens who are able to afford some form of rented or low class owned accommodation, but who are not gainfully employed and can only afford to eat once or twice a day.

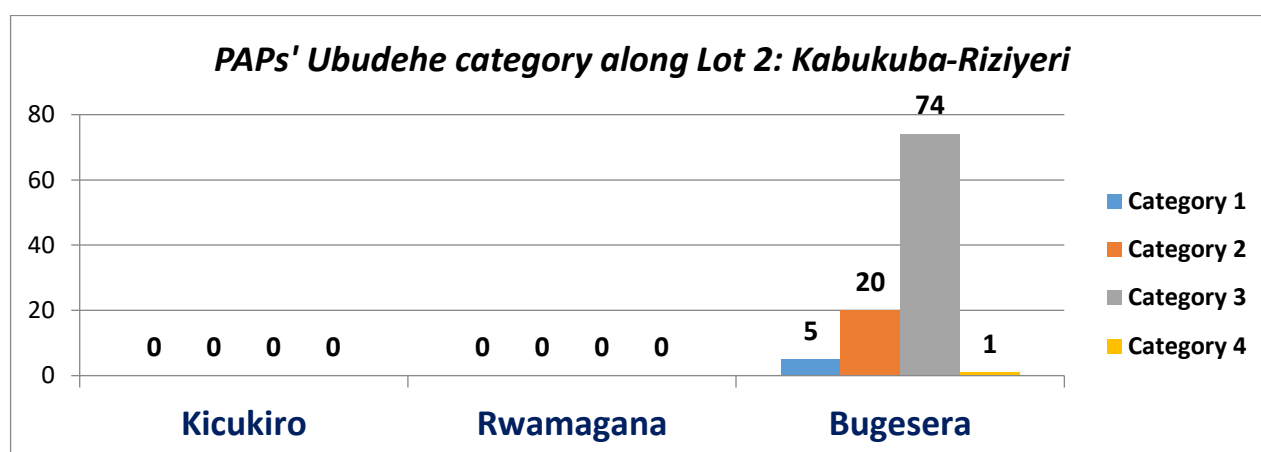
**Category 3**: Citizens who are gainfully employed or are even employers of labour. Within this category are small farmers who have moved beyond subsistence farming, or owners of small and medium scale enterprises.

**Category 4**: Citizens classified under this category are chief executive officers of big businesses, employees who have full-time employment with organizations, industries or companies, government employees, owners of lockdown shops or markets and owners of commercial transport or trucks



**FIGURE 20: UBUDEHE CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS FOR ROAD SECTION 1**

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021



**FIGURE 21: UBUDEHE CATEGORY OF RESPONDENTS FOR ROAD SECTION 2**

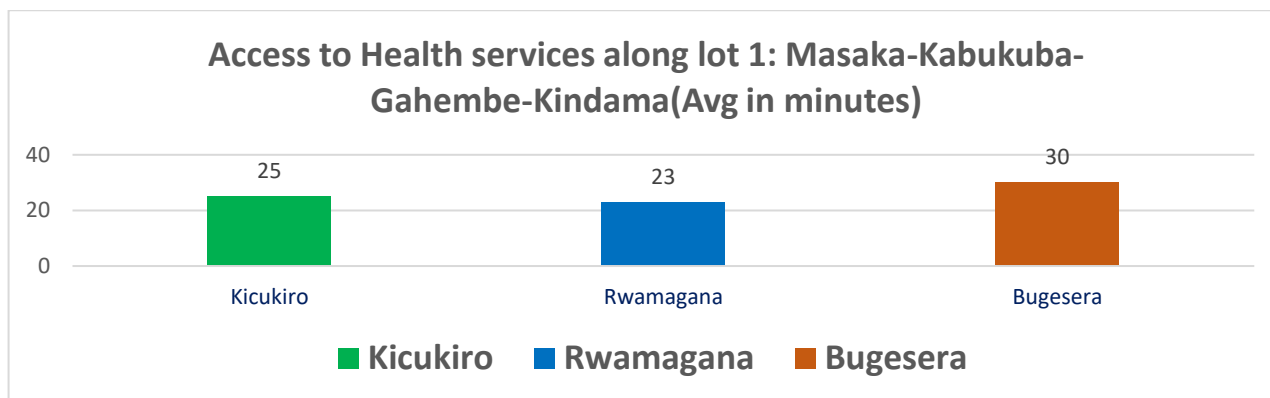
Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 updated in 2023

#### 4.12 Access to basic infrastructures along the project area

Access to basic infrastructures such health and school facilities, water and energy infrastructures was taken into consideration in the socio-economic survey. As such, PAPs were asked the time in minute they use to reach the above services.

##### 4.12.1 Access to health services along road section 1&2

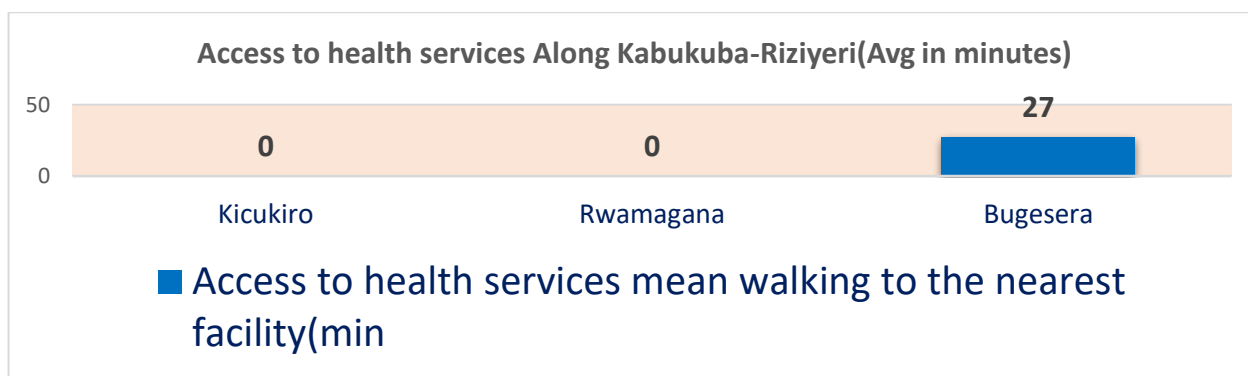
In line with the above, from findings in Figure 22 below it appears that the overage time (in minutes) used to access health facilities along road section Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama is less than 30'.



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

**FIGURE 22: OVERAGE MINUTES USED TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES ALONG ROAD SECTION1**

Similarly, in light of findings in Figure 23 below, it shows that the time used to access health facilities along road section Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei is also less than 30’.



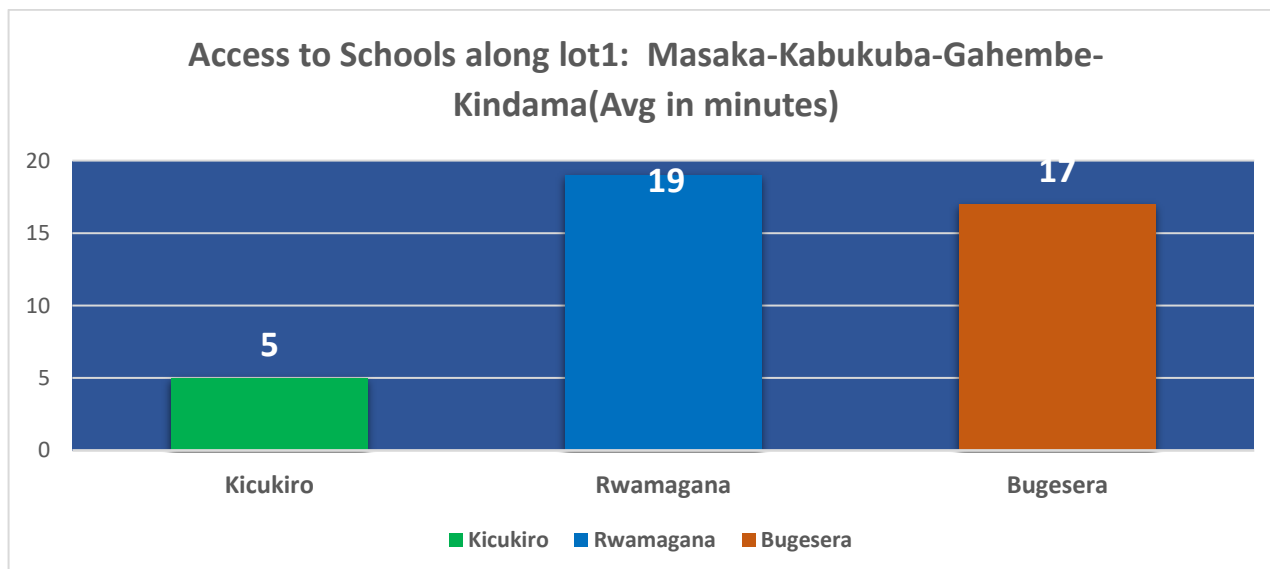
Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021 Updated in 2023

**FIGURE 23: OVERAGE MINUTES USED TO ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES ALONG ROAD SECTION 2**

Overall, the above findings indicate that the mean walking distance to the nearest health center for the project area (road section 1and 2) crossing the three districts is 30 minutes.

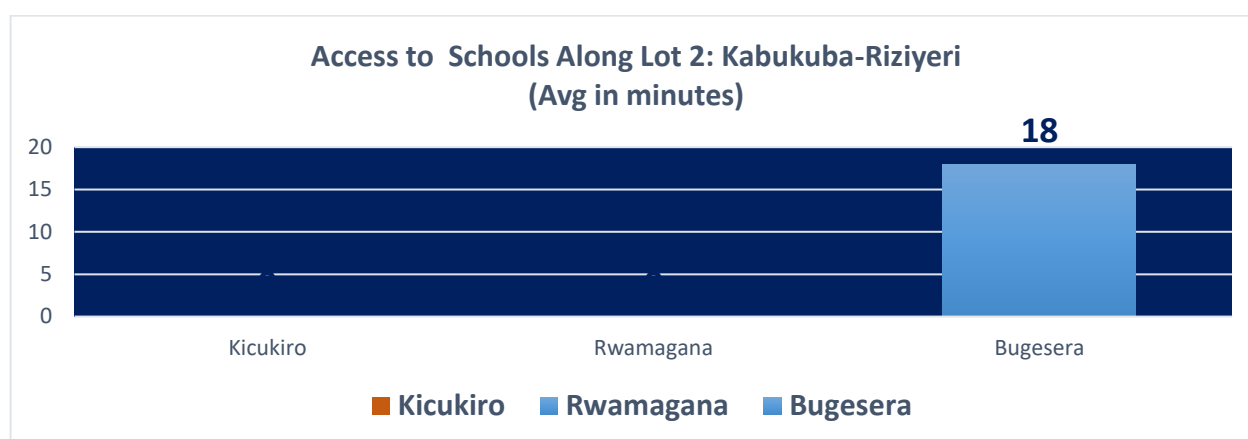
#### 4.12.2 Access to school services along road section 1&2

Findings in Figures 24 and 25 below indicate that the overall time used to reach is less than 30 minutes for the four road sections.



**FIGURE 24: OVERAGE TIME TO ACCESS THE NEAREST SHCOOL FACILITIES ALONG ROAD SECTION 1**

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

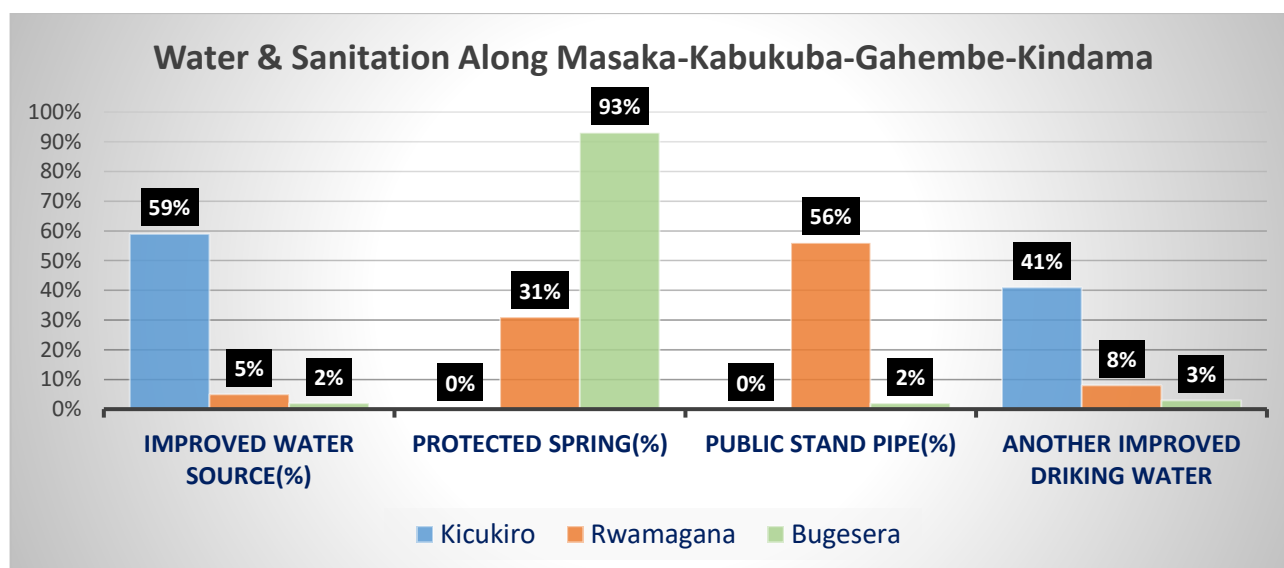
**FIGURE 25: OVERAGE TIME TO ACCESS THE NEAREST SHCOOL FACILITIES ALONG ROAD SECTION 2**

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

Overall, the above findings reveal that the mean walking distance to the nearest school facility in the project area (road section 1and 2) crossing the three districts is 30 minutes.

#### 4.12.3 Water and sanitation a long along road section 1&2

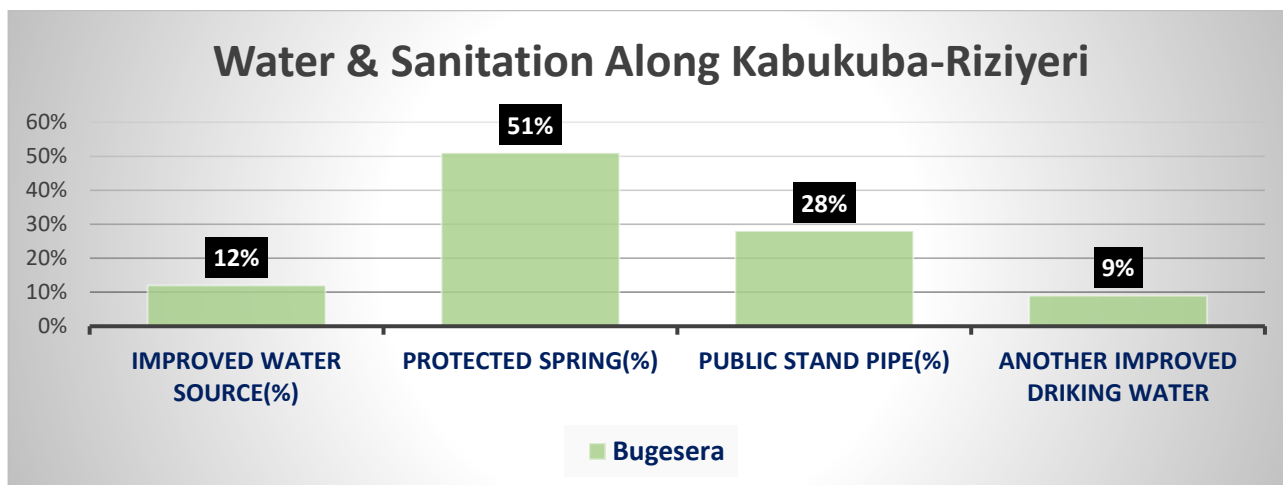
The survey results in Figure 26 below show that households use an improved drinking water source are 100%, 89% and 70% for a long road section Lot 1(Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama), Kicukiro, Rwamaga and Bugesera districts respectively.



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

**FIGURE 26: SHOWING THE WATER AND SANITATION IN THE PROJECT (ALONG ROAD SECTION 1)**

Similar findings in Figure 27 below indicate that households use an improved drinking water source are 45%, 30% and 25% for along road section Lot 2 (Kabukuba- Riziyeri), from Bugesera district.



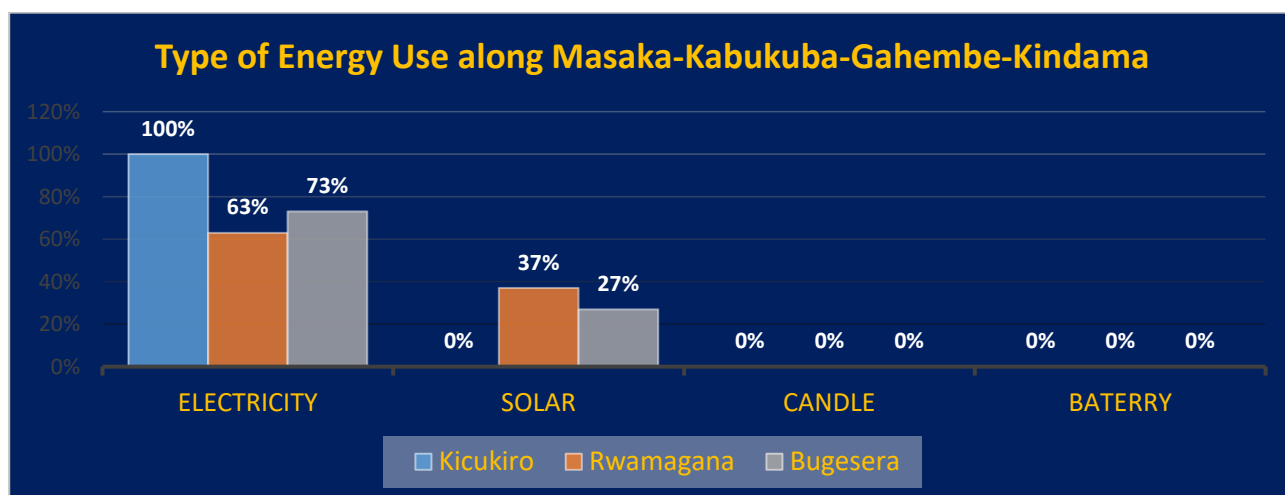
**FIGURE 27: SHOWING THE WATER AND SANITATION IN THE PROJECT (ALONG ROAD SECTION 2)**

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

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

#### 4.12.4 Source of energy along the project area (road section 1&2)

The survey went further to find out the most dominant source of energy used by PAPs in the project area. As such, survey findings in Figure 28 reveal that the most used source of energy in electricity in the three districts crossed by the project (road section Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama), namely Kicukiro, Bugesera, and Rwamagana with 100%, 73% and 63%.

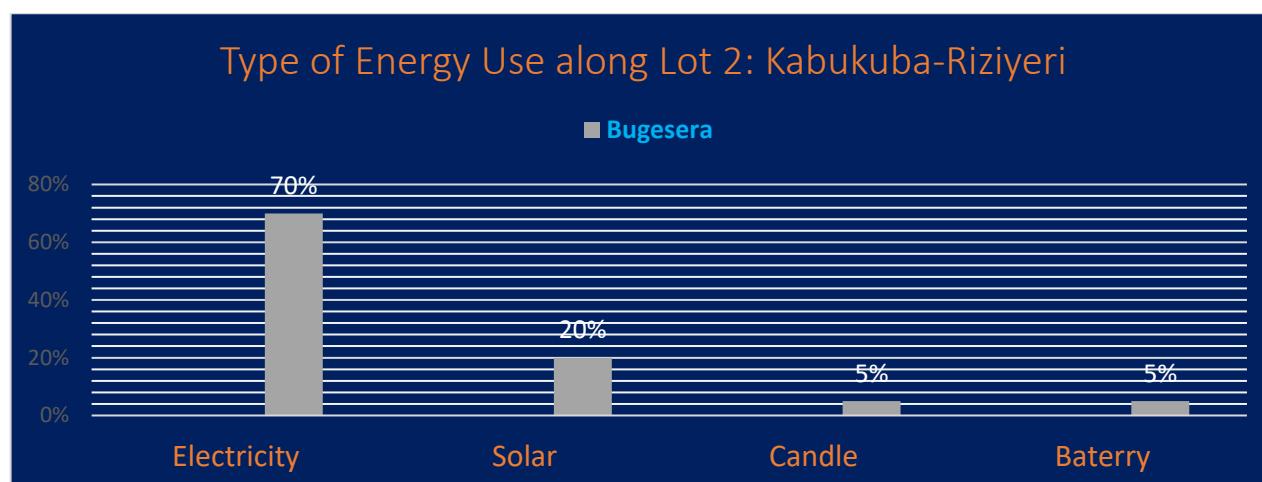


**FIGURE 28: SHOWING THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY IN THE PROJECT AREA (ROAD SECTION 1)**

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

In same vein, survey findings in Figure 29 reveal that the most used source of energy in electricity in the project area, across road section lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyeri, with 70% of respondents (PAPs).





**FIGURE 29: SHOWING THE MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY IN THE PROJECT AREA (ROAD SECTION 2)**

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

Overall, the above survey findings show that the most used source of energy in the project area for the 2 road sections is electricity.

#### 4.13 Assets owned by affected household

During the socio-economic census, assets owned by the project affected household was considered to provide on asset ownership status among the PAPs, and related details are provided in Tables 19-20 below.

**TABLE 19: ASSETS OWNED BY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS ROAD SECTION 1: MASAKA-KABUKUBA-GAHEMBE-KINDAMA**

Assets	Option	Kicukiro	Rwamagana	Bugesera
Bicycle	no	15.00%	70.80%	98.90%
	yes	85.00%	29.20%	1.10%
Mobile Phone	no	100.00%	85.40%	95.70%
	yes	0.00%	14.60%	4.30%
Computer	Yes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Radio	no	30.00%	70.00%	60.10%
	yes	70.00%	30.00%	39.90%
Television set	Yes	100.00%	85.00%	95.00%
	no	0.00%	15.00%	5.00%
Cassette player/ radio cassette	Yes	93.50%	85.00%	85.00%
	no	6.50%	15.00%	15.00%
Sewing machine	no	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Motor cycle	no	95.00%	90.00%	92.00%
	yes	5.00%	10.00%	8.00%
Car/truck	no	92.00%	97.00%	95.00%
Refrigerator/ deep Freeze	no	92.00%	97.00%	95.00%

Assets	Option	Kicukiro	Rwamagana	Bugesera
Foam/mattress	no	0%	0%	0%
	yes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Gas electric/ stove or cooker	no	100.00%	100.00%	94.40%
	yes	0.00%	0.00%	5.60%
Furniture suite/wooden chain	no	0%	0%	0%
	yes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

**TABLE 20: ASSETS OWNED BY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS ROAD SECTION 2: KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI**

Assets	Option	Kicukiro	Rwamagana	Bugesera
Bicycle	no	15.00%	70.80%	98.90%
	yes	85.00%	29.20%	1.10%
Mobile Phone	no	100.00%	85.40%	95.70%
	yes	0.00%	14.60%	4.30%
Computer	Yes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	No	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Radio	no	30.00%	70.00%	60.10%
	yes	70.00%	30.00%	39.90%
Television set	Yes	100.00%	85.00%	95.00%
	no	0.00%	15.00%	5.00%
Cassette player/ radio cassette	Yes	93.50%	85.00%	85.00%
	no	6.50%	15.00%	15.00%
Sewing machine	no	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	yes	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Motor cycle	no	95.00%	90.00%	92.00%
	yes	5.00%	10.00%	8.00%
Car/truck	no	92.00%	97.00%	95.00%
Refrigerator/ deep Freeze	no	92.00%	97.00%	95.00%
Foam/mattress	no	0%	0%	0%
	yes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Gas electric/ stove or cooker	no	100.00%	100.00%	94.40%
	yes	0.00%	0.00%	5.60%
Furniture suite/wooden chain	no	0%	0%	0%
	yes	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

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

## 5 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes relevant policies, legal instruments and institutional arrangements applicable to the land property and compensation entitlements in Rwanda. This RAP 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.

### 5.1 National legal and policy instruments relevant to the project

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

#### 5.1.1 National legal instrument relevant to the project

A significant number of legal instruments/laws have been enacted to ensure 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;
- N° 02 of 10/05/2016 on child labor

Table 21 below describes important national resettlement legislations as well as aspects of compliance with regard to road upgrading project

**TABLE 21: IMPORTANT NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT LEGISLATIONS AND COMPLIANCE TO KLP/BUGESERA ROAD CONNECTOR PROJECT**

S/N	Law	Relevance	Compliance Aspects
1	<b>The Constitutions of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003, revised in 2015.</b>	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	<b>Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 governing land in Rwanda</b>	This Law determines modalities of acquisition, registration, allocation, possession, transfer, management and use of land. According to the article 9 of this law, on modalities of land tenure, a person who acquired land through inheritance, succession, purchase, donation, exchange, land sharing or legal grant by competent authorities, owns it in accordance with one of the following tenure modalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>emphyteutic lease: type of land ownership based on a long-term contract between the State and a person granting him or her rights on land</li> <li>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;</li> </ul>	The impact related to physical and socio-economic displacement was analyzed to understand the significance related to losing 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
		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	<b>Expropriation law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015</b>	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 RAP 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 RAP preparation and approval.
4	<b>Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing Roads in Rwanda:</b>	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 of the people near the road in accordance with the law to secure the land needed.	The road upgrading activities will have required additional land for road, widening and other related activities, and this will require expropriation. This RAP was prepared in full compliance with this law, whereby the additional land to be acquired for road widening has been estimated for expropriation.
5	<b>Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property</b>	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	This RAP 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



S/N	Law	Relevance	Compliance Aspects
	<b>Valuation Profession in Rwanda</b>	<p>price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. The valuation could also compare land values country wide.</p> <p>Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of improved land, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference. The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the law after approval from the Institute of Valuers council.</p>	law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on RAP preparation and approval.

### **5.1.2 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. All the policies serve as guidance and monitored by the line ministries to intervene during the implementation as key stakeholders These include the following:

#### **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.

#### **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.

#### **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 RAP 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.

#### **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 RAP, will ensure that the most vulnerable groups are provided with livelihood resettlement measures.

#### **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 RAP 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 RAP.

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

### **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.

### **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.

## **5.2 World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESSs)**

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

With respect to resettlement, the works for upgrading KLP/ Bugesera connector project will require to meet with five Environmental and Social Standards: 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 this RAP:

### 5.2.1 Land Acquisition, Restrictions 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 KLP/ Bugesera connector project the following key principles 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.

ESS 5 includes specific requirements regarding all aspects of the resettlement and livelihood restoration process which must be adhered to. The details of the requirement of the compliance can be accessible on [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjLm\\_ik\\_5iEAXWri\\_0HHfgkDxUQFnoECBQQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fpubdocs.worldbank.org%2Fen%2F796881511809516397%2FESS5-FactSheet-WB-ESF.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2pyFVXJTCqVsD0PdLMD66u&opi=89978449](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwjLm_ik_5iEAXWri_0HHfgkDxUQFnoECBQQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fpubdocs.worldbank.org%2Fen%2F796881511809516397%2FESS5-FactSheet-WB-ESF.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2pyFVXJTCqVsD0PdLMD66u&opi=89978449)

In a number of cases, as shown in Table 22 below, the World Bank requirements are more comprehensive and explicitly favorable to PAPs than the provisions of the Rwandan Law. In the event of divergence between the two, the requirements of ESS5 will take precedence.

**TABLE 22: COMPARISON OF RWANDAN 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
1	<b>Land Owners (loss of land)</b>	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 at full replacement cost.
2	<b>Land Squatters (i.e. those who have no recognizable legal right of claim to the land that they are occupying0.</b>	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 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 registration land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized land	Land squatters must be compensated for houses and other structures, crops, trees and other improvements whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy. Entitled to compensation for loss of assets, and assistance for relocation and 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 prior to the cut-off date and compensate and assist them as per the principles and requirements of ESS5.



S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps
		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).		
3	<b>Land Users/ Land Sharecroppers / Tenants (These include family members, and/or tenants or any other persons using the land to grow crops</b>	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 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	<b>Owners of non-Permanent buildings</b>	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	PAPs should be Consulted on and offered options to choose from between in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full Replacement cost including labour.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps
5	<b>Owners of permanent buildings (regardless of title to land)</b>	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 labor and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Owners of permanent buildings will be compensated as per principles of ESS5 at full replacement cost including transaction costs.
6	<b>Perennial and annual Crops</b>	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 ensuring that any transitional losses are covered.
7	<b>Seasonal crops</b>	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—compensated for any transitional losses and providing resettlement assistance.
8	<b>Timing of compensation payments</b>	Resettlement must take place only when PAPs have been fully and fairly compensated, and Compensation has to be completed within 120 days after the valuation report is submitted and decision taken by the expropriator.	Implement all relevant resettlement plans before site handover and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access. For projects involving restrictions of access, impose the restrictions in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions.	Follow the ESS5 guidelines and principles.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps
9	<b>Consultation and Disclosure</b>	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 decision to approve the project within a period of 15 days.	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.
10	<b>Relocation assistance and resettlement assistance</b>	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 pre-displacement 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 for all PAPs including landless.
11	<b>Vulnerable groups</b>	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	Resettlement facilitation and support to follow WB ESS5 requirements.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps
			paragraph 27 demands that provide relocation assistance be suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons.	
12	<b>Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution</b>	The Expropriation Law Article 233&34 stipulate the process and procedures for contesting the valuation by individuals dissatisfied with the value of their 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).	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 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.	Requirements of ESS5 will be followed for the establishment of a GRC. In case of escalation of disagreement on compensation cost the Rwandan expropriation law will be applied to settle the grievance. The GRM structure indicate that once the complaint is not solved at the court level will be forwarded to the world bank grievance team.
13	<b>Displacement</b>	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 operational policies require that project affected persons must be compensated and facilitated to resettle before displacement
14	<b>The cut-off date</b>	Article 2 of the Rwandan expropriation law demands the expropriating entity to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of	ESS 5 In conjunction with the census, the Borrower has established March 11, 2023, as the cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding	Requirements of ESS5 will be followed.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to fill the gaps
		<p>the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon. Such a communication shall be 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</p>	<p>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 will not be eligible to compensation and may be subject to removal with due process.</p>	

### 5.3 Eligibility criteria for resettlement

The article 3 of the Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to Expropriation in the Public interest, stipulates that the owner of expropriated land should receive just compensation for it. This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by the independent valuer. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment. Land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken according to national legislation with particular reference to the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use and complemented by ESS5 as applicable.

The eligibility for classification as affected are based on the following three criteria, those:

- i) Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- ii) 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 (including if they hold claims for adverse possession and or if they have customary or traditional tenure arrangements); or
- iii) Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

PAPs under the second category<sup>3</sup> shall be compensated similarly to PAPs under the first category, for the land they lose and everything they have on it, and benefit from any other assistance under the World Bank ESS5 to enable them to recover and improve their previous livelihoods.

PAPs under category(iii) receive compensation for assets they own, and resettlement and livelihood assistance, in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, in order to achieve the objectives of the standard, provided that they have occupied the land in the project area before the Cut-off Date.

#### 5.3.1 Cut-off Date

The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen project areas. The cut-off date is the date the census begins. The cut-off date could also be the date the project area was delineated, prior to the census, provided that there has been an effective public dissemination of information on the area delineated, and systematic and continuous dissemination subsequent to the delineation to prevent further population influx. During public consultations between the PAPs, project staff and local authorities, it was communicated and agreed upon that the cut-off date is updated to 11<sup>th</sup> March 2023, which coincides with the first day when the census begun i.e. socio-economic survey and valuation of affected assets. The cut-off date was communicated to the host community from the cell to the district by sharing the minutes of the meeting to district administrative offices, churches, active cooperatives and community organizations existing in the concerned districts. As per expropriation law to make KLP/ Bugesera connector as public interest project, concerned government agencies under the Ministry of Environment must approve the project and the draft RAP as part of the major requirements to make sure the public is aware of the upcoming project. Before start of civils works a round of citizen engagement will be conducted through public consultation to make sure the RAP has been satisfactorily implemented. their engagement is through participation, provision of land titles et... joining jobs and responding to questions during surveys.

#### 5.3.2 Entitlement Matrix

An entitlement matrix facilitates the timely disbursement of compensation and other benefits for those entitled to them. It specifies those individuals and households who are entitled to compensation and other benefits (and the types of property for which they will be compensated and/or the type of assistance they are entitled to receive) and differentiates them from non-entitled persons.

The entitlement matrix that follows in Table 23 below summarizes the main types of losses as described above and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements.

---

<sup>3</sup>Announcement of prohibition of construction in the Right of Way is made in the sectors crossed by the KLP



TABLE 23: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of land	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
<i>Property Owners</i>	Loss of land	-----	The land acquired for road widening will be compensated in cash at replacement cost	-----	-----	<p>Disturbance allowances 5%, registration/ transfer fees</p> <p>job opportunities from civil works for health insurance besides other government support, etc. to vulnerable PAPs.</p> <p>Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential.</p> <p>Job opportunities to all PAPs</p> <p>Special consideration in terms construction permit and land subdivision and land use. This support will come from the district and sector concerned officials</p>
	Temporary loss of land due to site installation and borrow pits	-----	-----	Rental allowances based on annual land output and costs associated with land preparation and crop management	-----	Land will be rehabilitated after material extraction and given back to their respective owners

Category of PAP	Type of Loss	Compensation for Loss of Structures	Compensation for Loss of land	Compensation for Loss of Income	Moving Allowance	Other Assistance
	Loss of structure	Compensated at full replacement value not depreciated, considering market values for structures and materials.		For lost rental income, Lump sum cash payment of 6 months' rent per tenant, or actual loss if higher	Coverage of full cost for total transport expenses	<p>Disturbance allowance</p> <p>&amp; right to salvage materials without deduction from compensation</p> <p>Capacity building of severely affected PAPs and vulnerable groups to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential.</p> <p>If need to relocate, relocation assistance (coverage of costs of transport &amp; assistance to find alternative secured accommodation, in an acceptable location preferably in the community of residence through involvement of the project)</p>
	Loss of forest Trees	-----		Cash compensation based on type, age and productive value of affected trees		<p>Disturbance allowances</p> <p>Planting of trees in the buffer zone of the developed roads to replace</p>

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

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

## 5.4 Institutional arrangement And Framework

### 5.4.1 Introduction

The preparation and implementation of the RAP requires the participation of several institutions at different levels. Coordination of the participating institutions is a critical requirement to a successful resettlement program. It is always preferable to have these institutional arrangements clearly mapped out and understood by all parties 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.

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

- Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)
- Ministry of local Government (MINALOC)
- Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MINAGRI);
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
- Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA).
- Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)
- District Administration.
- Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority RURA)
- Rwanda National Police (RNP)

**The Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)** is responsible for overall transport policy and strategic planning, the creation of a transport enabling environment, and setting of transport rules, regulations, standards and strategic planning. MININFRA is also responsible for roads maintenance including rehabilitation.

**The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)** is responsible for providing accounting guidance to RTDA as an implementing agency and allocating PAPs compensation budget to RTDA.

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

**The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (MINAGRI)** is responsible for developing agricultural and animal husbandry policies and strategies. MINAGRI will also be involved in sensitizing farmers in protecting the right of way, participate in road selection and prioritization of key agribusiness centers to production sites. MINAGRI will be engaged in the monitoring the impacts of the road, especially the agricultural and livestock component.

**The Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)** as an implementing agency under MININFRA that is responsible for assisting MININFRA with the management and administration of the transport sector, the planning, prioritizing, approval, delivery, management and maintenance of infrastructure including support to districts as the managing and implementing agencies.

In this project, it is the responsibility of RTDA as the executing agency for the project to prepare the compensation budget, supervise the compensation exercise and pay affected people to their respective bank accounts.

**The Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)** is an authority that leads the overall land use management. It shall be entrusted with supervision, monitoring and to ensure the implementation of issues relating to the promotion and protection of land. In this project, this institution will be responsible of mapping affected areas and their registration, providing technical assistance to the Project and the District in assets' identification and valuation, while monitoring effective and efficient land use and management.

**District administration:** In line with the law N°87/2013 of 11/09/2013, a District is a decentralized administrative entity with legal personality, and shall constitute the basis for community development.

In the same vein, the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing expropriation for public interest stipulates that the executive committee of the district is responsible to initiate the expropriation to be approved by the District Council.

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

With regard to the province, it will have a supervisory role, not only in the KLP/Bugesera Connector roads project, but also in all activities carried out in the District. In fact, articles 172 and 173 of law 87/2013, stipulate that the province shall supervise the functioning of the District. It is the role of the District to call and participate in public consultation meetings, support in the formation and trainings of grievance committees, and participate and decide in resolving grievances raised.

**Rwanda National Police (RNP):** The RNP is engaged in transport through and safeguarding and reinforcement of the rule of law and provide safe and crime free environment for all. In construction sites, traffic police will be involved in capacity building on road safety and reinforcement of traffic management. Traffic police is engaged in conducting unannounced site inspection.

**Rwanda Utilities Regulations Authorities (RURA):** Setting up a comprehensive licensing framework in order to streamline public transport services based on quality of services and fair competition; RURA is engaged regulating and enforcing the trafficability and protecting the passengers through speed governors, automatic vehicle locator (AVL).

## 6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 6.1 General

All Rwandans have the right to participate in the Government of 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 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 KLP/Bugesera Connector Road 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 KLP/Bugesera connector Road Project. As per national and World Bank ESF requirements, public and Stakeholder consultations should be carried out throughout the 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 are to be addressed in the project implementation period.

Public participation and community consultation have been taken up as an integral part of the social assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a way to inform stakeholders and collect their feedback and decision, expectations and views on adverse impact for the development of better mitigation measures.. Initial Public consultation has been carried out in the project areas with the objectives of minimizing probable adverse impacts of the project and to achieve speedy implementation of the project through bringing in awareness among the community on the benefits of the project. Public consultation was done with pre announced meetings a week prior to make sure of the maximum participation in the meeting.

The project consultations were made to consult with the public as well as a number of local authorities, to determine their thoughts, opinions and feedback on the impact of the upgrading of KLP/Bugesera road in the respective three districts (Bugesera, Kicukiru, Rwamagana). The Public and stakeholder consultations during RAP preparation for KLP/Bugesera road project are discussed in the below in subsequent sections.

## **6.2 Objectives and Methods**

### **6.2.1 Objectives**

The overarching objective of the consultations was to disclose accurate project related information to PAHs and other stakeholders, encourage their participation in the project cycle and solicit information on their perceptions, views and concerns about the proposed project and its impact on their communities and households. Public consultations were held with representatives of local authorities, the local community, including PAPs.

Wide-ranging issue related to the project and its impact on members of the community were raised and covered during the consultations. These consultations were designed and conducted with the objective to:

- Inform and discuss about the nature and scale of the project with the PAHs, community members and other stakeholders and ensure that they were able to understand the project and its associated implications;
- Accommodate the stakeholders' concerns during the project implementation processes;
- Present adverse impacts and identified remedial measures in a more transparent and direct manner so that their views and proposals are mainstreamed to formulate mitigation and benefit enhancement measures;
- Establish the social implications of the project to the different stakeholders;
- Maintain the rights of stakeholders in respect to policies and practices that affect their livelihoods, as per the national policy and legal framework as well as WB ESF requirements;
- Gather information on preferred modalities for compensation payment and issues related to land acquisition;
- Identify vulnerable groups and associated needs for special assistance;
- Identify and prioritize local development needs of project-affected communities;
- Gather information on viable income generation and alternative livelihood activities in which PAHs could engage in order to restore their income and livelihoods in a self-sustaining manner;
- Identify perceptions and attitudes of the PAHs and local community members towards the project; and
- Lay the foundation for establishing and maintaining a platform for a constructive dialogue and collaborative engagement with PAHs, local officials and project-affected communities throughout the project cycle.

In line with the above general objective, a series of Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and consultation meetings were held with PAHs and other stakeholders at District, Sector, Cell levels.

## 6.2.2 Approaches and Methods

### Approaches:

All consultations kicked-off with presentation and disclosure of information about the project.

Diversity and inclusiveness of the consultations by involving various key stakeholders and cross-sections of communities (representatives of community members, women, youth, and influential community elders). Separate FGDs were conducted with women. As far as consultations with local government officials is concerned, consultation meetings were held with key officials and relevant elected representatives at district and sector levels.

A wide Range of Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) tools and techniques including FGDs, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), group discussion, transect walks, and community resource mapping were employed to collect data and information directly from PAHs and various key stakeholders. Semi-structured interview schedules and tools were used during the PRA exercise.

### Methods:

A series of Public Consultation meetings were conducted with local government officials, cross-sections of project-affected communities including women and youth in the project-affected Kebeles. Consultative meetings and FGDs were used for Public Consultation meetings, consultative meetings were used for discussion with government officials at various levels, and FGDs were conducted with members of cross-sections of project-affected communities.

The FDGs and consultations were carried out primarily to obtain the views of the project-affected communities on various aspects of the project, background information relevant to impact assessment and identification of mitigation measures.

During the consultation, the study team ensured to disseminate the following information to all participants:

- The project objectives and justification;
- Potential impacts;
- Compensation strategy and mitigation measures;
- Entitlement categories;
- Grievances mechanism; and
- Livelihood restoration plan activities.

**Meeting Place/Venue:** In consideration of the communities' culture and livelihood activities, every meeting was conducted on their own preferred meeting venue and time.

**Language Issue:** During all the consultation meetings with members of the PAHs and the community, the medium of communication was Kinyarwanda local language. The engagements conducted were led and facilitated by well-trained experienced experts. In addition, all household interviews (census) were also carried out by members of the local community with appropriate training provided and supervised by the Consultant Team.

**Consultation Records:** Minutes of all meetings were recorded and kept as evidence as well as for further information processing. Sample scanned copies of the minutes of the consultations held are presented in Annexes 3 and 5.

Several consultations meetings were held during 21/02 /2023 and from March 06 to 09, 2023 in 9 sectors within the project three Districts with about 907 members of the community, affected people and other stakeholders. In these consultation meetings, District level officials, elders, women, youth, and religious leaders were active participants and expressed their perceive threats, fears and thoughts related to 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 prevent (?) negative impact for the community as well to the environment.

. The presentation highlighted the project background, objectives, expected upcoming activities, and environmental and social-economic information required to inform the preparation of the ESIA and RAP. 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 24 and Figures 25 and 26 provides details of some of zones and the roads have been grouped in the zones.

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 action plan (RAP). The people consulted are presented in Tables 24, 27-30 below. During the consultation, RTDA and district staff give detailed information and leave the floor to the participants’ common questions are related to land transitions.

### 6.3 Stakeholders engagement

Involving stakeholders through participatory direct or indirect consultations is central to completion of the RAP. The stakeholders were those who have an interest and decision-making in the project, and who will be involved in the further consultative process in the district of Bugesera, kicukiro and Rwamagana. The main groups of stakeholders met during public consultation are:

- Project Affected Persons (PAP);
- Local authorities;
- Community People and Road Users, farmers; and
- Churches and cooperative leaders
- Representatives of vulnerable groups such as women, PWD and youth.
- Rwanda National Police (RNP)
- Head teachers of schools along the road project

During the consultative process, beside the local authorities and ordinary population (mainly PAPs), other social groups such as church leaders, local cooperative leaders, private sector representatives in local centers representatives of women, youth and PWD were also called so as to hear from them.. The public consultation for ESIA and RAP was conducted at the same time. With regard to gender representation in consultation, female participants represent 26.7% while male represent 73.3% of participants for both phone call consultation and public consultation meeting. Lists of participants in consultation at local level via phone and face to face consultation meeting are appended to this report as annex III and annex V, respectively. The low participation is drawn to the facts that meetings are organized in the late afternoon and women in rural area are busy with shores activities. The second reason is that meetings are organized in centers, and cell offices and men are always free in these hours. Women are encouraged to participate in the infrastructure activities and this will continue and this will change the %.

The table 24 and Figures 30 and 31 below show different sites at which the consultation was conducted, road sections covered and participants disaggregated per sex.

**TABLE 24: PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING SITE AND PARTICIPANTS**

S/No.	Date	Site	Road section covered	#Participants	
				Male	Female
1	08-09-2021, 11 <sup>th</sup> March 2023	Masaka	Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba- Gahembe-Kindama	13	3
2		Gishore Cell Office		28	11
3		Munini Cell Office		9	2
4		Gatare Cell Office		37	11
5		ADEPR Gatare/ Nyamata		21	5
6		Nyagihunika Cell Office		8	3
7		Kabukuba Cell office	Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyeri	60	7
8		ADEPR Kivumu/ Rilima		10	17
9		Nyabagendwa Cell Office		41	16
Total				227	75
				302	

The KLP project will traverse rural area specifically in Bugesera and Rwamagana District where the community and stakeholders requested to have other opportunities related to roads works to improve the livelihood and fight poverty. Below is the list of their requests to be considered during the planning Summary.

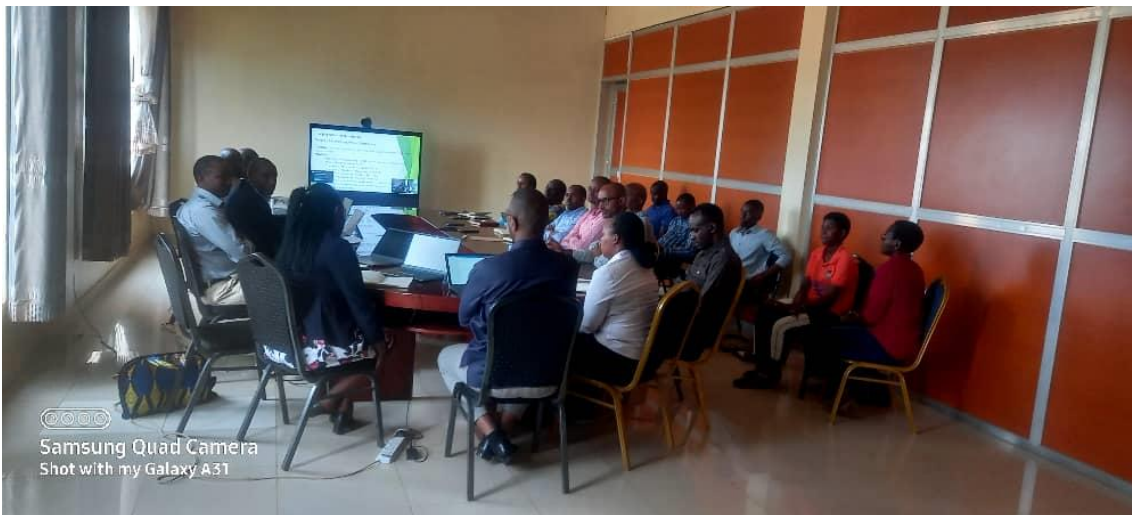
Here under table 25 is the Summary of the social infrastructure requested under KLP during public consultation with the beneficiary community and stakeholders.

**TABLE 25: SUMMARY OF THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE REQUESTED UNDER KLP**

Number	Request from the community	Source of funds	Location	Response
1	Small produce collection centers	Project funds	Kabukuba cell	To be covered under the provisional sum after assessment of savings on the contract negotiations other bigger activities will be covered under MINICOM studies after project effectiveness.
2	Health post	Project funds	Kanazi	
3	Additional classrooms	Project funds	Kimaranzara cell	
4	School furniture	Project funds	Rwinume , kabukuba	
5	Women market centre	Project funds	Kabukuba, ndama	



**FIGURE 30: CONSULTATION MEETING WITH PROJECTED AFFECTED PEOPLES AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES**



**FIGURE 31: CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND DISCUSSION ABOUT SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE**

### 6.3.1 Summary of anticipated negative and positive impacts

Participants to the consultation through phone call identified a number of environmental and social impacts both positive and negative to be caused by the activities of the KLP Bugesera connector road upgrading and widening.

As much as stakeholders appreciated and welcomed the Project, they expressed concern on a number of issues associated with the Project. Below are some of the most salient issues raised and discussed during consultation:

- **Starting time of the project:** Most of participants in the consultation were eager to know about the starting time of the project, since the Project Affected Parties knew the cutoff of date, given the project details and process they are not allowed to use their land (in the road reserve area) nor renovate their houses for any long-term project. The community is allowed to grow season crops only.
- **Valuation process and time frame:** PAPs whose properties are located alongside the road wanted to know how the valuation will be conducted, and when exactly it will take place.
- **Expropriation and Compensation:** The Project affected persons (PAPs) also expressed their concern about the expropriation and compensation of their properties that will likely be affected by the project activities. Participants expressed their concerns, especially with regard to delays in paying the compensation, basing on experiences from similar project developed in the area and across the country. They insisted on the timely payment of the compensation before the starting of project activities as per expropriation law. In this project, as the budget is accounted from IDA sources and available for timely payment, it is rare that the project to have over delays of payments.

- **Potential disturbances:** Stakeholders observed that the construction activities would bring about disturbances of noise and destruction of some properties.
- **Water drainage:** Participants complained about the water drainage process along which water is directed on people's residence or crops, which leads to flooding with subsequent damage on houses and crops.
- **Job opportunities:** participants wanted to know what job opportunities will be availed by the project to local communities. They suggested that local communities especially PAPs be given priority in the recruitment of skilled and unskilled workers during project implementation. This will be done during the project implementation and specifically by involving recruiting the local communities among project skilled and non- skilled workers and for the routine maintenance program by Local Community Associations (LCAs). District labour inspector and local authorities in close collaboration with the consultant and contractor, shall monitor the effectiveness of job opportunities to local communities. In addition, the contractor will be required to develop a detailed Labor Management Procedures as per ESS2, which outlines how the labour issues will be managed in the project and how local communities could benefit from employment in the project.

The table 26 summarizes the anticipated both positive and negatives impacts as expressed by participants in consultation at local level:

**TABLE 26: SUMMARY OF ANTICIPATED PROJECT IMPACTS AS PER PARTICIPANTS IN CONSULTATIONS**

Anticipated project impacts	
Positive	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Creation of employment to the local population;</li> <li>■ Improvement of infrastructure to boost development in the area;</li> <li>■ Creation of income generating activities around the project area</li> <li>■ Overall, the project has a huge potential to facilitated transport of goods and will boost trade in the entire region</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Noise and vibration by construction machinery</li> <li>■ Land and crops losses</li> <li>■ Cutting of the trees and other environmental damage;</li> <li>■ Risk of accidents from the project during implementation</li> <li>■ Damage of people's properties;</li> <li>■ The road construction works may also lead to increases cases of sexually transmitted diseases due to influx of workmen who are associated with irresponsible behaviors.</li> <li>■ Increased soil erosion due to excavation works along the road alignment as well as improper drainage of runoff from the road to lower catchment areas.</li> </ul>

### 6.3.2 Public consultation findings

The concerns and wishes raised during the consultation meeting were well noted and will be taken into consideration during project design and preparation of environmental and social framework instruments, including Resettlement Action Plan. The different stakeholders, including the community members provided clearly and in transparent way their opinions on the project that helps for project feasible design and sustainable development. Concerns were also raised regarding expected significant impact on displacement, and the safety around the road.

The community members and local leaders embraced the proposed project, as it brings a lot of positive impacts. They also, however, urged the potential project-affected persons not to start new construction projects 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 be used for other developmental activities.



The consulted stakeholders, mainly the community members have also proposed mitigation measures to be considered as management measures for the anticipated project negative impacts and risks. The general findings of the key stakeholders and community representatives' focus group discussions in three districts and their wishes on socio-economic infrastructure during project implementation are listed in table 25.

The tables 27-30 below present the identified key issues, concerns, expectations, opinions of the consulted stakeholders (community members, NGOs, etc.) and response provided by the ESIA team.

**TABLE 27: SUMMARY OF TOPICS AND ISSUES COVERED DURING COMMUNITY CONSULTATION MEETINGS FOR ROAD SECTION 1&2**

S/No.	Topic	Issues, concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders
<b>General topic/ Issues, concerns and expectations</b>		
1	Brief introduction of the project, objectives background, and component	Team of consultants briefed participants about the project, its objectives and components. They explained about the project's direct and indirect area of influence and infrastructures to be affected by project activities during the implementation.
2	Participants opinion/ perception about the project	Most of participants supported the project as it will bring more benefits than adverse impact. The project responds to general interest. Such infrastructure constitutes the basic foundation of development.
3	Project opportunities and positive impact	The project is expected to have more benefit and unlock trade opportunities in the project area. Anticipatively, the project is likely to generate income, facilitate trade and transport of goods from and to the area, etc
4	What are the negative impacts of the project on your Livelihoods?	<p>We think that the following negative impacts will occur during implementation of this project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Relocation from our houses is definitely a negative impact;</li> <li>■ Accidents which may occur during operation of Roads constructions;</li> <li>■ We are afraid the valuation rates will be too low, we expect to see a competitive compensation which will enable us to find alternative houses on the market with possibility to build another one close to where we are.</li> </ul>
5	How the above negative impacts can be mitigated?	Participants expect to be relocated after receiving the compensations calculated based on the approved proces receive jobs during project implementation, and be provided additional support to restore their livelihood.

S/No.	Topic	Issues, concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders
<b>General topic/ Issues, concerns and expectations</b>		
		They also expect, during construction operations, the contractor to ensure safety measures preventing at maximum accidents.
6	What is your contribution as citizens in the implementation of the project?	Participants committed to mobilize other people to participate in the implementation of this project and confirmed to be partners of the project in all phases
7	Which benefits the project will bring to you?	Participants expect fair and timely compensation, jobs and trade facilitation from the project.
8	How this project should support vulnerable people?	Participants expects that the vulnerable PAPs be specifically treated and supported by the project
9	Some of properties will be affected by the project. Which compensation mode do you prefer? (Compensation in cash or compensation in Kind	Compensation in cash will be better for us so that we can buy houses or build new ones according to our choices and capacity.
10	Introduce the cut-off date and inform them that a new asset/house to be constructed within the right of way after survey/valuation will not be Compensated.	As mentioned earlier, it was communicated during the consultations with PAPs that the cut-off date is 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2021 , updated to March 2023, which coincides with the first day when the census begun i.e. socio-economic survey and valuation of affected assets. Participants committed to observe the agreed cut-off date.
11	Compensation and resettlement alternatives to PAPs the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them.	<p>The following are PAPs expectations after being compensated in cash and new expected resettlement sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some of them wish to build new houses in the same plot nearby.</li> <li>• Others prefer to buy new houses in Bugesera District or Rwamagana district</li> </ul>
<b>Specific topic/ Issues, concerns and expectations for women and other vulnerable groups</b>		

S/No.	Topic	Issues, concerns and expectations raised by stakeholders
<b>General topic/ Issues, concerns and expectations</b>		
1	Special support for vulnerable groups	Vulnerable groups shall be provided with special advisory support at all stages of resettlement and compensation, including payment and moving. They will be assisted so that they 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, shall be duly considered.
2	Special Support for women	In addition to the above special supports for vulnerable groups including women, the project shall comply with the existing gender mainstreaming strategies and initiatives, especially during recruitment of workers.

In line with the above consultation, the following major suggestions emerged and presented in Table 28 below

**TABLE 28: MAJOR SUGGESTIONS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS IN PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

S/No.	Raised Suggestion	Response
1	Suggestion: We are suggesting that the valuer considers the actual market value for land and all assets instead of using Government rates which are not fair and not updated	An approved professional valuer will conduct the valuation, he/she will use market value, and an independent association of valuers provides these values. After valuation, each PAP will be requested to sign the value given to the assets as a sign of consent. In case you will be not satisfied, you will be given the opportunity to appeal through prescribed channels.
2	We suggest that compensation package be deposited to joint account (household head and spouse)	The project will consider this suggestion and transfer money to joint account for transparency
3	We suggest this project be implemented as soon as possible because we are holding development or rehabilitations of our houses, in case the project is implemented with delays, this will cause disturbance.	The project will start as soon as the funds are mobilized. The government needs to implement this project in order to increase transport connectivity as considered through the government development strategies.

S/No.	Raised Suggestion	Response
4	We suggest that the developer should pay compensation before implementation of the project	Compensation will be paid before the implementation of the project as required by Rwanda expropriation law and in respect of the ESS5.

All the participants appreciated the KLP/Bugesera connector project. The project received high degree of acceptability in that rehabilitation of the roads will boost local economy due to increased usage of the roads hence more exposure and increased trading opportunities.

During public consultation following points have emerged as their recommendations:

- The PAPs and other stakeholders consulted at local level are in favor of the project;
- The PAPs will prefer financial compensation for houses and other properties likely to be affected;
- Most of the PAPs are looking forward to get employed by the project, and hope the project implementation to start soon.

Detailed minutes of public consultation and details of participants list are appended to this report as annexes 3-5.

#### 6.4 Stakeholders at national level

In addition to public consultation with stakeholders at local level, similar exercise was conducted at national level. This consultation involved representatives from relevant institutions. The consultation was held on 03/08/2021 through virtual format in respect of COVID-19 preventive measures.

**TABLE 29: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION VIRTUAL MEETING AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

No	List of Participants		Position
	Institutions	Representative	
1	MININFRA	Alfred Byiringiro	Transport Division Manager
2	Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	Karara Jean de Dieu	EIA specialist
3	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Martine Uwera	Standards regulation office, NFP focal point
4	Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)	Leon Mugwiza	Project Manager
		Eunice Opondo	Consultant, Social safeguard - RTDA
		Cyprien Ndayisaba	Environmental specialist
5	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA)	Alexis Rwiliza	Infrastructures & telecom
6	Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority (RCCA)	Alexander Bahati	Aedrome inspector
7	Bugesera District	Anatastase Ngabo	Director One Stop Center

No	List of Participants		Position
	Institutions	Representative	
8	Rwamagana district	Gahunzire Theogene	Director One Stop Center
		Ngabonziza Deodatus	District road engineer
9	ATL	Ines Uwimbabazi	Project Engineer - ATL
10	Egis & Ecodesign	Kabagema Jean Pierre	Moderator - Surveyor Team Leader
		Ngendahayo Richard	Senior Technical advisor/Team Leader ESIA/RAP
		Dr Rutebuka Balinda	RAP Specialist
		Sarki Peter	Project Team Leader - Consultant

#### 6.4.1 National level stakeholders' consultation findings

In addition to the above findings from public consultation at the local level, participants in consultation at national level raised questions to which the consultant provided answers and clarification. The data obtained from public consultations and views as well as concerns from participants and answers/clarification from the consultant are summarized in Table 30 below.

**TABLE 30: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS' VIEWS, OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROJECT**

S/No.	Raised Questions/ Suggestion	Response by the consultant
1	The proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road passes near the New Bugesera Airport, and likely to lead to movement of long heavy trucks which may be an obstacle to the airport safety. How does the project prevent this?	This concern was taken into consideration in the design, by ensuring that trucks crossing near the New Bugesera Airport do not cause any safety obstacle. This will also be considered in the detailed design.
2	We were expecting a detailed presentation on ESIA and RAP for more clarity on the project impacts.  How many people will be affected, when the RAP and ESIA will be ready?	The purpose of the meeting was to share with stakeholders about the project, steps already covered, and get their views on the project to be captured under RAP and ESIA report under development. Once they are ready they will be shared to all stakeholders for their further inputs and feedback.  The proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road will likely affect 20,191 people both physically and economically for the four road

S/No.	Raised Questions/ Suggestion	Response by the consultant
		sections, and further details will be shared in the RAP and ESIA reports towards the end of this week.
3	<p>The road to be developed under the project in DR class 1, what is the overage Right of Way (ROW) considered in the design?</p> <p><b>Suggestion:</b> It would be better to consider a ROW of 44 m, including the road reserve for possible road widening and expansion (from single carriage way to dual carriage way) in the future.</p>	In the design, the considered ROW varies between 10.3 and -18.4m , in rural and urban areas, respectively, as additional land to have a single carriage way. The road reserve was taken into consideration in the design.
4	<p>How the road route and alternatives were chosen? What are the anticipated positive and negative impact of the project?</p>	<p>The route alternatives were chosen based on the “Multi-criteria analysis” as described in the Feasibility study. The MCA considered various criteria including (1) economic valuation, (2) environmental assessment, (3) socioeconomic assessment, (4) physical characteristics and (5) number of affected persons, with clear indicators for each criterion as detailed in the feasibility report.</p> <p>The anticipated positive and negative project impacts will be shared in the draft ESIA and RAP report. The RoW is expected to 18.4m</p>
5	<p>By considering the project description, there a possible overlap with other initiatives/ project in the area, such as “Expressway Bugesera International Airport” project, , etc</p>	Various projects under development in the project area have been considered, and so far there is not overlap that has been noticed.
6	<p>Project alternatives: From the presentation, it was noticed that there are two alternatives. Are they still alternatives or project components?</p>	<p>At the initial stage of the project there were two alternatives, namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</li> <li>-Kabukuba-Riziyei</li> </ul> <p>Masaka-kabukuba section being common for the two alternatives.</p> <p>At the current stage, these are no longer project alternatives, but they are “Project components” to be implemented subjected to the availability of funds.</p>
7	<p>Relocation of the Existing Utilities along the road.</p> <p>Suggestion: In addition to the cost of relocation, it would be better to provide a design where those utilities will be laid, to avoid future disturbances.</p>	<p>The existing utilities have been identified in the design, and their relocation cost estimated.</p> <p>The suggestion is taken into consideration.</p>

S/No.	Raised Questions/ Suggestion	Response by the consultant
8	The proposed road project crosses protected areas (river, wetland, lakes, etc.). What are the mitigation measures? It is also to be reminded that works in such areas will require special authorization from the Ministry of Environment.	The ESIA will propose specific mitigation measures to be used for the protection of the mentioned areas. The special authorization will be requested ahead of time, and this is taken into consideration. The project will be implemented at all stages in full compliance with all social and environmental requirements.

## 7 ELIGIBILITY, VALUATION AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY

### 7.1 Background

This chapter presents the framework for eligibility, valuation and compensation strategy for assets affected by the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project. It describes the principles that guide the computation of compensation amounts for the different affected persons' properties and the eligibility criteria for compensation and assistance.

Depending on the nature of their losses, to restore and improve their economic and social base, RTDA shall adopt a range of measures comprising of compensation, income restoration through job opportunity, transfer assistance, income substitution, etc. related to the affected people. These principles and measures are described in the following subsections.

### 7.2 Criteria for expropriation and compensation

The eligibility criteria for compensation and resettlement that will be followed for the different categories of KLP/Bugesera connector road project 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. Eligibility for compensation as a result of expropriation is enshrined also in the constitution under article 35 and the Expropriation Law..

As per the national law and WB ESS5, all affected people who are economically, or physically displaced are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance for loss of land or other assets taken for or due to project purposes and activities.

The WB ESS5 categorizes those who are eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance in the following 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 in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above if they themselves or witnesses can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence for at least six months prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank.



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 pick up their social and economic livelihoods again. Persons covered under iii) above are to be provided with 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 policy, if they occupy or use the project area prior to a cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in i), ii) or iii) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date.

All PAPs irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the 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 the valuation assessments of the land and assets/developments on the land and a census of all the affected people are complete. 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 after valuation. 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. For this Project the cut-off date is March 11 2023.

### **7.3 Eligibility for various modes of compensation**

**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 KLP/Bugesera connector road Project.
- Households who are occupying land that will be acquired by the project and the remaining piece is considered economically unviable. Under KLPCDPI if the piece of land taken is above 20% of the total land the remaining part is considered 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 while in others depending on the size or location, taking more than 20% can bear no impacts on the viability of the land. All these factors will be taken into consideration and decision on viability and full or partial expropriation will be agreed with the PAP .

**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 blocked by the project from access to assets and or resources under statutory or customary rights, 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.

**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.

**Assistance for Loss of Income and Livelihood rehabilitation support:** 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 after agreement with district and assistance to restore livelihoods. Compensation equivalent to lost income required for the duration of impact should be paid to these PAPs. 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 in accordance with the criteria set out in this RAP.

Livelihood restoration strategies will be put in place and implemented during the construction 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. Complementary measures will be implemented where needed to support restoration.

PAPs occupying the land, with not titles shall be facilitated by district, sector and cell authorities through existing land committees for testify the land ownership using a form known as “Form 1b” provided by the district one Stop Centre. Once the ownership is testified, PAPs shall be also eligible for compensation of land and property incorporated on land.

Projects that are likely to lead to inconveniences to the society within its location requires adequate economic rehabilitation of the PAPs with due vetting of their entitlements. In this perspective, the key determinant for compensation is on the basis of a pre-project census during which all residents are identified. Replacement costs have been categorized separately from houses, structures, crops and trees. Resettlement will not necessarily require (except by the choice of the PAP) relocation to another village or area. In most cases the PAPs will choose to step back within their land.

The totally relocating PAPs can be compensated in three forms: be allocated alternative sites if available and/or given materials to replace their structures affected by the project or paid for such replacements in cash. The PAPs were informed of the different options available during the disclosure process and most indicated that they would prefer cash compensation. Among the PAPs, the most vulnerable PAPs (widows, orphans, handicapped etc.) will receive special assistance in establishing their replacement land and structures.

Compensation and entitlements will be triggered by particular and specific impacts resulting from the project. Using a holistic approach, these general impacts emanating from the project shall include losses at household and community level (public assets, commercial assets, and communal assets). Losses will mainly fall into the beneath categories:

- Loss of land; residential, commercial and agricultural land
- Loss of assets (structures, improvements equipment, crops, tress, etc.);
- Loss of livelihood (income, resources, jobs, etc.);

The project proponent will establish transparent methods for the valuation of all assets affected by the project as required under the laws of the land and ESS5. These methods will include consultation with the affected individuals together with their representatives, to assess the adequacy and acceptability of the proposed compensation and to ensure the economic rehabilitation of all the affected people.

The below Table 31 shows PAPs Eligibility and Compensation Package

**TABLE 31: PAPs ELIGIBILITY AND COMPENSATION PACKAGE**

S/N	Category of PAP	Eligibility Criteria	Compensation Package
1	<b>A: Permanent residents, also customary holders of agricultural land</b>	Be recognized by local authorities and the relevant resettlement committee as a permanent resident and a customary holder of agricultural land located in the Project Affected Area at the cut-off date.	<p>Resettlement house of similar or better quality on a resettlement plot (best practice) and or cash compensation of the lost house at full replacement value; For the PAPs that will be resettled, the project will ensure that PAPs are provided with security of tenure.</p> <p>very lost land will be compensated in whatever case Cash compensation of all immoveable developments such as structures, soil improvement, etc...</p> <p>Cash compensation of standing perennial crops at replacement value and of non-perennial crops at market value</p> <p>Moving allowance;</p> <p>Livelihood restoration package (training on business plan, employment and linkage with stakeholders for life change) the livelihood will be prepared using door to door approach of the PAPs or in special meeting. This will reflect the needs of the PAPs.</p>
2	<b>B: Permanent residents and tenants of agricultural land</b>	Be recognized by local authorities as a permanent resident in the Project-Affected Area and as a customary tenant or sharecropper of agricultural land located in the Project-Affected Area before the cut-off date	<p>Replacement of lost land by agricultural land of similar potential under similar customary tenure arrangements anywhere in the Area;</p> <p>Cash compensation of the lost non- permanent house at full replacement value;</p> <p>Cash compensation of all immovable developments on the affected agricultural land, such as structures, soil improvement, etc</p> <p>Cash compensation of standing perennial crops at replacement value and of non- perennial crops at market value;</p> <p>Moving allowance if the household vacates the Project-Affected Area;</p> <p>Livelihood restoration package (training on business plan, employment and linkage with stakeholders for life change)</p>

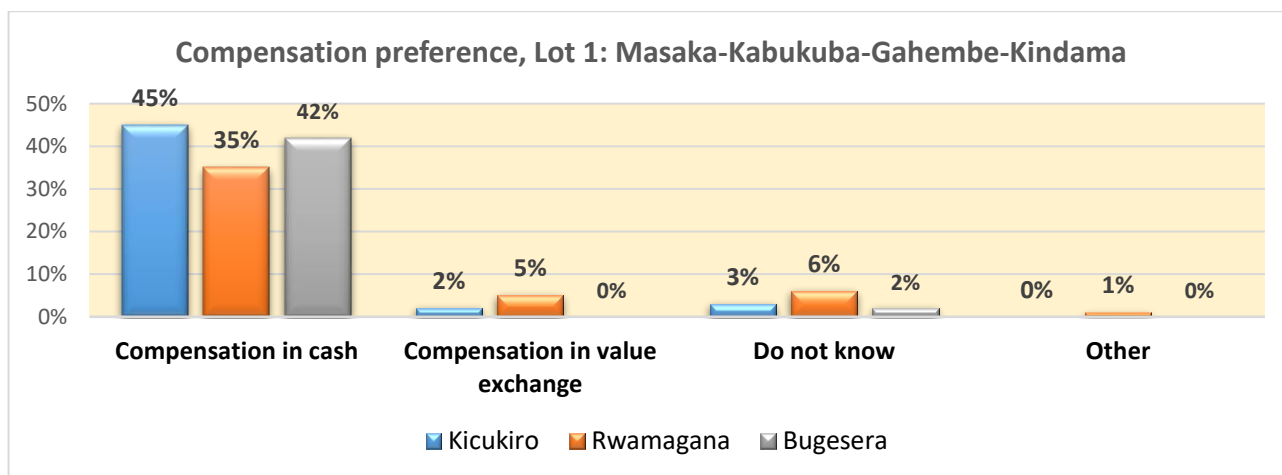
#### 7.4 Information and Consultation on mode of compensation

This RAP study assesses the potential positive and negative social impacts of the proposed KLP/ Bugesera connector project from Road section Lot 1: Masaka- Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama and Road section Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei as per the designed alignment that could in effect minimize the resettlement and resultant impacts. As discussed in the previous chapters, all possible options of compensation were discussed and agreed on cash compensation as their best option and the project will monitor the implementation of the resettlement process. The following steps will be implemented:

- Dissemination of information to the local PAPs at the start of the project on the compensation measures by local authorities, civil society and PAPs committee;
- Based on the final enumeration, identification of specific situations by household depending upon the amount of land they are left with (economically and physically displaced).
- The choice of likely options (resettlement site, compensation in cash or in kind) presented to each PAP, when it comes to the head of household of the family and his (her) spouse;
- The establishment of a document certifying the information, choice and consent of the head of the family and his (her) spouse on the types, amount and terms of payment of compensation;
- Support to the decision of a witness to observe and certify his consent to the procedure and full implementation.

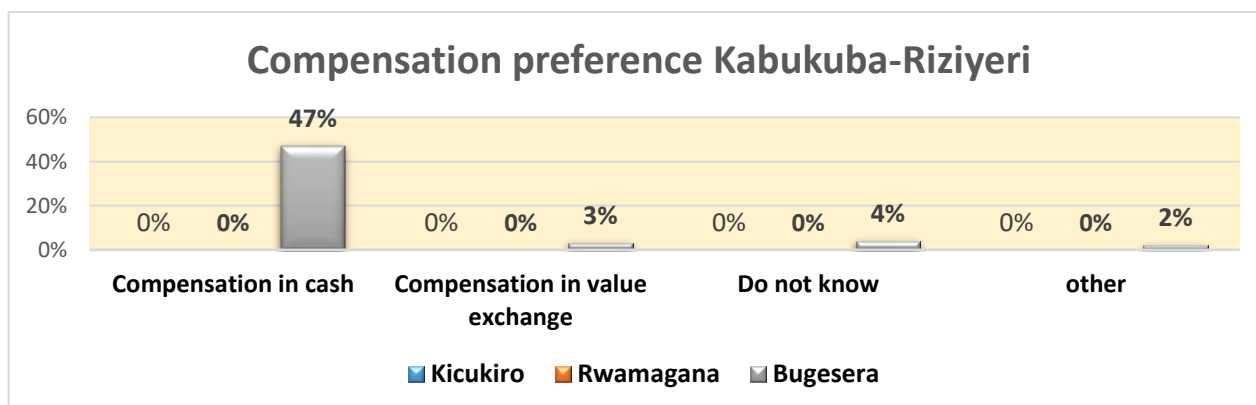
All the information process, presentation of the alternatives available to the PAPs until the final choice will be organized in such a way to guarantee to PAPs their Free and Informed Prior Consent.

During the public consultation meeting and focus groups discussions with PAPs, after being informed about the different modes of compensation, cash compensation was the most preferred mode of compensation as it appears from findings in Figure 32 for road section Lot 1: Masaka –Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama- and Figure 33 below for road section Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziyeri.



**FIGURE 32: PAPs' COMPENSATION PREFERENCE FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 1**

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



**FIGURE 33: PAPs' COMPENSATION PREFERENCE FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 2**

Source: Field survey and Analysis, July 2021

## 7.5 Implementation of individual compensation

### 7.5.1 Payment of cash compensation

Once the land/property owner will have agreed and signed the valuation form capturing the compensation cost, the valuer shall compile the valuation report to be submitted to the district for approval. After the approval, the district shall transmit the report to implementing agency (RTDA) for crosschecking and payment of compensation to PAPs.

The compensation money shall be used for replacing different types of affected/lost assets. Additional livelihood restoration interventions will be financed through the livelihood restoration plan, which will be prepared during project implementation and being implemented accordingly.

During the management of expropriation, Compensation amount will be transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries, some PAPs have accounts in commercial banks others in intermediate micro finance institutions at the sector level near the community known as Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). During the valuation process, it may happen that some PAPs that do not have bank accounts number; In this case districts, sectors SACCOs Managers at the sector level will facilitate them to open accounts in SACCOs and PAPs will pay bank accounts opening fees when they are compensated for their assets and remain accounts holders to be used for other transactions, this If fees are significant, they are included in compensation as a transaction cost. This is to help them getting other financial benefits such as loans, savings or doing business.

**Terms of payment:** As prescribed in the Expropriation Act of Rwanda, no physical cash payment will be made: all cash compensation will be paid by bank transfer to the PAPs bank accounts or intermediate micro financial institution bank account opened by the PAP (Article 23). This will have the dual effect of preventing ill-timed expenses and mostly this will secure the household members against all attempts of robbery or assault that possibly could occur.

**Opening of bank accounts for PAPs:** Some PAPs might not have an active bank account. They will be encouraged to use Umurenge SACCO, as it appears to be quite easy and inexpensive to open an account at Umurenge SACCO or a microfinance institution in the respective areas of residence for PAPs.

If the spouses are legally married, they receive their compensation on a joint account (Article 25 of the Expropriation Act).

After payment of the compensation, the acquired land shall be transferred to the district, and the District shall have the responsibility of rectifying the land title of PAPs whose land will have been partially affected free of charge, as well as If fees are significant consider including them in compensation as a transaction cost.

### 7.5.2 Transaction costs and land security

## 7.6 Vulnerable Groups

### 7.6.1 Specific risks for Vulnerable People

The main risks associated with the implementation of any project affecting the lives of people because of the loss of land and loss of their homes is:

- Become landless
- Become unemployed
- Become homeless
- Deterioration of living conditions level
- Food insecurity / malnutrition
- Social disintegration by breaking the bonds of solidarity.

These risks weigh disproportionately on certain categories of vulnerable persons. Vulnerable people are those who based on gender, age, physical or mental disabilities, their social or economic status, or culture/ethnicity may be more affected by the loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the RAP. By vulnerable, we denote in particular the following:

- People with disabilities (physical or mental);
- Elderly people living alone;
- Households in which the head of household is a child
- Households in which the head of household is a woman;
- Widows, widowers and orphans;

For that reason, therefore, measures specifically targeting these groups to prevent falling into extreme poverty should be adopted. This approach will be monitored to make sure it addresses issues that can be included in the scope of the construction works. Specific assistance during all stages of the resettlement process will be provided, Including:...

Advisory support at all stages of resettlement and compensation to these persons will be provided; 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.

The field survey done revealed that vulnerable group (people with disability, orphan, households headed women and elderly people) represent 5% for road section 1 and 5.7% for road section 2 of the estimated PAPs. As the project will prepare the livelihood restoration plan by collecting their opinions, their voice will be considered. The list of their wishes will be assessed for adequate responsive action. The poorest vulnerable groups will be given the option to select any training they wish, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The project will also work with the district to ensure that vulnerable people within the subproject area are included among the vulnerable groups getting government support for their livelihoods. In addition, the project team shall ensure that consultations meetings are organized in the vicinity of vulnerable groups, and provide required assistances (transport, appropriate communication channel) to allow their participation. The skills training program will be designed during project implementation. The following measures will be implemented according to the listed needs and demands of vulnerable people and their households.

During the public consultation, the beneficiary community provided feedback on their livelihood restoration, as indicated in table 32.

**TABLE 32: ACTIONS RECOMMENDED FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OF THE VULNERABLE PAPs**

Livelihood restoration options	Description	Comment	Time frame
Assistance in the negotiations for compensation	The project team will proceed for verification that the choices are freely made so that these people are not influenced or marginalized by the rest of the family members.	This will ensure that vulnerable groups among the PAPs are provided with fair compensation	During the compensation period

<b>Livelihood restoration options</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<b>Assistance in all procedures related to the payment of compensation</b>	The project will ensure that necessary assistance is provided. For example, help with the opening of the bank account, help to secure the withdrawal of money to buy land, land registration procedures, project should pay any fees).	This will ensure that vulnerable groups among the PAPs are provided with all necessary assistance during compensation	During the compensation period
<b>Mobilization on access to medical insurance</b>	The project will closely work with local administration to ensure the vulnerable PAPs receive medical insurance	This will ensure continued physical health to the PAPs	First 6 Months of the project implementation
<b>Off Farm Training</b>	Provide training to earn income in non-agricultural work, provision of and facilitation to access financial credit for equipment	This will open up new options for the PAPs to start other income generating activities	First 6 Months of the project implementation
<b>Option of other trainings of PAPs choice</b>	Severely affected PAPs and those from vulnerable groups will be given the option to select any training they wish, which would help them to maintain and/or improve their income generation potential. The skills training program will be designed during project implementation		First 6 Month of the project implementation

In addition, the project will develop a detailed Livelihoods Restoration Plan (LRP) during the project implementation period, with specified packages, budget as well as implementation and monitoring arrangements. While developing the LRP, the project will explore further Livelihood Restoration Assistance to be developed targeting all PAHS. The packages shall be focused on, training and capacity building in both on-farm and off-farm activities. PAPs will be offered start-up capital for their chosen ventures. Further, house-to-house consultations will be conducted with both physically and economically affected PAPs. All the packages will aim to improve the capacity of the affected households to generate income to support their livelihoods. The developer shall conduct dedicated consultations with PAPs to identify the most applicable and suitable packages, as well develop Need action plan, timeline and budget.



### . Valuation and Compensation rates

As per the Expropriation Law, all people affected by expropriation must receive fair and just compensation. The calculation of fair and just compensation is to be calculated by independent valuers. Without prejudice to other laws, the value of land and property incorporated thereon to be expropriated in the public interest shall be calculated on the basis of their size, nature and location and the prevailing market rates.

In this regard, the article 22 of the Law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing the expropriation stipulates that Land values and prices for property incorporated on land consistent with the prevailing market rates provided under this Law shall be established by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda.

Adequate compensation rates have been drawn by the proponent based on the prevailing market rates of the affected assets in the RAP document. The established compensation rates have been applied throughout the project components with consistency in the respective project phases with allowances for adjustment for a case of the staggered compensation payments.

The valuation of affected assets has been conducted by a certified valuer whose certificate is appended to this report as annex VI. This valuation shall be validated during the updated census and valuation planned for when the final detailed designs showing the final alignment shall be in place and prior to the Contractor mobilized to site.

It is to be noted that as per article 36 of the expropriation law, the approved fair compensation shall be paid within a period not exceeding one hundred and twenty (120) days from the day of its approval by the District or City of Kigali Council or the relevant Ministry. If fair compensation is not paid within the period provided, expropriation shall become null and void unless otherwise agreed upon between the expropriator and the person to be expropriated.

In line with the above article, the project will have to update the valuation and pay an agreed fair compensation before the commencement of the road construction activities.

#### **7.6.2 Compensation for Land**

This will be done in cash as this was the most PAP's preference and will cover only plots on which both compensated houses are located, together with areas where Sub-stations are planned to be constructed.

For the purpose of cash compensation, land and properties on land should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality (local market price variations as provided by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda). In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land including land rates, registration fees will need to be included in the compensation calculation. Where land lost is only a small proportion of total land owned by the PAP, but renders the remaining land as unusable, the compensation provided should be calculated based on the total land affected (the actual land lost plus the remaining unusable land).

In regards to the value of the land related to the constructed area, compensation will base on the existing market land rates. Official Gazette n° Special of 01/12/2021 of Rwanda has a list of the land compensation prices outside of Kigali city by district and is expected to be used for compensation. The determination of prices depended on the following:

- The IRPV price to be considered for maximum, minimum and or average
- Existing Land use
- Location of land
- Neighboring settlement
- Existing infrastructures

In summary, the steps used to get the land value

- Land location identification: district, sector, cell and village
- To determine the size of the land affected

- To determine the cost per sqm with reference to Land Prices per location set by the Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV) by setting an average price based on the location of the land, land use, neighboring settlement and infrastructure present in the vicinity.
- To adapt the cost per sqm of the land computed in (3) and to make the individual file and combine it with other potential assets to be affected if any.
- All the details are provided in appendix of this report. After computing the total cost, the average cost of land per sqm for Road section lot 1-Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe- Riziyei is 4,674 Frw/m<sup>2</sup>, while the one for Road section Lot 2- Kabukuba - Riziyei is 11,135 Frw/m<sup>2</sup>. The huge difference is observed because Road section Lot 2 crosses much more developed locations with higher rate of the land price compared to Road section Lot 1.

In reference to these prices land price outside the city of Kigali (Price of land (Rwf/m<sup>2</sup>) in appendix, the estimation of the average land value would be depicted in Table 33, which the total land to be compensated and the rate to be applied are presented in Table 33 below.

**TABLE 33: LAND COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE**

Lot	Quantity of land(m <sup>2</sup> )	Average rate in (Rwf/m <sup>2</sup> )	Total (Frw)
Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama	342,480	4,674	<b>1,600,751,520</b>
Kabukuba-Riziyei	183,668	11,135	<b>2,045,143,180</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>526,148</b>		<b>3,645,894,700</b>

### 7.6.3 Compensation for Trees and crops

The PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce before feeder road development activity. In order to ensure that this is possible, and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned. In the event, where crops and trees cannot be harvested, compensation for loss of crops and trees will be provided as follows:

- Provision of cash compensation for value of crops and trees lost, as per the Rwandan expropriation law as well as ESS5;
- Provision of good quality seed or seedlings appropriate for the resettled areas, fruit tree materials inclusive, in addition, compensation for seasons lost between loss of trees crops and maturity/productivity will be considered.;

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

Compensation for crops both perennial and seasonal will be done on the basis of the requirements of Rwandan law and ESS5. Under this law, landowners and leaseholders are entitled to be compensated at market value for land; tenants for crops and property on the land that they rented; property owners for the value of any property on expropriated land. Some districts have set specific rates for compensation based on local market surveys. In case where the district has not set the crop compensation rates, the compensation rates which have been set by the Government will be used to calculate the compensation value of the crops/trees to be affected by the project and ensure market/replacement value..

Stages adopted to reach the cost for Trees and Crops are the following:

- Identification of Crops and Trees to be affected
- To measure the area affected by the crops and to count number of Trees.
- Identification of prices from the Crops reference price provided by the Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV)
- Computation of total price by multiplying the number of trees with its cost per tree or the total area covered by the crops per the price of the crop per sqm.

During the survey the total acreage that was under trees/crops within the project area and the following tables 34 and 35 show the most identified tree/crops along the four road sections their applicable rate.

**TABLE 34: TREES COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION 1**

Road section Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama				
Type of tree	Units	Number	Unit price	Total price
Dracaenas)	Pces	640	500	320,000
Eucalyptus	Pces	4,181	4,000	16,724,000
Medicinal plants	Pces	5,506	20,110	110,727,650
Avocadoes	Pces	448	6,000	2,688,000
Mangoes	Pces	492	6,000	2,952,000
Palm	Pces	8,168	6,200	50,641,600
Grevelia	Pces	2,581	4,000	10,324,000
Macadamia	Pces	4,080	25,000	102,000,000
Molinga	Pces	1,800	10,000	18,000,000
Orange	Pces	810	10,000	8,100,000
Papaya	Pces	1,377	8,600	11,842,200
Guava	Pces	80	7,000	560,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,163</b>		<b>334,879,450</b>

**TABLE 35: TREES COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION 2**

Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyezi				
Type of tree/crop	Units	Number	Unit price	Total price
Dracaenas	Pces	320	500	160,000
Eucalyptus	Pces	4,346	4,000	17,384,000
Medicinal plants	Pces	1,098	21,670	23,793,350
Avocadoes	Pces	1,160	6,000	6,960,000
Mangoes	Pces	521	6,000	3,126,000
Palm	Pces	4,296	6,200	26,635,200
Grevelia	Pces	778	4,000	3,112,000
Macadamia	Pces	1,275	25,000	31,875,000
Molinga	Pces	1,080	10,000	10,800,000
Orange	Pces	286	10,000	2,860,000
Papaya	Pces	528	8,600	4,540,800
Guava	Pces	40	7,000	280,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,728</b>		<b>131,526,350</b>

#### 7.6.4 Compensation of Crops

Compensation for crops both perennial and seasonal will be done on the basis of the requirements of Rwandan law and ESS5. Under this law, landowners and leaseholders are entitled to be compensated at market value for land; tenants for crops and property on the land that they rented; property owners for the value of any property on expropriated land.

Some districts have set specific rates for compensation based on local market surveys. In case where the district has not set the crop compensation rates, the compensation rates which have been set by the Government will be used (market/frv per ESS5) to calculate the compensation value of the crops to be affected by the project (table 36).

**TABLE 36: ESTIMATED CROPS COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION 1&2**

Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama				Road section 2: Kabukuba-Riziyei			
Type of Crop	Sq M	Average rate per crop (in Rwf)	Total (Frw)	Type of crop	Sq M	Average rate per crop (in Rwf)	Total (Frw)
Corn	582	200	116,400	Corn	462	200	92,400
Cassava	7,110	200	1,422,000	Cassava	3276	200	655,200
Banana	640	2000	1,280,000	Banana	390	2,000	780,000
Chili pepper	640	300	192,000	Chili pepper	280	300	84,000
Beans	110	150	16,500	Beans	50	150	7,500
Pasparum	10,316.14	350	3,610,650	Pasparum	5,320	342	1,821,500
Casava-vegetables	540	6900	3726000	Casava-vegetables	12426	500	6213000
Spurge enclosure	1426	500	713000	Spurge enclosure	192	6900	1324800
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,364</b>		<b>11,076,550</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,778</b>		<b>10,978,400</b>

### 7.6.5 Compensation for residential houses and other Structures

There are different options for compensating structures on land that will be expropriated. Cash compensation at full replacement value or any other form mutually agreed upon by the expropriator and the person to be expropriated are some of them (Article 35 of the Rwandan expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015). During the public consultation meeting and survey, the majority of PAPs preferred cash compensation for their houses. Replacement costs will be based on:

- Sizes of structures and materials used;
- Average replacement costs of different types of structures based on information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures;
- Prices of materials used in the structure based on local market rates;
- Transportation costs for delivery of these materials acquired for replacing the structure;
- Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required;
- Any associated costs including rates, taxes, and registration fees among others.

Stages adopted to reach replacement cost are the following:

- Identification of structure to be affected
- Inspection with detailed drawing measurements
- Calculation and computations of replacement earth work, quantity of materials, labor.
- Calculation of prices for transportation, materials, labor, and other related costs.
- Formulation of individual files (all individual files are present in the annex).

Furthermore, resettlement assistance will be provided in the form of a moving allowance (at full costs of transport expenses).

The estimation of resettlement houses will be based on the standard size of a village/umudugudu type of houses, with the following ideal characteristics as per the 2013 IRPV reference. The sample the types of houses identified in the project right of way, to be likely affected the project works, and detailed list of PAPs and their properties is appended to this report as annexes 3, 4, and 5.

During the field investigation, 41 houses for road section lot 1 and 69 houses for road section lot 2 were identified within the project area and the following tables 37 and 38 show the numbers of houses along the Lot 1 and Lot 2 road sections with their applicable rate and value.

**TABLE 37: ESTIMATED HOUSE COMPENSATION RATES AND VALUE ALONG ROAD SECTION LOT 1**

#	Type of House	Type of Use	Number of	Unit Price/Sqm	Sqm	PT
1	Mud bricks and woods	—	—	-	-	-
	Low class	Residential	5	74,074	405	30,000,000
		Commercial		155,556	90	14,000,000
	Middle class	Residential	4	75,714	350	26,500,000
		Commercial	2	140,000	775	108,500,000
	Upper class					
	Low class	Residential	3	70,370	378	26,600,000
		Commercial	2	111,111	315	35,000,000
	Middle class	Residential	2	118,000	700	82,600,000
		Commercial	2	168,000	550	92,400,000
	Upper class	Residential	5	266,667	600	160,000,000
		Commercial	2	325,000	800	260,000,000
3	Durable (Bricks)					
	Low class	Residential	3	238,095	105	25,000,000
		Commercial	2	300,000	350	105,000,000
	Middle class	Residential	3	100,827	3690	372,050,000
		Commercial	4	133,333	1710	228,000,000
	Upper class	Residential	0	406,393	219	89,000,000
		Commercial	2	24,864	2,870	71,359,787
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>41</b>			<b>1,726,009,787</b>

**TABLE 38: ESTIMATED HOUSE COMPENSATION RATE AND VALUE FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 2: KABUKUBA – RIZIYERI**

#	TYPE OF	Existing Use	Number of	Unit Price/sqm	Sqm	PT
1	<b>Rukarakara (Ibiti)</b>					
	Low class	Residential	10	71,111	90	6,400,000
		Commercial	4	133,333	36	4,800,000
	Middle class	Residential	9	95,556	225	21,500,000
		Commercial	1	140,000	275	38,500,000
	Upper class					
	Low class	Residential	9	76,023	171	13,000,000
		Commercial	2	111,111	99	11,000,000
	Middle class	Residential	7	88,000	175	15,400,000
		Commercial	3	168,000	325	54,600,000
	Upper class	Residential	5	259,783	920	239,000,000
		Commercial	7	325,000	1480	481,000,000
3	<b>Durable</b>					
	Low class	Residential	4	288,960	140	40,454,376
		Commercial	2	314,286	210	66,000,000
	Middle class	Residential	3	66,694	450	30,012,500
		Commercial	2	133,333	900	120,000,000
	Upper class		1	—	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>69</b>			<b>1,141,666,876</b>

### 7.6.6 Project related job opportunities

The implementation of KLP/Bugesera Connector Road project activities, may generate employment opportunities, thus, it is anticipated that PAPs with required expertise will be prioritized for benefiting those employment opportunities. RTDA and District will ensure that this is done in transparent way starting from the locals.

### 7.6.7 Resettlement measures for each category of eligible PAPs

The Table 39 below describes resettlement measures accepted for each PAPs category:

**TABLE 39: RESETTLEMENT MEASURES AND ESTIMATED VALUE FOR EACH CATEGORY OF ELIGIBLE ASSETS**

Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation Measures	Estimated cost
<b>Road section Lot 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</b>				
Trees	Number	30163	Financial Compensation	334,879,450
Crops	Sqm	21,364	Financial Compensation	10,978,400
Land	Sqm	342,480	Financial compensation	1,600,751,520
House	Number	270	Financial compensation	1,726,009,787



Item	Unit	Quantity	Compensation Measures	Estimated cost
<b>Total Road section Lot 1</b>				<b>3,672,619,157</b>
<b>Road section Lot 2: Kabukuba-Riziye</b>				
Trees	Number	15728	Financial Compensation	131,526,350
Crops	Sqm	9,778	Financial Compensation	10,978,400
Land	Sqm	183,668	Financial compensation	2,045,143,180
House	Number	169	Financial compensation	<b>1,141,666,876</b>
<b>Total Road section 2</b>				<b>3,329,314,806</b>
<b>Grand total (Road section 1+Road section 2)</b>				<b>7,001,993,963</b>

## 8 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### 8.1 Institutional implementation arrangements

The institutional framework for the implementation of the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project is discussed below. The following are some of the most important considerations pertaining to the institutional framework for an effective RAP implementation.

- Full commitment on the part of the implementing agency (RTDA) in terms of establishing the necessary institutional arrangements and providing adequate incentives and resources (budget, manpower, etc.);
- Specification of the various agencies and institutions which will participate in the RAP implementation together with their responsibilities, decision making authority and resources; and
- Effective coordination of the activities and inputs of the various agencies and institutions to be involved in the resettlement activities.

The institutional framework for the RAP implementation considers the following:

- The number of PAPs, and the level of impact of the project on various types of assets and property and hence the degree of organizational and institutional inputs required for land acquisition and compensation, livelihood restoration included in the RAP; and
- Assessment of the organizational and institutional capacities of the main implementing agency of the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project, MININFRA and RTDA, and its various departments and units and its previous experiences in implementing similar resettlement programmes.

The resettlement and compensation strategy primarily include the identification of affected families and land and asset inventory of the Project Affected Parties (PAPs). During this exercise, the activities will be the following:

- i) Notification to affected parties;
- ii) Agreement on compensation, including agreement and further development of rehabilitation measures; and
- iii) Preparation of contracts, compensation payments and provision of assistance in resettlement.
- iv) Livelihood restoration

A detailed full resettlement action plan will be developed and be implemented under a certain institutional arrangement. The implementation arrangements of the RAP build on:

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

The main executing agencies MININFRA and RTDA will work in close coordination with other relevant Ministries and agencies at the National, District and Local levels for co-ordination. An institutional matrix has been prepared in this RAP for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan as reported in Table 40 below.

**TABLE 40: IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS AND THEIR RESPONSIBILITY**

S/N	Implementing Institution	Responsibility
1	<b>MININFRA</b>	Overall Management of RAP
2	<b>MINECOFIN</b>	Guidance in accounting and Budget allocation to RTDA for compensation of PAPs' assets
3	<b>MININFRA/RTDA and District</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of affected families and land asset inventory of the Project Affected People (PAPs);</li> <li>• Verification of PAPs</li> <li>• Compensation Agreements</li> <li>• Payments;</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>
		•
5	<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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	<b>The Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping affected areas and their registration</li> <li>• Providing technical assistance to the Project and the District in assets' identification and valuation</li> </ul>
7	<b>Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing technical assistance in the selection of priority roads and delineation of the ROW.</li> <li>• Verification of PAPs and their compensation</li> <li>• Compensation Agreements</li> <li>• Payments;</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>
8	<b>Grievances Committee</b>	Grievances management Addressed any appeals raised
9	<b>Grievances Committee and Court</b>	Dispute resolution

During RAP implementation RTDA will play a key role in holding consultation meetings, approving the list of people to be affected by the road project, disclosing RAP and compensation payments, following up the resettlement and compensation planning, implementation and monitoring. The consultant will also responsible in the preparation and implementation of livelihood restoration.

## 9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

### 9.1 Overview

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 availability and means to access 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.

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.

### 9.2 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.

### 9.3 Need for Grievance Redress

Implementation of involuntary resettlement is a complex process, which can involve conflicts, disagreements and grievances on the part of PAPs and other stakeholders, mainly because it involves the expropriation and compensation of land and other assets.

The most important step in conflict resolution is conflict avoidance. Therefore, the consultative and participatory nature of decision making under the implementation of this RAP is aimed at reducing the occurrence of disagreements and conflicting positions. In instances where disagreements do occur, it is important that they are resolved quickly before positions harden and the conflict escalates. Different approaches may be required according to the level that any conflict has reached. It is critical to recognise that the sooner a potential conflict is identified and dealt with, the greater the chance of a successful outcome. These phases of conflict development and appropriate interventions can be summarised as follows:

Conflict development	Resolve interventions
Conflict avoidance	Consultation and participation in planning & decision making
Simple disagreements	Informal negotiation, discussion and mediation
Early conflict development	Consult KRC Representative

Conflicting positions taken	Refer conflict to GRC
Intractable conflict	Refer conflict to regular court

The best means of addressing any complaints or claims is through dialogue. Thus, when a PAP has a grievance, she/he will first discuss the issue with the Resettlement Implementation Team (RIT). If the RIT is not able to address the grievance, the complaints should be passed on to the GRC. The grievance redress system for the implementation of the RAP is outlined below.

#### 9.4 Types of Grievances

The KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project involve both physical displacement and economic displacement of PAPs in the form of land acquisition and affected properties for which all affected PAPs will receive monetary compensation from RTDA. Both the Rwandan Law as well as WB ESS5 require that the RAP include procedures for dealing with concerns or complaints raised by individuals or groups about the project land acquisition and involuntary resettlements as well as associated mitigation measures, such as payment of compensation and livelihood restoration measures.

It is recognised that complaints are likely to arise that, if not dealt with in a timely and fair manner, could lead to conflict between the community and other stakeholders, notably RTDA, but also other Federal and Regional government entities.

It is important to underscore that the GRM does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies, if and when such remedies are required to resolve grievances.

Several types of grievances or disputes could potentially arise that present a risk to the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project. The following are some of the possible sources of project related grievances:

- Disagreements over eligibility for compensation including by informal holders and vulnerable PAPs
- Rates applied for monetary compensation for affected property;
- Ownership disputes of the land and the assets affected;
- Implementation of the livelihoods restoration programme (e.g. eligibility and entitlements to restoration measures etc.);
- Misidentification of assets or landowners due to registration errors or inaccurate or misleading information during assets surveys;
- Disagreement over the valuation or quality of an asset where compensation is payable;
- Disagreement over the type, quality and quantity of measures applied to achieve livelihoods restoration;
- Impacts of the construction and operation of the KLP/Bugesera Connector Road Project; and
- Disagreement over the cut-off date applied.

#### 9.5 Grievance Management Approach

The proposed approach for grievance resolution combines traditional or community-based resolution with an RTDA-based mechanism, and potential use of the legal system if complainants prefer. It provides for multiple entry points to the system, formal recording of concerns, multiple resolution pathways depending on the nature of the grievance, use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms where possible, active consultation, and an appeal system.

Although they remain largely informal and traditional, communities in the Project area have effective community-based conflict resolution processes. For some of the potential conflicts that may arise in relation to the Project's land acquisition, it is both less expensive and more appropriate to consider the use of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. For example, issues such as PAPs' land ownership (title deeds) and boundaries between plots owned by different PAPs, can best be resolved through traditional conflict resolution processes within the community. To enhance the effectiveness of the community-based conflict resolution processes, RTDA, working with community leaders and elders, will develop a detailed protocol for their use and all engagement of RTDA will be recorded and properly documented. The details of grievance redress procedures discussed below.

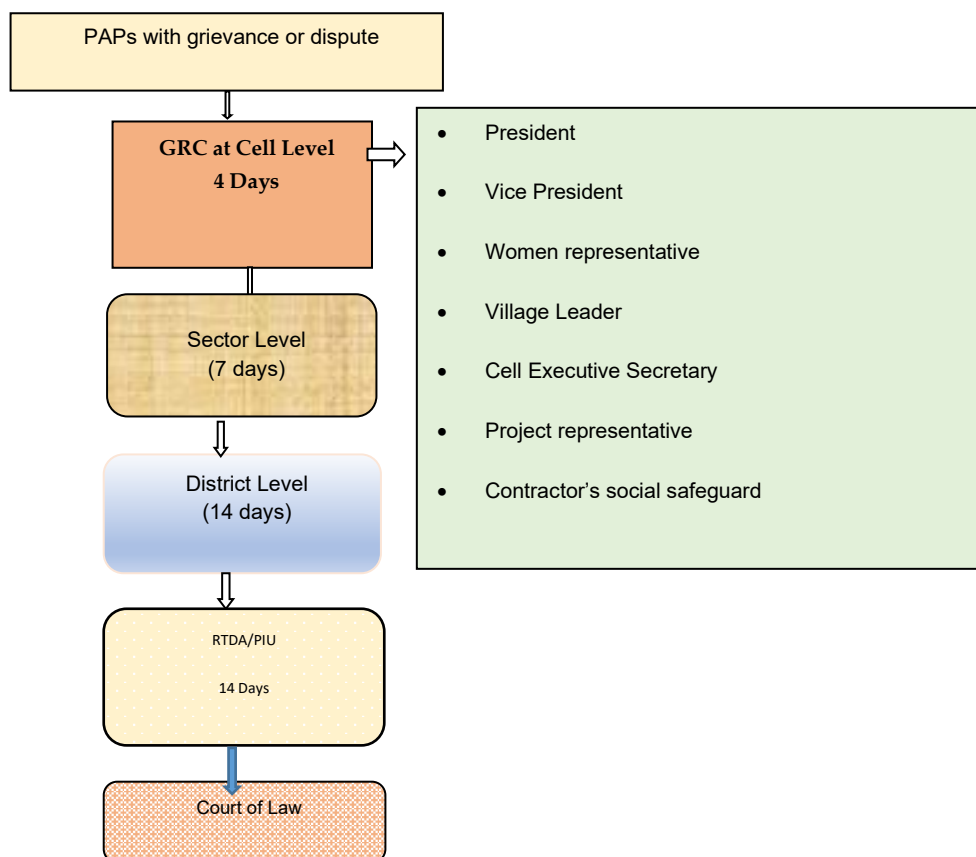
#### **9.5.1 Established procedures for Grievance redress mechanism**

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

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 7 members. 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 (Figure 34).

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;
- 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)



**FIGURE 34: PROPOSED GRM STRUCTURE**

### 9.5.2 Grievance resolution approach

It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The unsolved grievance at the 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 21 days of the complaint being lodged. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the RTDA PIU and eventually to a 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.

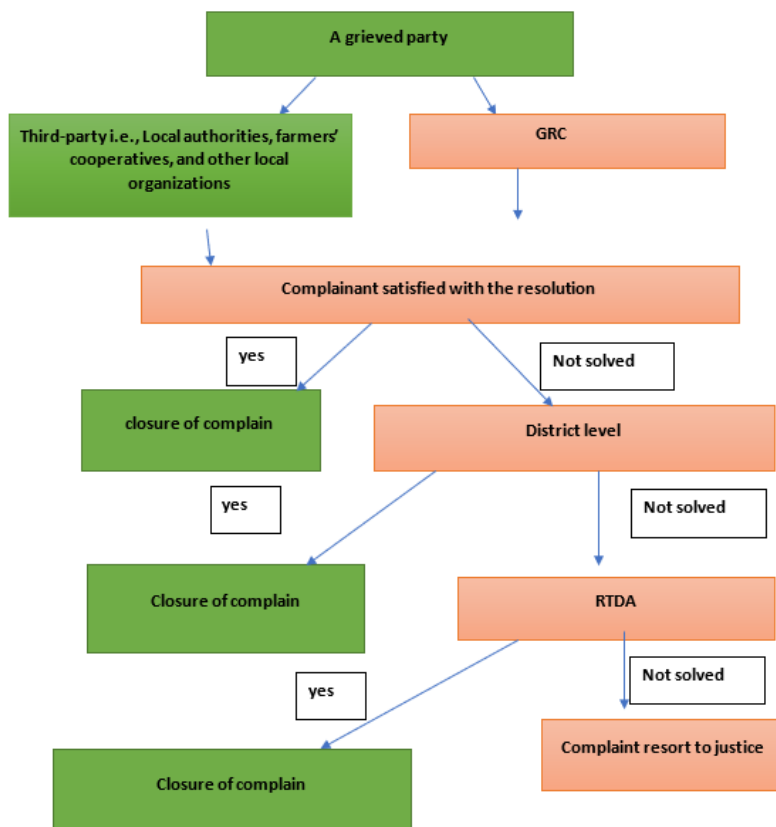
The channels of receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, etc). GRCs have the decision-making power and once the complainant is satisfied with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

For minor grievances between PAPs, or between PAPs on the one hand and other community members on the other, RTDA will refer the matter to relevant community elders for resolution. If the grievances are deemed significant, then RTDA will facilitate a mediation or negotiation between the parties. These grievances and their resolution will be documented and reported.

RTDA, will continue to work closely with representatives of the communities to run this grievance redress mechanism for the Project and to address affected communities' concerns and complaints. Combined with effective community engagement, this grievance redress mechanism that is a joint effort between the Project and communities is expected to promote trust and enhance communication.

Where a grievance relates to RTDA's management of the RAP and to compensation will be dealt with in accordance with the GRM set out in the section below. Project construction and operation impacts shall also be managed in accordance with the GRM.

Any grievances raised with RTDA staff relating to construction or operational grievances will be referred to the appropriate entity in accordance with the grievance mechanism. this further clarified in the below figure 35 presents the grievance or dispute resolution process by showing each step to be followed.



**FIGURE 35: FLOW CHART OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### 9.5.3 GBV, VAC, SEA Grievance resolution approach

The implementation of the project may result into unintended social risks and impacts relating to gender based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) or Sexual Harassment to community members or the project workers. Though this is not likely to be major risk to this project, the Contractor shall put in place mitigation measures including the following:

- The recruitment of local labor and train them of GBV, SEA, SH and VAC prevention and response mechanisms;
- The contractor will prepare a SEA/SH prevention and Response Plan to mitigate GBV/SEA/SH risks;
- All project workers including primary suppliers will sign a Code of Code.
- The GRCs will be trained and adapted to receive and anonymously record and escalate GBV/SEA/SH cases to the relevant authorities and the project will have a clear referral pathway for the GBV survivors.



Complaints related to GBV will be directed to the Isange One Stop Centers (IOSC). IOSCs are specialized free-of-charge referral centers where GBV survivors can access comprehensive services such as: medical care; psychosocial support; police and legal support, and collection of legal evidence. IOSCs work closely with community police stations, sector, cell and village leaders and hospitals and health centers across the country.

The project safeguards staff will work closely with the woman representative in the GRC to ensure that GBV/SEA/SH complaints are well handled and reported through the right channels and refer the victims to them as required by the law.

The elected GRC members will receive training from Isange One Stop Centre on how to handle and channel GBV cases and will also participate in the awareness campaigns on GBV, SEA, SH and VAC around the project intervention areas.

#### 9.5.4 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);
- Date response was sent to complainant.
- The date the complaint was closed out; and

#### 9.5.5 Monitoring Complaints

RTDA and District Project team 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 shall 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, including 10% contingency is estimated at 31, 908, 800 Rwandan francs for both road section 1 and Road section 2.

Road section	UP/ meeting	#of meetings per month	Period/months	# GRC set up	Members per 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
Contingency 10%						2,900,800

<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>31,908, 800</b>
--------------------	--------------------

### 9.5.6 Proposed Grievance Management committee

A number of committees will be established at different tiers/levels, starting from the community level up to national level to manage grievances, as highlighted in Figure 36 below.

#### a) First Tier Grievance Management Committee at Community level

It is proposed to elect a committee to be based at the cell level and made up of at least 7 members. The 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. The committee shall meet twice a month,

#### b) Second tier: Resettlement Compensation Committee

The second tier will cover grievances, which will not be resolved at the first-tier level and others, which may come straight to them from the PAPs. During their regular meetings, and after the consideration of the escalated grievances, the Resettlement Compensation Committee will propose their solutions to the complainants. These solutions, if agreed by both parties, will be binding and final for both RTDA and the complainant(s). This committee is composed of the sector executive secretaries and land managers at the sector level and the district One Stop Center director who is following up the overall project implementation

#### c) Third Tier: Resettlement Implementation Unit at RTDA

The third tier consists of the members responsible for the implementation of the RAP in RTDA. These will handle all grievances that are not handled at the second tier. They will also handle grievances brought directly to them by the PAPs.

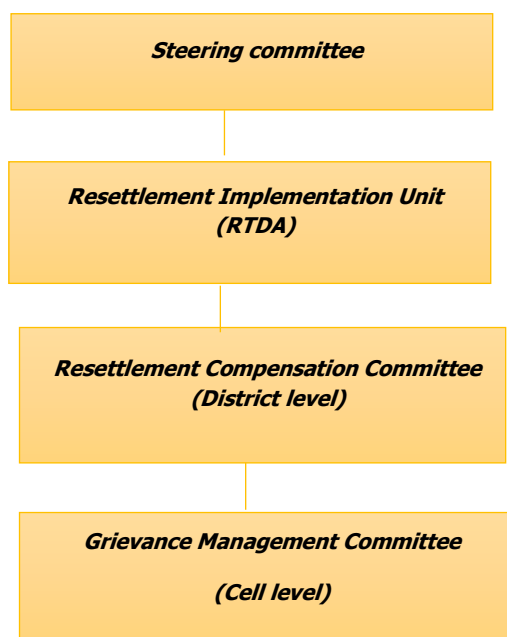
#### d) Fourth Tier: The Steering Committee

This tier consists of members representing different organizations at National level. They come in intermittently to solve or advice on any issue related to their mandate. They can also be called upon at any level of the Grievance Management System to advise and/or act on matters related to their activities. They include the following:

- Ministry of Infrastructure (Chair)
- Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)
- Ministry of Finance and Planning (MINECOFIN)
- Province representative
- Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)
- Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)
- Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)
- District representative

Where the settlement cannot be reached at any level of the grievance management system either the complainant or RTDA can resort to the juridical system/court. It may happen that the grievance is regional or international or international, in this case the World bank management committee will intervene to sort out the case, the complainant may file the case directly to the world bank through the address on [grievances@worldbank.org](mailto:grievances@worldbank.org)

During the public consultation, grievance redress mechanism was explained to the community, and they understood it well, the general agreement with the community is that the formation of grievance redress committees will be formed later in the follow up public meetings, precede the validation/consent process.



**FIGURE 36: PROPOSED GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

## **10 RAP IMPLEMENTATION COST AND BUDGET**

### **10.1 Principles**

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

This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by an accredited Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda. Article 4 of this law also stipulates that any project which results in the need for expropriation for public interest shall provide for all just compensation in its budget. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment.

Article 35 of the Expropriation Law provides that through an agreement between the person to expropriate and the one to be expropriated, just compensation may either be monetary, alternative land or a building equivalent as long as either option equates to fair and just monetary compensation. In case the determination of 'just' compensation exceeds in value the alternative land given to the expropriated person, the difference will be paid to the expropriated person. In this context, based on PAPs' preferences, monetary compensation will be used for the payment of affected properties for the 2 road sections (Masaga-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama and Kabukuba-Riziye).

### **10.2 Budget components**

The RAP budget covers all types of properties to be affected by the project associated with other cost related to measures of livelihood restoration, RAP implementation and monitoring and evaluation costs. For this RAP, the budget shall mainly comprise of the following:

- Compensation of land, houses, crops, trees;
- Accompanying measures for all PAPs
- Transition compensation for physical and economic displacement
- Measures for vulnerable PAPs
- Disturbance allowances
- Implementation costs

- M&E costs

The below Table 43 shows sector-based costs, which do not include the overall cost of RAP implementation as well as other cost associated with livelihood restoration measures and monitoring which are captured in the overall RAP budget which is indicated in Tables 41 and 42 below.

**TABLE 41: RAP ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 1: MASA-KABUKUBA-GAHEMBE-KINDAMA**

S/No	Impact Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Total (RWF)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation for Loss</b>					
1	Loss of Land	Sqm	342,480	Once	4,674/m2	1,600,751,520
2	Loss of Crops	Sqm	21364	Once	As per Table 36	11,076,550
3	Loss of Houses	Num	340	Once	As per Table 37	1,726,009,787
4	Loss of Trees	Num	30163	Once	As per Table 34	334,879,400
5	Accompanying	Num	2399	Once	25000/HH	59,975,000
6	Transition	Num	2399	Once	25000/HH	59,975,000
7	Measures for vulnerable	HH	101	Continuous	LS	20,000,000
8	Livelihood restoration	Hous	2399	Continuous	LS	47,980,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL A.</b>						<b>3,860,647,257</b>
<b>Disturbance allowances Once 5%</b>						<b>193,032,362</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL A.</b>						<b>4,053,679,620</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Implementation Cost</b>					
1	Operationalization				LS	5,000,000
2	Complementary census				LS	5,000,000
3	Compensation				LS	10,000,000
4	Transport &	Meeti	-	Continuous	3000/member	5,184,000
5	GRC Capacity building	Traini	-		LS	5,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL B.</b>						<b>30,184,000</b>
C.	RAP Monitoring and				LS	10,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL C.</b>						<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>Total A+B+C</b>						<b>4,093,663,620</b>
<b>Contingencies (10%)</b>						<b>409,366,362</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>4,503,029,982</b>

**TABLE 42: RAP ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR ROAD SECTION LOT 2: KABUKUBA-RIZIYERI**

S/N	Impact	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Total (RWF)
<b>A</b>	<b>Compensation For Loss</b>					
1	Loss of Land	Sqm	183,668	Once	11,135/m2	2,045,143,180
2	Loss of Crops	Sqm	9,778	Once	As per Table 36	10,978,400

S/N	Impact	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Total (RWF)
3	Loss of Houses	Number	69	Once	As per Table 38	1,141,666,876
4	Loss of Trees	Number	15728	Once	As per Table 35	139,064,150
5	Accompanying	Number	1102	Once	250000/HH	27,550,000
6	Transition	Number	1102	Once	25000/HH	27,550,000
7	Measures for vulnerable PAPs	HH	53	Continuous	LS	10,000,000
8	Livelihood	Household	1102	Continuous	LS	22,040,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL A.</b>						<b>3,671,942,606</b>
<b>Disturbance allowances Once 5%</b>						<b>183,597,130</b>
<b>SUB-TOTAL A.</b>						<b>3,855,539,736</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Implementation</b>					
1	Operationalizatio				LS	5,000,000
2	Complementary				LS	5,000,000
3	Compensation				LS	10,000,000
4	Transport &	Meeting	-	Continuous	4000/member	10,368,000
5	Capacity building GRC	Training	-	Once	LS	10,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL B.</b>						<b>40,368,000</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>RAP Monitoring</b>				LS	10,000,000
<b>SUB-TOTAL C.</b>						<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>Total A+B+C</b>						<b>3,905,907,736</b>
<b>Contingencies (10%)</b>						<b>390,590,773</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>						<b>4,295,498,509</b>

TABLE 43: SUMMARY BREAKDOWN OF RAP COSTS FOR RAP BY SECTORS ALONG THE FOUR ROAD SECTIONS

Province	District	Sector	Impact	Quantity	Rate	Cost by Sector
<b>Road section Lot 2:Kabukuba-Riziye</b>						
East	Bugesera	Juru	Land	30,449	1,223	
			Tree	1,978	7,525	
			Crops	1,499	847	
			Houses	49	5,845,902	
		<b>Total</b>				<b>339,852,192</b>
		Mayange	Land	1,839	10,585	
			Tree	94	4,457	
			Crops	208	230	

Province	District	Sector	Impact	Quantity	Rate	Cost by Sector
			Houses	3	7,263,900	
		Total				41,723,486
		Rilima	Land	151,381	13,135	
			Tree	13,656	8,511	
			Crops	8,071	1,197	
			Houses	117	7,123,299	
		Total				2,955,276,928
Sub Total					3,336,852,606	
Road section 1: Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama						
City of Kigali	Kicukiro	Masaka	Land	10,394	19,994	
			Tree	810	10,000	
			Crops	110	150	
			Houses	31	9,760,797	
		Total				518,523,277
East	Rwamagana	Nyakaliro	Land	66,691	3,048	
			Tree	5,954	19,049	
			Crops	500	7,452	
			Houses	91	5,838,750	
		Total				851,736,828
	Bugesera	Juru	Land	40,701	1,910	
			Tree	8,660	6,189	
			Crops	7,000	203	
			Houses	59	6,048,977	
			Total			
		Mareba	Land	53,166	1,762	
			Tree	6,661	16,863	
			Crops	113	11,327	
			Houses	3	3,969,000	
			Total			
		Musenyi	Land	26,578	4,457	
			Tree	1,800	10,000	
			Crops	1,470	485	
			Houses	7	5,566,478	
			Total			
		Nyamata	Land	85,579	4,551	
			Tree	4,821	3,535	

Province	District	Sector	Impact	Quantity	Rate	Cost by Sector
			Crops	10,316	350	
			Houses	147	3,237,930	
			Total			
		Rilima	Land	9,350	7,788	
			Tree	80	7,000	
			Crops	582	200	
			Houses	-	-	-
			Total			
		Ruhuha	Land	29,861	3,993	
			Tree	1,377	8,600	
			Crops	640	300	
			Houses	2	4,180,575	
			Total			
Sub Total						3,672,717,257
Grand Total						7,009,569,863



## **11 ARRANGMENT AND OPERATIONALISATION OF THE RAP**

### **11.1 Introduction**

The RAP anticipates that the project implementation schedule will consist of three phases namely preparation, implementation and post implementation. It mainly will include works such as clearing bushes, the way of leave, cutting trees and removing properties including demolishing any compensated property in the line of the KLP/Bugesera connector project. The resettlement schedule for land acquisition, house demolition and relocation will be coordinated with RTDA. Briefly, the RAP process will follow the following steps.

### **11.2 RAP Implementation Schedule**

#### **11.2.1 Preparation and Surveying**

During the RAP preparation, the first activity was the operationalization of the KLP/Bugesera connector project.). While developing the Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs), the project will explore further Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs) to be developed targeting the both physically and economically displaced PAHS. The packages shall be focused on, training and capacity building on land-based and non-land based livelihood support activities. PAPs will be offered start-up capital for their chosen ventures. Further, house-to-house consultations will be conducted with both physically and economically affected PAPs. All the packages will aim to improve the capacity of the affected households to generate income to support their livelihoods.

The Contractor shall conduct dedicated consultations with PAPs to identify the most applicable and suitable packages. In this regard, the project shall develop a detailed livelihood restoration plan with specified packages, budget as well as implementation and monitoring arrangements as well as dedicated action plan will be prepared and implemented..

#### **11.2.2 RAP dissemination and Disclosure**

After preparation and approval of this RAP, a detailed RAP will be undertaken. At this specific step, detailed information about the PAPs will be availed. The information about PAPs will be disseminated to the KLP/Bugesera connector project stakeholders including concerned districts, PAPs etc.) together with its related total cost. Views and concerns of the stakeholders will be considered and integrated in the RAP accordingly.

After final approval, the Ministry of Infrastructure through RTDA will disclose this RAP through its website, and by making copies available at its head office and in District/ Sectors/ Cell where the project is situated. The copies shall also be made available to the different government's agencies, and other stakeholders. The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose this RAP electronically through its externa website.

#### **11.2.3 Constituting and operationalization of Resettlement administrative committees**

The administration of this RAP will require a close collaboration between different actors. On one hand, the MININFRA/RTDA will be overall in coordinating, approving and monitoring of activities related to the upgrading of KLP/Bugesera connector project. In this regard, all reports either technical or implementation wise will be handed over to and first be approved by RTDA. Other agencies including RDB, REMA etc. will have to monitor whether, along the implementation, the contractor respects aspects related to environmental protection. Need is for all these other agencies to cooperate with RTDA for a common monitoring of every step of the project implementation. At grassroots level or at the sites, district engineers will play a day-to-day management of the implementation and district engineers will work with the contractor in assuring a smooth project implementation, to assure that residents and their properties are not victimized by the KLP/Bugesera connector project activities.

#### **11.2.4 Awareness campaign**

Awareness campaigns will be of paramount relevance in informing residents about the project to be undertaken, the RAP and the compensation process and the cut-off date. It will also present messages intended to prevent accidents likely to happen along the transportation of materials for the KLP/Bugesera connector road construction

and to preserve the lives of the population living in the KLP/Bugesera connector project area. The contractor shall be responsible of organizing regular awareness campaigns on relevant health and safety risks and hazards with its respective management measures, HIV/AIDS and other transmitted diseases provided that areas crossed KLP/Bugesera connector project will be cohabitating with foreigners who will be working on the road setting and therefore, the need for local residents to be cautioned.

#### **11.2.5 Stakeholders Engagement**

The stakeholder consultations were done with the potential project affected persons, as well as local authorities, religious institutions and community-based organizations, to disseminate information on the project design, potential project benefits, environmental and social risks and impacts, mitigation measures, resettlement alternatives, and to collect their thoughts, opinions and feedback on the same in relation to the KLP/Bugesera connector road project.

While the Scoping Consultations provided stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their concerns to be incorporated in the project design and the WB environmental and social framework instruments further stakeholder engagement plan will assist with ensuring all relevant issues are captured and that all stakeholders feel they have had a chance to voice their concerns, especially during the implementation of the RAP. In this regard, RTDA in line with WB ESS10 has developed a detailed Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) sideways during the preparation of this RAP with the goal to improve and facilitate decision making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other stakeholders in a timely manner, and that these groups are provided sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns that may influence Project decisions. These will be a useful tool for managing communications between the implementing agency (RTDA) and other relevant project stakeholders.

In this project, stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle in compliance with the ESS10. As per ESS 10, the stakeholders of a project will vary depending on the details of and may include local communities, national and local authorities, neighboring projects, and nongovernmental organizations. The process of stakeholder engagement will involve the following, as per ESS10: i) stakeholder identification and analysis; ii) planning how the engagement with stakeholders will take place; iii) disclosure of information; iv) consultation with stakeholders; v) addressing and responding to grievances; and vi) reporting to stakeholders.

Where possible, stakeholder engagement will utilize engagement structures within the national system, e.g., community meetings, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements.

#### **11.2.6 RAP verification and follow up**

After the RAP dissemination with specific number of PAPs and their properties likely to be affected by the project, RAP verification will be conducted by district engineers in collaboration with grassroots level leaders (sector, cell and village) and village committees. Districts will thereby send a succinct report to RTDA for comparison of the PAPs and their properties presented in the RAP report. RTDA will therefore approve and recommend the move to the next course of action if the reports of engineer's match with that of the RAP. If a difference is observed in the two reports, then claims of the complainants will be taken care of by community committees (mediators, local land bureau committees, village level committees etc.).

#### **11.2.7 Agreement with the PAPs, compensation and cut-off date for the relocation**

RTDA in collaboration with respective districts will, after identification of PAPs and their properties to be damaged by the KLP/Bugesera connector Road project, sign an agreement with them related to the compensation. This agreement will be related not only to the compensation and LRP implementation or assistance, but also to the cut-off date for related claims and the relocation of PAPs from the KLP/Bugesera connector project Right of Way (RoW) on the agreed cut-off date. In this regard, during public consultations between the PAPs, project staff and local

authorities, it was communicated and agreed upon that the cut-off date for this proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road project is updated to 11<sup>th</sup> March 2023, which coincides with the first day when the census begun i.e. socio-economic survey and valuation of affected assets.

#### **11.2.8 PAPs relocation and settlement process**

To help PAPs that that will be physically relocated, RTDA and local district authorities will find the plots for relocated PAPs through facilitation of getting the construction permit in the new model villages as per District Development Strategies (DDSs). This action is to be taken care of by respective districts, and special attention will be paid to vulnerable people among the PAPs. For example, districts will make sure elderly and widow PAPs have been properly settled by the time of the start of the project. PAPs who are disabled, elderly will be taken care off with caution along the compensation and relocation process. PAPs who are physically fit will be given priority in the KLP/Bugesera connector project job allocation, providing assistance to physically displaced people during road construction is an important aspect of infrastructure development. Road construction projects often result in the displacement of communities, individuals, and properties. To ensure that those affected are adequately supported and their rights are respected, various measures will be taken. Here are some key considerations and actions that will be taken to assist physically displaced people: Advance Notice and Consultation; Provide affected communities with advance notice of the construction project; and Selection of new location and preparation of construction permit in short period as special cases before transfer of compensation.

The compensation will be planned, budget, and paid for each road segments crossing the sectors (see Table 43 above: Summary breakdown of RAP costs by sectors along the four Road sections within two lots). The contractor works program will also follow the land acquisition/compensation plan. Post-construction period

In the post-construction period, the monitoring of PAPs progress and KLP/Bugesera connector project construction process among others will be done by the districts and local leaders who, when necessary, might report to RTDA.

#### **11.2.9 Proposed RAP implementation timeframe and schedule**

The proposed RAP implementation timeframe coincides with 24 months of project implementation (road constructions works), as shown in Table 44 below.

**TABLE 44: PROPOSED INDICATIVE IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION**

Schedule of activities:	May-2023	June-2023	July-2023	August-2023	September	October	November	December	January	February	March-2024	March-2024	April-2024	May-2024	June-2024	August-2024	October	November	December	January	February	March-2025	April-2025
RAP approval																							
Disclosure of RAP on RTDA website and World Bank InfoShop																							
Sensitization of PAPS on resettlement and project impacts as per world ESS10																							
Formation, operationalization and capacity building of GRCs																							
Validation and disclosure of asset valuation/values to PAPS (post final design)																							
Signing or fingerprinting approved individual valuation sheets by PAPS																							
Compensation of PAPS in affected sectors																							
Relocation of PAPS																							
Grievance management																							
Livelihood restoration																							

Schedule of activities:	May-2023	June 2023	July 2023	August 2023	September	October	November	December	January	February	March 2024	March 2024	April 2024	May -2024	June -2024	August -2024	October	November	December	January	February	March -2025	April -2025
Clearance of road reserve, and progress of works (sequencing?)																							
RAP monitoring (start from validation)																							
RAP Completion Audit (to be done at end of project cycle.)																							
Review and approval of RAP Completion Audit by the Bank																							

## 12 RAP MONITORING, AND REPORTING

A monitoring and evaluation (M&E) program are required to be developed 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 RAP by the project managers, and an information channel for the PAPs to assess how their needs are being met.

### 12.1 Principles

Arrangements for monitoring and evaluation are to ensure, firstly, that the proposed actions are implemented in the manner and within the time limits, and, secondly, that the expected results are achieved. When deficiencies or difficulties are observed, monitoring and evaluation are used to initiate appropriate corrective action.

The main objective of the Resettlement Action Plan is to ensure to PAPs living standards and conditions equivalent or better life that they knew before the project. Thus, monitoring and evaluation of the actions proposed in the Resettlement Action Plan should focus primarily on achieving this goal.

#### 12.1.1 Supervision and Monitoring

Check that, especially at the start of the RAP, its detailed specifications are designed and that its implementation is carried out in accordance with the RAP validated.

The monitoring will consist of the following:

- Check that the ongoing RAP/LRP work program and budget are executed according to plan;
- Check continuously if the quality and quantity of the expected results are obtained in a timely manner;
- Identify any factors and unanticipated changes that may affect the RAP organization, the definition of its measures to reduce the effectiveness or present opportunities to develop;
- Send in a timely manner to the responsible concerned authorities, corrective measures under ordinary or exceptional programming procedures.

#### 12.1.2 Evaluation

The evaluation will:

- Establish and interpret the reference situation of the affected population before the start of the project in terms of the socio-economic and health conditions (the census conducted in the framework of this mandate has developed baseline);
- Define, at regular intervals, some or all of the above parameters in order to assess and understand the changes.
- Establish at the end of the project, a new baseline for assessing the RAP impacts in socio-economic and health terms.

Analyze, programmatically or in response to the collection of baseline information and findings of monitoring / evaluation, some elements of the human environment and measures to improve the RAP/LRP effectiveness.

## 12.2 Internal monitoring and evaluation

### 12.2.1 Principles

Internal monitoring of the RAP implementation is a responsibility of the RTDA. It is to continuously ensure that the actions included in the work programs are executed on time and on budget.

The internal monitoring will be determined by the work programs of the RTDA and by the contracts of subcontracting providers. These documents define the tracking objects of qualitative, temporal, quantitative, budgetary performance indicators used for such monitoring.

Indicators for each RAP phase (preparatory phase before displacement, implementation phase of displacement and resettlement phase, post-resettlement phase) should be discussed with the stakeholders and relevant institutions. The views of PAPs and their representatives will be part of the monitoring system.

They will attract the attention of the RTDA on the validity and especially the acceptability of proposed measures in the context of the project area. An expert in monitoring and evaluation will be recruited to develop the internal monitoring program to RTDA.

### **12.2.2 Monitoring indicators**

In the monitoring exercise, global monitoring indicators will be identified and used. Illustratively, they will include the following:

- Number of households and people to be affected by the project activities,
- Number of households and people to be physically displaced by the project activities,
- Number of households and people to be resettled by the project,
- Total amount of compensation to be paid.
- Number of complaints, nature of complaints
- Number of roadside business and economic activities affected or enhanced

In addition, the socio-economic indicators will be established and followed for a sample of PAPs in different areas of action or components, for example:

- Average level of life (restoration of consumption and monetary income);
- Breakdown of average household expenditure;
- Number of beneficiaries of various aspects of the restoration project.
- Number of kids in school
- Number of health posts and clinics

On the housing and land resettlement sites, indicators related to livelihoods will be followed, for example:

- Quality of buildings (cracks, gutters, etc.)
- Access of the relocated persons to pure drinking water, health and infrastructure.
- Access to smart classroom and quality
- Replacement rate of fruit trees after 2 years
- Evolution of the people who kept the same activity
- Rate of those who changed jobs.

### **12.3 External evaluation monitoring of the RAP implementation**

Rwanda transport development agency as the implementing entity will prepare a resettlement implementation completion report to ensure all the plan were achieved in a way that did not harm the beneficiaries and has contributed to better lifestyle from their welfare. It is worth to note that RTDA will hire an independent consultant to conduct an audit to do evaluation of the performance of the project towards the expectations.

Environmental monitoring (or monitoring) consists in observing the evolution of the components of natural and human environments potentially affected by the project to ensure that the measures taken are effective. This monitoring will be based on a scientific, quantitative, and qualitative approach; the elements of monitoring must be measurable by recognized methods.

The monitoring mission shall be free of any conflict of interest. It is therefore recommended that the mission is technically liable to the services in the ministries for environment and socially to the local political authorities (deputation / parliament) and civil society.



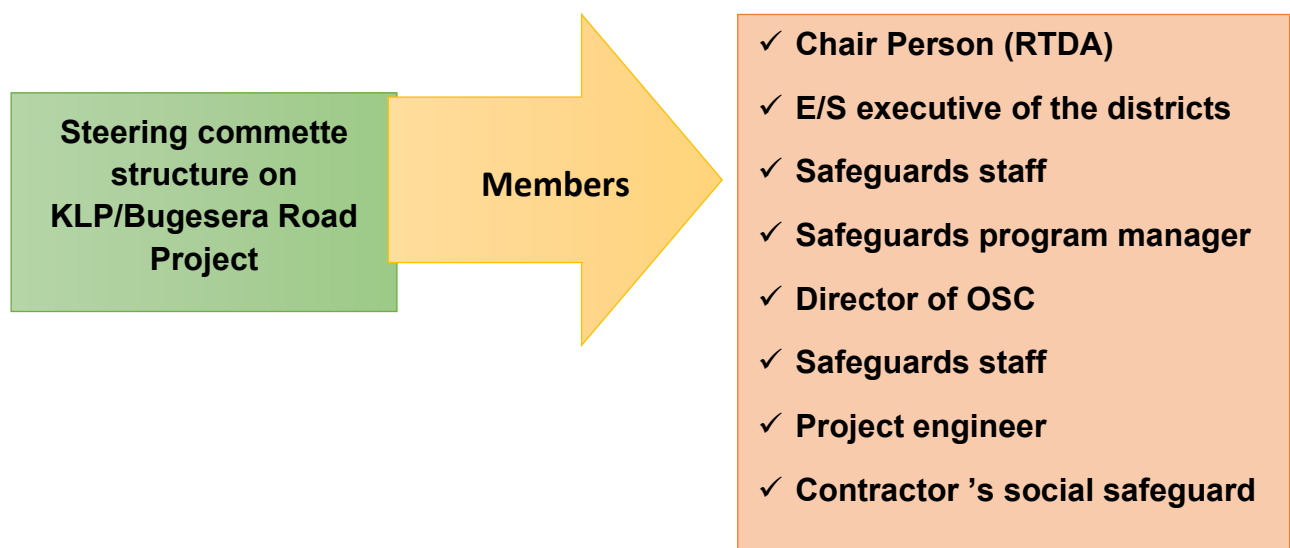
This mission will be entrusted to a consultancy bureau located in the area and recruited by tender. It will include experts with different profiles depending on the themes to be assessed. The monitoring mission will take place from the start of the work and its duration will extend to the entire construction phase duration, and two years after, convening twice per year.

The reports issued at the end of these missions will be for PAPs local authorities, civil society, the national environmental authorities (MOE) and members of the Multipartite Monitoring Committee (MMC) whom this mission will report to (all recipient actors are members of the commission, but the information must be known at the directorate level and not only to the members of the commission due to the geographical distribution of these institutions). As per ESF, the report will be shared to the world bank for record and action.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to oversee the proper implementation of the proposed KLP/Bugesera connector Road project throughout the rehabilitation and upgrading process to make sure the community is safer. These will be part of the implementation agreement at the district level. This committee be composed of the districts crossed by the Kigali logistics platform/Bugesera connector namely: Kicukiro in the Kigali City, Rwamagana and Bugesera both in the Eastern Province.

The steering committee will monitor the project implementation day by day through quick intervention on encountered challenge for swift response and mobilization of the community in the project participation especially in the ESMP and RAP implementation.

The Steering committee will have access to the quarterly environmental and social monitoring reports of the monitoring mission, and may summon special meetings when necessary. The committee may also provide support for the effective management of potential conflicts of interest between the various project stakeholders.



#### 12.4 Participation of the PAPs in monitoring and evaluation

The PAPs will participate in monitoring / evaluation in different ways:

- ✓ Provision of the required information during resettlement process formation and election of their representatives in the grievance committee
- ✓ Selection of social infrastructures to be covered under the provisional sum.
- ✓ Opinion surveys in the evaluations.

This type of participatory monitoring and evaluation is essential to the PAPs capacity building and their organizations tool. It is also key tools to help them identify their measures that are the most appropriate for the restoration of their living conditions and to improve them.

### **12.5 Reporting**

The independent monitoring consultant will produce a report 6 to 12 months after the RAP completion including livelihood restoration activities. The report will contain:

- Description of monitoring activities;
- Findings in relation to whether the project activities have been implemented and completed as planned and according to budget;
- Achievement of objectives and recommendations;
- GRM implementation and any residual grievances that remained behind; and
- Timetable and budget for addressing outstanding problems.

The draft monitoring report will be shared with RTDA for their comments before being finalised and submitted to the Government, WB and other relevant stakeholders.

## 13 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 13.1 Conclusions

The proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road project is of major importance for the infrastructure development and the socio-economic development of the project area, and Rwanda in general. However, based on its nature, it is anticipated that such a project will have impacts on socio-economic with a broad range of significance.

Based on project description, Socio-economic baseline Data, legal, policy and institutional framework, impacts assessment, and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), the following conclusions are drawn:

- i) This Report offers a preliminary review of information that should eventually be treated in greater depth by the project initiators;
- ii) PAPs and Stakeholder responses indicates that there are positive and adverse impacts of the road sections road project across the project area, i.e. Bugesera, Kicukiro and Rwamagana;
- iii) This RAP shows that the most important negative socio-economic impact will be the relocation of houses affected by the road alignments. The proposed road alignment will affect about 340 houses along Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama road section and 199 houses along Kabukuba-Riziyezi road, making a total of 509 houses to be affected.
- iv) In total the project will also affect 31142m<sup>2</sup> of crops, 45, 891 pieces of trees while requiring 526,148m<sup>2</sup> of land for the for the road required width. All houses to be affected are residential, commercial and no public or social infrastructure will be affected. Given the availability of land in most of the concerned villages, most of the affected households can be easily be relocated within their home village.
- v) The loss of land used for agricultural activities will be minimal in the sense that farmers will be given enough time for harvesting seasonal crops.
- vi) The estimated RAP budget/cost is of FRW 4,503,029,982 for Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama road section (road section 1) and FRW 4,295,498,509 for Kabukuba-Riziyezi road section.
- vii) During public consultation (conducted so far), few opinions were drawn as follows:
  - Involve local communities in all stages of project planning and development,
  - Permanent communication between project initiators and local authorities,
  - All people whose properties are to affected by the project have to be compensated for loss of houses and other structures, crops and trees as provided for in this RAP,
  - Grievance redress and monitoring register have to be set-up and the process be publicized in the affected areas
  - During road construction, PAPs shall be given first priority in the employment of skilled and unskilled manpower.
  - Among the requested social infrastructure the list recorded during public consultation the list can be accessible on table 25.

### 13.2 Recommendations

The stakeholders including the PAPs (so far consulted) are positive for the development of the project and during public consultation following recommendations have emerged:

- The Project Affected People are favorable of monetary compensation for their houses and other structures and the compensation has to be done before work commencement;
- The PAPs who are involved in business have given their choice near the market or cell / sector resettlement scheme;

- PAPs be given priority for job opportunities from project such as permanent or temporary to serve as a form of incentive and a livelihood restoration measure
- District and Sector RAP Committees to be formed prior to commencing on the compensation. Internal and external monitoring and evaluation committees are formed.
- Grievance redress and monitoring register be set-up and the process be publicized in the affected areas;
- Prior to compensation, detailed valuation of affected assets in the presence of the PAPs and community representatives should be undertaken and up-to-date value of the affected assets shall be negotiated with the PAPs and communities for payment.

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

## 14 REFERENCES

### ***National Laws***

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003, revised in 2015;
2. Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 Law governing land in Rwanda;
3. Expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015;
4. Law N°55/2011 of 14/12/2011 governing Roads in Rwanda;
5. Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda;

### ***Policies and Strategies***

1. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Vision 2050, December 2020;
2. Ministry of Family and Gender promotion, Revised National Gender Policy, February 2021
3. Ministry of Local government, National Social protection Policy, June 2020
4. Ministry of Environment, National Land Policy, June 2019
5. Government of Rwanda, National Strategy for Transformation, 2017
6. Ministry of Public Service, National Occupational Safety and Health Strategy, 2019
7. Ministry of Health, National Health Policy, 2016
8. Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport Policy, 2008

### ***WB document***

1. The world Bank: The world Bank Environmental and Social ((ESSs) Framework, 2017

### ***Other documents***

2. Project Feasibility draft report, June 2021
3. Bugesera District: District development strategies 2018-2023
4. Bugesera district: District development Plan 2012-2017;

## 15 ANNEXES

### Annex I: Questionnaire for social economic survey

#### Social Economic Questionnaire

#### AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY

#### Part one: SOCIO-ECONOMIC

#### Questionnaire Identification

	Responses	Code
	Enumerator's name	_____
	Supervisor's name	_____
	Name of respondent	_____
	Sex of respondent	/_/_
	Age of Respondent	/_/_/_
	Province	/_/_
	District	/_/_/_
	Sector	/_/_/_/_/_
	Cell	/_/_/_/_/_/_/_
	Village	/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_
	Household GPS coordinates	_____/ : ____/_

**Interviewer:** Household head or Household member.

### Household Identification

	Identification		Responses	code	
	Sex of Household head	1	Male	/ _ /	
		2	Female		
	Age of Household head		.....	/ _ _ /	
	Marital status of household head	1	Single	/ _ /	
		2	Married		
		3	Widow/widower		
		4	Separated (separated)		
		5	Divorced (legally separated)		
	Does any family member attend churches?	1	Yes	/ _ /	
		2	No		
	Distance from home to church in (minutes)				
	Ubudehe category of household	1 2 3 4	Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4	/ _ /	
	Time (years) that household has been in this location		Write only in year, if less than 1 year write number of months in following question	/ _ _ /	
	If time is less than year, how many months?			/ _ _ /	
	How many persons living in this household?			/ _ _ /	

**Demographic Information (All persons living in the household)**

PID	Names	Sex	Age	Relationship with HH	Occupation status (6)		Estimated monthly Expense	Estimated savings per month	Education level	Disability	Literacy
		(1=Male, 2=Female)		code (5)	(Primary occupation	Secondary occupation	Code (7)		Code (8)	yes, 2 No	1. Yes 2.No
1											
2											
3											

9											
10											



(5)	(6)	(7)		(8)	
1 = Head of household	1 = None	1 =		1= None	
2 = Spouse	2 = Student nt			2 = Attended primary school only	
3 = Son/daughter	3 = Farmer (Agriculture/Livestock)			3 = Attended vocational school (Artisanal, CERAI, CFG, Familial)	
4 = Father/mother	4 = Self Employed			4 = Completed high school (D4, D5, D6, D7)	
5 = Grand parent	5 = Trader			5 = Graduate (A1, A2, Masters, PhD )	
6 = Grandchild,	6 = Civil servant / I Authorities				
7=Permanent Employee	7 = Non government Organisation				
8 = Other relation (Specify)	8 = Retired				
	9.Real estate revenue				
	10.remittances				
	11.shares/bonds				

**D: Household Assets**

1	which of the following items are available (in a working condition) for use by your household?	1=Yes 0=No
	<i>Bicycle</i>	/_/_
	<i>Mobile phone</i>	/_/_
	<i>Radio</i>	/_/_
	<i>Television set</i>	/_/_
	<i>Cassette player/radio cassette</i>	/_/_
	<i>Sewing machine</i>	/_/_
	<i>Motor cycle</i>	/_/_
	<i>Car/truck</i>	/_/_
	<i>Refrigerator/deep freeze</i>	/_/_
	<i>Foam mattress</i>	/_/_
	<i>Gas/electric stove or cooker</i>	/_/_
	<i>Furniture suite (wooden chain)</i>	/_/_
	<i>Computer</i>	

**D\_3** which of the following energy sources (for light and/or for fuel) does your household use? (more than one answer may be given).

Source	Please circle
<i>Electricity (REG)</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Generator</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Kerosene lantern</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Gas lantern</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Firewood</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Candle</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Traditional lamp(agatadowa)</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>SOLAR</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>BIOGAS</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Battery</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>
<i>Others, specify</i>	<i>1.yes/2.no</i>

**Which fuel do you mainly use for heating? (Tick one)**

1 ( ) fuel wood 2 ( ) gas 3 ( ) natural gas 4 ( ) fuel oil 5 ( ) Other.....

**E: INCOME & EXPENDITURE (MONTHLY)**

		2	From another country (specify).....		
E_2	Expenditure				Rw
1	Please indicate the extent of expenditure on the	1	Food (7 days)		/___/
		2	Education (per year) uniform, school fees transport ...		/___/
	following item in the past year  Where do you spend most of your money in the following times?	3	Health (per year), paying medicine, contribution of Mutuel, ....		/___/
		4	Transport (month)		/___/
		5	Funeral(s) (per year)		/___/
		6	Dowry (per year), ceremonies		/___/
		7	Clothes (per year)		/___/
		8	Hire of labour (per year)		/___/
		9	Agricultural (per year), inputs, materials, ....		
		10	Other (specify)		/___/

Do You own a property: Yes, No?

If yes, do you own a land document: Yes or No?

Type of property to be affected: (House, Forest, farmland, tree with >3meter, other specify)

Do you own a land for farming activities within 1-5km from your house? Yes, or No

What Mode of compensation do you prefer:

Compensation in cash

Compensation in value exchange

Do not know

Other

If other specify:

**SKETCH AND ADDITIONAL DETAIL OF STRUCTURES****H. CATEGORY AFFECTED**

To add:

Water and sanitation access:

What source of water do you use:

Rock water catchment

Protected spring

Public tap

Water tank

Fountain

Water in the premises

Distance from home to water source (in minutes)

Do you have a waste disposal: *Yes, or No?*

If yes, where?

*In the farm:**In the bush**In the sceptic Foss**Public rubbish*

D_2	What toilet facilities do you have?	1	<i>no toilet</i>	/ _ /
		2	<i>outside toilet-VIP (protected pit latrine</i>	
		3	<i>outside toilet –unprotected pit latrine</i>	
		4	<i>flush toilet with septic tank</i>	

Why did you move here? (Tick as much as relevant)

1      ( ) *Schooling of children*2      ( ) *Look for work*3      ( ) *Start new job*4      ( ) *Inherited land*5      ( ) *Escape disaster*

6 ( ) *Escape a family conflict*

7 ( ) *Other (specify)*

Access to health service:

*Distance from home to health service in minutes*

Access to education facility:

*Distance from home to School in minutes*




Mode of transport: *(motorcycle, bicycle, vehicle, foot, boat, other)*

*In the past 12 months what illness faced in the household: (Communicable disease (flu, COVID-19, or non-communicable disease (Malaria, typhoid fever, Heart disease)*

Take a photo of affected property with the household head in the photo.

Take a photo of affected property only with no person in the photo.

**Annex II: Sample of types of the affected houses**

No	House Category	Infrastructure	Photo
1	Family Apartment	Residential Building	 A two-story residential building with a light yellow facade and prominent green pillars. It features balconies with metal railings. A person is standing in front of the building for scale.
2	High rise Residential	Residential house	 A single-story residential house with a brown tiled roof and a small front porch supported by white columns. A person is standing on the porch. The house is surrounded by greenery.
3	Medium Residential	Residential house	 A single-story residential house with a brown tiled roof and a covered porch supported by brick pillars. A person is standing on the porch. The house is situated on a dirt road with some vegetation in the background.

4	Low Rise Residential	Residential house	
5	Commercial Building	Commercial House	



**Annex III: List of participants in public consultation at local level**

S/No.	Name	Gender	District	Sector	Cell	Village	Phone Number	Occupation
1	Safari Emmanuel	male	bugesera	Musenyi	Nyagihunika	gatoki	782386793	Farmer
2	Murerwa vestine	female	bugesera	Musenyi	Nyagihunika	Gatoki	786861102	Trader
3	Umulisa Charlotte	female	bugesera	Nyamata	Nyamata 1	Gatare	788603393	Trader
4	Byukusenge Clarisse	female	bugesera	Nyamata	Nyamata ville	Gatare 3	785272110	Farmer
5	Ikitegetse Victoria	female	bugesera	Juru	kabukuba	Gikuraza	787147565	Self employed
6	Kamanutsi	male	bugesera	Rilima	nyabagendwa	murambi	783335888	Trader
7	Muzerwa carxte	male	bugesera	Rilima	kabare	kagarama	788513151	Trader
8	Nyirantagorama chartine	female	bugesera	Rilima	kabeza	Gako	788683347	Trader
9	Ingabire speciose	female	bugesera	Rilima	kimaranzara	kimaranzara	788578528	Farmer
10	Nzarora aphrodise	male	bugesera	Juru	Rwinume	Kinihira	789740912	Self employed
11	Mukandayisenga Immaculee	female	bugesera	Juru	Rwinume	kabeza	780488060	Self employed
12	Uwababyeyi Francine	female	bugesera	Rilima	kimaranzara	Amizero	780775033	Self employed

S/No.	Name	Gender	District	Sector	Cell	Village	Phone Number	Occupation
13	Mukanzigiye triphine	female	bugesera	Rilima	kimaranzara	kimaranzara	782987577	Trader
14	Mukaneza Sandrine	female	bugesera	Rilima	Nyabagendwa	Murambi	788639215	Trader
15	Ndacyayisenga agnes	female	kicukiro	Masaka	Gako	Gihuke	789202241	Trader
16	Murekatete scovia	female	Rwamagana	Nyakariro	Gishore	Rugende	789678013	Trader
17	Munyabagenzi Eric	male	Rwamagana	Nyakariro	Munini	Nyarutovu	782788173	Trader
18	Nzabakirimo venuste	male	Rwamagana	Nyakariro	Gatare	Gatare	788861340	Farmer
19	Niyonsaba evariste	male	Rwamagana	Nyakariro	Gatare	Gatare	783088405	Farmer
20	Mukeshimana angelique	female	Rwamagana	Nyakariro	Gishore	Rugende	781428226	Farmer
21	Nzabamwita Alain Fabien	male	Rwamagana	Nyakariro	Gishore	Rugende	786861745	Cell E/S
22	Nshutinziza Elyse	male	bugesera	Juru	Rwinume	Kinihira	788287825	Cell E/S
23	Mugenzi Vincent	male	bugesera	Rilima	kimaranzara	Amizero	788516571	Cell E/S

S/No.	Name	Gender	District	Sector	Cell	Village	Phone Number	Occupation
24	Ibyimanikora Joi	male	bugesera	Nyamata	Nyamata ville	Gatare 3	786085296	Cell E/S
25	Musanayo Felicite	female	kicukiro	Masaka	Gako	Gihuke	788491936	Cell E/S
26	Twagirumwami Vianney	male	bugesera	Juru	Rwinume	Kinihira	783932500	Pastor
27	Dusengimana Faustin	male	Rwamagana	Nyakariro	Gishore	Rugende	788864541	Pastor

**Annex IV: Minutes of national stakeholders' consultation virtual meeting****Meeting date: 03/08/20201****Format: Virtual****List of participants**

No	List of Participants		Position
	Institutions	Representative	
1	MININFRA	Alfred Byiringiro	Transport Division Manager
2	Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	Karara Jean de Dieu	EIA specialist
3	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Martine Uwera	Standards regulation office, NFP focal point
4	Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)	Leon Mugwiza	Project Manager
		Eunice Opondo	Consultant, Social safeguard - RTDA
		Cyprien Ndayisaba	Environmental specialist
5	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Agency (RURA)	Alexis Rwililiza	Infrastructures & telecom
6	Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority (RCCA)	Alexander Bahati	Aedrome inspector
7	Bugesera District	Anatastase Ngabo	Director One Stop Center
8	Rwamagana district	Gahunzire Theogene	Director One Stop Center
		Ngabonziza Deodatus	District road engineer
9	ATL	Ines Uwimbabazi	Project Engineer - ATL
10	Egis & Ecodesign	Kabagema Jean Pierre	Moderator - Surveyor Team Leader
		Ngendahayo Richard	Senior Technical advisor/Team Leader ESIA/RAP
		Dr Rutebuka Balinda	RAP Specialist
		Sarki Peter	Project Team Leader - Consultant

**TABLE 45: SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDERS' VIEWS, OPINIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ON THE PROJECT**

S/No.	Raised Questions/ Suggestion	Response by the consultant
1	The proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road passes near the New Bugesera Airport, and likely to lead to movement of long heavy trucks which may be an obstacle to the airport safety. How does the project prevent this?	This concern was taken into consideration in the design, by ensuring that trucks crossing near the New Bugesera Airport do not cause any safety obstacle. This will also be considered detailed design.
2	We were expecting a detailed presentation on ESIA and RAP for more clarity on the project impacts.  How many people will be affected, when the RAP and ESIA will be ready?	The purpose of the meeting was to share with stakeholders about the project, steps already covered, and get their views on the project to be captured under RAP and ESIA report under development. Once they are ready they will be shared to all stakeholders for their further inputs and feedback.  The proposed KLP/Bugesera connector road will likely affect 5488 people both physically and economically for the two road sections, and further details will be shared in the RAP and ESIA reports towards the end of this week.
3	The road to be developed under the project in DR class 1, what is the overage Right of Way (ROW) considered in the design?  <b>Suggestion:</b> It would be better to consider a ROW of 44 m, including the road reserve for possible road widening and expansion (from single carriage way to dual carriage way) in the future.	In the design, the considered ROW varies between 10-20m as additional land to have a single carriage way. The road reserve was taken into consideration in the design.
4	How the road route and alternatives were chosen? What are the anticipated positive and negative impact of the project?	The route alternatives were chosen based on the "Multi-criteria analysis" as described in the Feasibility study. The MCA considered various criteria including (1) economic valuation, (2) environmental assessment, (3) socioeconomic assessment, (4) physical characteristics and (5) number of affected

S/No.	Raised Questions/ Suggestion	Response by the consultant
		<p>persons, with clear indicators for each criterion as detailed in the feasibility report.</p> <p>The anticipated positive and negative project impacts will be shared in the draft ESIA and RAP report.</p>
5	By considering the project description, there a possible overlap with other initiatives/ project in the area, such as “ExpresswayBugesera International Airport” project, Railway project, etc	Various projects under development in the project area have been considered, and so far there is not overlap that has been noticed. Further cross checking will be considered especially for the railway.
6	Project alternatives: From the presentation, it was noticed that there are two alternatives. Are they still alternatives or project components?	<p>At the initial stage of the project there were two alternatives, namely</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</li> <li>-Kabukuba-Riziyei</li> </ul> <p>Masaka-kabukuba section being common for the two alternatives.</p> <p>At the current stage, these are no longer project alternatives, but they are “Project components” to be implemented subjected to the availability of funds.</p>
7	<p>Relocation of the Existing Utilities along the road.</p> <p>Suggestion: In addition to the cost of relation, it would be better to provide in a design where those utilities will laid, to avoid future disturbances.</p>	<p>The existing utilities have been identified in the design, and their relocation cost estimated have been captured.</p> <p>The suggestion is taken into consideration.</p>
8	The proposed road project crosses protected areas (river, wetland, lac, etc). What are the mitigation measures? It is also to be reminded that works in such areas will require special authorization from the Ministry of Environment.	The ESIA will propose specific mitigation measures to be used for the protection of the mentioned areas. The special authorisation will be requested a head of time, and this is taken into consideration. The project will be implemented at all stages in fully compliance with all social and environmental requirements.

### Closing

The meeting was closed by Mr MUGWIZA Leon, Project manager, RTDA. In his closing remarks, he thanked participants for their inputs and comments on the project and requested them to provide additional inputs in the ESIA and RAP reports to be shared before the end of this week.

**Annex V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, site 1**

<b>Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings</b>	
<b>Road section 1:</b>	<b>Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</b>
<b>Site1:</b>	<b>Kicukiro District, Masaka Sector, Gako Cell Office</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>08<sup>th</sup> September, 2021</b>

**Agenda:**

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Gako 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 stakeholders.	All stakeholders facilitated by the Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Gako 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 her introductory remarks, the Executive secretary of GAKO cell, she welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. She invited the participants to provide their views and concerns about the planned 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/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1.	We would like to know the positive impact of the Project and opportunities it offers to the community	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> <li>▪ The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</li> </ul>
2.	We are worried about the negative impacts of the project on community's livelihood	<p>The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labor influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>▪ Etc</li> </ul>
3.	Are there strategies/ measures to mitigate negative impacts?	<p>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.</p>
4.	How does the project intend to support vulnerable groups	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ In addition to compensation allowances, the poorest vulnerable people will be facilitated to get reestablishment of livelihood activities (training on off farm activities etc)</li> </ul>
5.	When can we expect that project to start?	<p>At this stage, we at the feasibility phase of the project, and the project shall starts when all preparations and other requirements are in place. The borrower will constantly keep you informed</p>



S/No.	Views/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
6.	Compensation preference	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.
7.	We are worried about the valuation of our assets and price to 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.	Our wish is that we get paid before the use of our properties	As per expropriation law, the payment of compensation has to done before the ownership transfer. In addition, the payment of compensation package should be deposited to a joint account (household head and spouse).
9.	Cut-off date	The cut-off date of 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2021 , updated in March 2023Updated in March 2023 was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.

### Attendance List

S/No.	Names	Role
<b>Site 1: Kicukiro District, Masaka Sector, Gako Cell Office</b>		
1	Nyirangendo Esperance	Trader
2	Dusengimana Faustin	Driver
3	Gasagera Razaro	Farmer
4	Mukantagara Vestine	Artist/ Women representative
5	Rugwizangoga Jean Bosco	Farmer
6	Twagiryaremye Innocent	Farmer
7	Tuyishimire Theophile	Pastor
8	Nkeraugabo Vianney	Traders

S/No.	Names	Role
9	Urindabigwi Zaherie	Farmer
10	Hitimana Pacifique	Traders
11	Kalimba Damien	Farmer
12	Barayavuga	Farmer
13	Mukezimana	Farmer
14	Ingabire Aline	E/S Cell
15	Gasigwa Ernest	Moderator
16	Ngarambe Pacifique	Moderator
<b>Site2: Rwamagana District, Nyakariro Sector, Gishore Cell Office</b>		
1	Nishimiyimana Odette	Farmer
2	Mukandanga Suzan	Farmer
3	Mukagasana Alphonsine	Farmer
4	Musanabera Luwise	Traders
5	Kwitonda Saveri	Traders
6	Mukamparage Anonciatha	Farmer
7	Nishimiyimana Theodore	Pastor
8	Nayigiziki Jean Claude	Farmer
9	Bazimaziki Clement	Pastor
10	Twagiramungu Emmmanuel	Farmer
11	Kagoyire Solange	Traders
12	Kalekezi Anolee	Technicien
13	Baribeshya Jean Dedieu	Farmer
14	Mukazitoni Vestine	Farmer

S/No.	Names	Role
15	Uwandwanaho Peragie	Traders
16	Mukangoga Kristine	Traders
17	Mmmusirikare Ignace	Nurse
18	Mbundi Anastace	Traders
19	Uwemerimana Celontine	Land Manager
20	Hitayesu Athanas	Farmer
21	Nzasabimana Jean Paul	Pastor
22	Nzaramba Jmv	Technicien
23	Pascal Nkuzimana	Technicien
24	Twagirayezu Jean Damasent	Traders
25	Singiratumwe Esperanse	Farmer
26	Murenzi Emmanuel	Pastor
27	Nsanzimana Jean Baptista	Pastor
28	Niyitegeka Denny	Traders
29	Zihinyishi	Traders
30	Habyarimana	Pastor
31	Sylvestre Bahigiki	Traders
32	Niyosenga Erneste	Farmer
33	Musabyimana Alphonse	Farmer
34	Mukandanga Chantal	Farmer
35	Ndaberetse Thadeyo	Pastor
36	Rubunda Jean Paul	Sedo
37	Byukusenge Emmanuel	E/S Cell

S/No.	Names	Role
38	Gasigwa Ernest	Moderator
39	Ngarambe Pacifique	Moderator
<b>Site3: Rwamagana District, Nyakariro Sector, Munini Cell Office</b>		
1	Nyirambonigaba Christine	Farmer
2	Haguma Jmv	Pastor
3	Karangwa Jean	Farmer
4	Sibomana Theogene	Farmer
5	Mutebye Ernestin	Traders
6	Yankurije Jonas	Farmer
7	Harelimana Sadamuru	Farmer
8	Mukarukuta Felecitha	Farmer
9	Habimana Emmanuel	E/S Cell
10	Gasigwa Ernest	Moderator
11	Ngarambe Pacifique	Moderator
<b>Site 4: Rwamagana District, Nyakaliro Sector, Gatara Cell Office</b>		
1	Nyirambonigaba Christine	Farmer
2	Haguma Jmv	Pastor
3	Karangwa Jean	Farmer
4	Sibomana Theogene	Farmer
5	Mutebye Ernestin	Traders
6	Yankurije Jonas	Farmer
7	Harelimana Sadamuru	Farmer
8	Mukarukuta Felecitha	Farmer

S/No.	Names	Role
9	Ntamukunzi Uwosine	Traders
10	Bazimaziki Girbert	Pastor
11	Gasana Jean Damascene	Farmer
12	Ufitinema Olivier	Traders
13	Ndacyayisenga	Traders
14	Manirafasha Emmanuel	Pastors
15	Karegeya Jonathan	Farmer
16	Habumugisha Jonathan	Farmer
17	Ntawuzimana Isimbi	Traders
18	Bizimana Aroyizi	Farmer
19	Nzabikirambo Venutse	Farmer
20	Kaberuka Kristia	Farmer
21	Rwabore Fabiorre	Farmer
22	Bizimungu Weralisi	Farmer
23	Nsabimana Austin	Pastor
24	Nikobateye Theogene	Farmer
25	Mukeshimana Diane	Traders
26	Niyonzima Arufere	Farmer
27	Mukanganira Ziripa	Farmer
28	Murasanyi Lewonidasi	Farmer
29	Munyabarambe Damascene	Farmer
30	Hitimana Jean Dascene	Pastor
31	Nzirasabanayo Theoneste	Farmer

S/No.	Names	Role
32	Ntaahungiro Fayina	Farmer
33	Nyirabimana Saverina	Farmer
34	Munyebabazi Evaliste	Traders
35	Mukamana Beatrice	Farmer
36	Barikeka Theoneste	Farmer
37	Kalisa Theogene	Teacher
38	Niyonsaba Evaliste	Traders
39	Niyonsaba Jean Baptista	Farmer
40	Hakizimana Elineste	Farmer
41	Nteziyaremyi Innocent	Farmer
42	Nyirahabururema Jean Darc	Farmer
43	Hitabatuma Feniyaase	Nurse
44	Maniturinde Keremiya	Farmer
45	Hategekimana Alpherred	Farmer
46	Musanayo Felicite	E/S Cell
47	Gasigwa Ernest	Moderator
48	Ngarambe Pacifique	Moderator
<b>Site 5: Bugesera District, Nyamata Sector, ADEPR Gatara Nyamata</b>		
1	Ingabire Cloudine	Farmer
2	Munyaneza Emmanuel	Farmer
3	Habineza Theogene	Farmer
4	Ntwari Emiel	Traders
5	Habimana Thierry	Traders

S/No.	Names	Role
6	Gakindi Jeremie	Agronomie
7	Nkurukiyimana Celestin	Farmer
8	Monigaba Jean Pierre	Technicien
9	Nkundukozera Jean Paul	Technicien
10	Twizeyimana Celestin	Farmer
11	Gitegetse Vvelonique	Farmer
12	Habimana Emmanuel	Traders
13	Nyiraneza Noreh	Farmer
14	Gahama Jean	Technicien
15	Gashuma Anastase	Pastor
16	Habimana Ealiste	Traders
17	Nyiramanyambo Espeur	Pastor
18	Kaberuka Jean Claude	Driver
19	Barahira Jean Damour	Driver
20	Mukeshimana Diane	Traders
21	Wihogora Joseline	Farmer
22	Bizimana Egide	Technicien
23	Ngarambe Joseph	Farmer
24	Ruzibiza Kizito	Moderator
25	Mutabaruka Straton	Moderator
26	Ibyimanikora Joy	Cell Executive Secretary/

**Annex V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 2**

<b>Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings</b>	
<b>Road section 1:</b>	<b>Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</b>
<b>Site2:</b>	<b>Rwamagana District, Nyakariro Sector, Gishore Cell Office</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>08<sup>th</sup> September, 2021</b>

**Agenda:**

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Gishore 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 stakeholders.	All stakeholders facilitated by the Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Gishore 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 her introductory remarks, the Executive secretary of Gishore cell, she welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. She 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/ worries 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/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1	The project looks positive and is welcome, can we know what would be its positive impact and opportunities to the community	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> <li>▪ The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</li> </ul>
2	Our wish is that we get paid before the use of our properties	As per expropriation law, the payment of compensation has to done before the ownership transfer. In addition the payment of compensation package should be deposited to a joint account (household head and spouse).
3	We are worried about the negative impacts of the project on community's livelihood	<p>The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labor influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>▪ Etc</li> </ul>
4	Are there strategies/ measures to mitigate negative impacts?	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.
5	How does the project intend to support 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, 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.

S/No.	Views/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
6	Cut-off date	The cut-off date of 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2021, updated in March 2023 was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.
7	When can we expect that project to start?	At this stage, we at the feasibility phase of the project, and the project shall start when all preparations and other requirements are in place. The borrower will constantly keep you informed
8	Compensation preference	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.
9	We are worried about the valuation of our assets and price to 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.

#### Annex V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 3

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	
Road section 1:	Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama
Site3:	Rwamagana District, Nyakariro Sector, Munini Cell Office
Date:	08 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021

#### Agenda:

S/No.	Time	Activity	Responsibility
1	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Munini 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 stakeholders.	All stakeholders facilitated by the Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Munini 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 Munini cell, he welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. She invited the participants to provide their views and concerns about the planned 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/ worries, 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/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1	The project seems to have positive impacts and is well appreciated, can we know what would be its positive impact and opportunities offered to the communities.	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> <li>▪ The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</li> </ul>
2	Our wish is that we get paid before the use of our properties	As per expropriation law, the payment of compensation has to done before the ownership transfer. In addition, the payment of compensation package should be deposited to a joint account (household head and spouse).
3	We are worried about the negative impacts of the project on community's livelihood	<p>The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labour influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> </ul>

S/No.	Views/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		▪ Etc
4	Are there strategies/ measures to mitigate negative impacts?	The most important mitigation measure, is that all assets to be affected shall be fairly compensated, based on the real market value of assets. In addition, during road construction activities, safety measure will be observed to prevent accidents and provide insurance for workers.
5	How does the project intend to support 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, 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.
6	Cut-off date	The cut-off date of 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2021 , updated in March 2023 was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.
7	When can we expect that project to start?	At this stage, we are at the feasibility phase of the project, and the project shall start when all preparations and other requirements are in place. The borrower will constantly keep you informed.
8	Compensation preference	The compensation alternatives (cash or in kind) were explained to participants, and most of them preferred cash compensation. In addition, the majority of participants express their wish to relocate within the vicinity of their current residence after being compensated.
9	We are worried about the valuation of our assets and price to be considered?	Assets valuation shall be conducted by a Certified valuer using market value or prices established by the by the institute of real property valuation.

**Annex V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 4**

<b>Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings</b>	
<b>Road section 1:</b>	<b>Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama</b>
<b>Site 4:</b>	<b>Rwamagana District, Nyakaliro Sector, Gatare Cell Office</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>08<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 and 8<sup>th</sup> arch 2023</b>

**Agenda:**

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Gatare 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 stakeholders.	All stakeholders facilitated by the Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Gatare 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 Gatare 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/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1	We appreciate the project. Can you explain to us understand the opportunities that the project will have for the community?	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> <li>▪ The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</li> </ul>
2	Such project goes with issues affecting the community, we are worried about the negative impacts of the project on community's livelihood	<p>The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labor influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>▪ Etc</li> </ul>
3	Are there strategies/ measures to mitigate negative impacts?	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.
4	How does the project intend to support 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, 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.
5	When can we expect that project to start?	At this stage, we at the feasibility phase of the project, and the project shall starts when all preparations and other requirements are in place. The borrower will constantly keep you informed
6	Compensation preference	The compensation alternatives (cash or in kind) were explained to participants, and most of them preferred cash competition. In

S/No.	Views/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		addition, the majority of participants express their wish to relocate within the vicinity of their current residence after being compensated.
7	We are worried about the valuation of our assets and price to 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	Our wish is that we get paid before the use of our properties	As per expropriation law, the payment of compensation has to done before the ownership transfer. In addition the payment of compensation package should be deposited to a joint account (household head and spouse).
9	Cut-off date	The cut-off date of 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2021 , updated in March 2023was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.

#### Annex V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 5

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	
Road section 1:	Masaka-Kabukuba-Gahembe-Kindama
Site5:	Site 5: Bugesera District, Nyamata Sector, ADEPR Gatere Nyamata
Date:	08 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021

#### Agenda:

S/No.	Time	Activity	Responsibility
1	10:00-10:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Nyamata 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 stakeholders.	All stakeholders facilitated by the Consultant
4	10:55-11:00	Closing remarks	Nyamata 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 Munini cell, he welcomed the consultant team as well as all the participants from the community. She invited the participants to provide their views and concerns about the planned 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/ worries, 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/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
1	The project has certainly positive impacts and is welcome, can we know what would be the different positive impacts and what the community should be expecting as opportunities?	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> <li>▪ The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</li> </ul>
2	Our wish is that we get paid before we relocate and we are displaced	As per expropriation law, the payment of compensation has to done before the ownership transfer. In addition, the payment of compensation package should be deposited to a joint account (household head and spouse).
3	We are worried about the negative impacts of the project on community's livelihoods	The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labour influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>▪ Etc</li> </ul>



S/No.	Views/ questions concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
4	Are there strategies/ measures to mitigate negative impacts?	The most important mitigation measure, is that all assets to be affected shall be fairly compensated, based on the real market value of assets. In addition, during road construction activities, safety measure will be observed to prevent accidents and provide insurance for workers.
5	How does the project intend to support 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, 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.
6	Cut-off date	The cut-off date of 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2021 , updated in March 2023 updated in March 2023 was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.
7	When can we expect that project to start?	At this stage, we are at the feasibility phase of the project, and the project shall start when all preparations and other requirements are in place. The borrower will constantly keep you informed
8	Compensation preference	The compensation alternatives (cash or in kind) were explained to participants, and most of them preferred cash compensation. In addition, the majority of participants express their wish to relocate within the vicinity of their current residence after being compensated.
9	We are worried about the valuation of our assets and price to be considered?	Assets valuation shall be conducted by a Certified valuer using market value or prices established by the institute of real property valuation.

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 06/09/2024

Venue: MASHA, GAKO

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	MTIABU GEMBO ESPERANCO	115707000675092	MASHA GAKO	07847933	Traden	✓
2	USUNGUWA FEDULUSHA	115202015592000	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Motals	✓
3	GASAMACE RA KORORO	118828000692095	MASHA GAKO	07889010	Agriculture	✓
4	MUBA MUBA VEOLINE	119847002231054	MASHA GAKO	07877236	Umuhoze	✓
5	KUSUMUWA GAKO	119500021213089	MASHA GAKO	07877236	Umuhoze	✓
6	WAGYUWA GAKO	119228010249846	MASHA GAKO	07877236	Umuhoze	✓
7	TUPISHUWA GAKO	1196980007482289	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
8	NKUMUWA GAKO	119958003910037	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
9	MULINDOLUWA GAKO	119448009711600	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
10	NZABAMUWA GAKO	119328001320428	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
11	HIRIMBAWA GAKO	119868017440069	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
12	KALIMBAWA GAKO	1197480011083180	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
13	BARAYUWA GAKO	1199080021210028	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
14	MUKELIMBAWA GAKO	1199080021210028	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 06/09/2024

Venue: MASHA, GAKO

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	MTIABU GEMBO ESPERANCO	115707000675092	MASHA GAKO	07847933	Traden	✓
2	USUNGUWA FEDULUSHA	115202015592000	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Motals	✓
3	GASAMACE RA KORORO	118828000692095	MASHA GAKO	07889010	Agriculture	✓
4	MUBA MUBA VEOLINE	119847002231054	MASHA GAKO	07877236	Umuhoze	✓
5	KUSUMUWA GAKO	119500021213089	MASHA GAKO	07877236	Umuhoze	✓
6	WAGYUWA GAKO	119228010249846	MASHA GAKO	07877236	Umuhoze	✓
7	TUPISHUWA GAKO	1196980007482289	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
8	NKUMUWA GAKO	119958003910037	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
9	MULINDOLUWA GAKO	119448009711600	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
10	NZABAMUWA GAKO	119328001320428	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
11	HIRIMBAWA GAKO	119868017440069	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
12	KALIMBAWA GAKO	1197480011083180	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
13	BARAYUWA GAKO	1199080021210028	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓
14	MUKELIMBAWA GAKO	1199080021210028	MASHA GAKO	07886445	Umuhoze	✓



**Attendance Form-Public Consultation**

Meeting Date: 09/10/2021  
Venue: Bugesera, Gishore

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
2	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
3	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
4	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
5	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
6	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
7	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
8	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
9	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
10	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
11	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
12	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
13	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
14	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
15	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
16	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
17	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
18	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	

**Attendance Form-Public Consultation**

Meeting Date: 09/10/2021  
Venue: Bugesera, Gishore

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	RAHIGI	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
2	RAHIGI	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
3	RAHIGI	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
4	RAHIGI	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
5	RAHIGI	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
6	RAHIGI	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
7	RAHIGI	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	

**Attendance Form-Public Consultation**

Meeting Date: 09/10/2021  
Venue: Bugesera, Gishore

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
15	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
20	HITAYE 21 Aithon	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
21	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
22	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
23	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
24	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
25	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
26	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
27	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
28	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
29	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
30	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	
31	MURUGUHAHA Odile	11953700000000	NYAKALIRO GISHORE	07886554	Landman	



## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: NYAKARIRO, GISHORE

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	N. NISHIMIYIMANA Odette	1199270126322285	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0780016949	Umuhirizi	Yes
2	MUKANDANA Susan	1195370000446023	NYAKARIRO, GISHORE	078377538	Umuhirizi	Yes
3	MUKAGASANA Aphorine	119637006006038	NYAKARIRO, GISHORE	0787440538	Umuhirizi	Yes
4	Musumbura Louise	1197270010087094	NYAKARIRO, GISHORE	0783802687	Umuhirizi	Yes
5	M. KUTINDA FAYAT	119768000760063	NYAKARIRO, GISHORE	0782181854	Umuhirizi	Yes
6	MUKAMPARAGE Anonciata	1196870070127161	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	078525330	Umuhirizi	Yes
7	N. NISHIMIYIMANA	1199180136044086	NYAKARIRO, GISHORE	078354977	Umuhirizi	Yes
8	Nazigizi Jean Claude	1198180017520027	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	078341501	Umuhirizi	Yes
9	Batimati Clement	1197480096904082	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0788465467	Umuhirizi	Yes
10	Wagiamunye Emmanuel	1196480003976259	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	074033177	Umuhirizi	Yes
	UKUJUMUKIZA Jeanclomou	1199080168597186	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0785536864	Umuhirizi	Yes
11	KAGUYIRE Solange	1197570006031078	NYAKARIRO, GISHORE	0782544043	Umuhirizi	Yes
12	YAREKEZI Anokor	1196490062943018	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0788653617	Umuhirizi	Yes
13	BARIBES MYA Jean de Dieu	11972800442147	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0789734005	Umuhirizi	Yes
14	Mukozitani	11961200556048	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0781037216	Umuhirizi	Yes
15	Umuhirizi Panga	119707000621033	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	079402811	Umuhirizi	Yes
16	Mukamugaba KAGUYIRE	119537003659904	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	078855005	Umuhirizi	Yes
17	MUSIRIKARE Ignace	1197580006016049	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0788860632	Umuhirizi	Yes
18	MBUNDI Anastase	1195480040569002	NYAKARIRO GISHORE	0789050782	Umuhirizi	Yes

# Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 09/09/2021

Venue: MPA, / GISHORE

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	WATUNGWA WATUNGWA	M1978904150029	WATUNGWA WATUNGWA	078550099	WATUNGWA	WATUNGWA
2	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M1980004150050	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
3	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M1980004150050	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
4	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M1980004150050	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
5	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M1980004150050	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
6	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M1980004150050	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
7	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M1980004150050	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA

# Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 09/05/2021

Venue: MPA, / GISHORE

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
15	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
20	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
23	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
24	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
25	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
26	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
27	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
28	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
29	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
30	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA
31	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	M19777003046003	MURUGUWA MURUGUWA	078550099	MURUGUWA	MURUGUWA







**Attendance Form-Public Consultation**

Meeting Date: 09/10/2021  
Venue: / GATARA

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	HELEN BATEMBA	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
2	WASSIMUDDIN KHAMIS	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
3	HATTA BACHIR	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	

**Attendance Form-Public Consultation**

Meeting Date: 09/10/2021  
Venue: / GATARA

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
2	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
3	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
4	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
5	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
6	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
7	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
8	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
9	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
10	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
11	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	
12	Abdullahi Mohammed	119768004819942	Ngazun/Cell	0788188214	Housewife	

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: / / Gatara

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	Nyirakurwa A. Mutinda	119768003870209	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0788443885	UMUHINZI	
2	MUKA NASHA Zi Ri PA	1196670058493058	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0784839064	UMUHINZI	
3	MUKASANSI Leuwidasi	1196450048539021	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0789522146	UMUHINZI	
4	MUKAYABARE DAMASENI	1195880047920033	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0789065212	UMUHINZI	
5	MUKASANSI dandamaseni	11954800495712092	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0783064065	UMUHINZI	
6	NASHA Tewomezi	1198480043303004	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0788568045	UMUHINZI	
7	MUKASANSI bivezi	1195580043569067	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0783932121	UMUHINZI	
8	NASHA FAYINA	11957700446527003	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0780237140	UMUHINZI	
9	NASHA SALOMU	1197370080919011	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0783064065	UMUHINZI	
10	MUKASANSI LORANSI	1195070036239046	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0786474141	UMUHINZI	
11	MUKASANSI EUMRISI	1196480062923042	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0789244604	UMUHINZI	
12	MUKASANSI BEYATIASE	119747001136089	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0789932104	UMUHINZI	
13	MUKASANSI Tewomezi	11983800452206002	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0788223740	UMUHINZI	
14	MUKASANSI KARISA	11987800461911037	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0786756121	UMUHINZI	
15	MUKASANSI EUMRISI	119888004683020	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0786211524	UMUHINZI	
16	MUKASANSI HAKIRI	11968500470073072	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0786665644	UMUHINZI	
17	MUKASANSI CHIMESITE	11970800479385057	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0785603283	UMUHINZI	
18	MUKASANSI INOSA		Nyirakurwa Gatara	0788263461	UMUHINZI	
19	MUKASANSI JANI DASHI		Nyirakurwa Gatara	0780227140	UMUHINZI	

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: / / Gatara

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	Nyirakurwa Chimwe	1196970063333007	Nyirakurwa Gatara	0786157211	UMUHINZI	
2	MUKASANSI J. M. N.	119680047969048	GATARA	0783135602	UMUHINZI	
3	KARASANSI Jean	119780086761075	"	078399435	UMUHINZI	
4	SIBOMBA Theresa	1198080044378039	GATARA	078502115	UMUHINZI	
5	MUKASANSI F. M.	1197460080101002	GATARA	0788271509	UMUHINZI	
6	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
7	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
8	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
9	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
10	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
11	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
12	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
13	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
14	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
15	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
16	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
17	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
18	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	
19	MUKASANSI J. M.	119780081550106	GATARA	0789064065	UMUHINZI	



### Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08 / 07 / 2021

Venue: / / Qatar

[illegible]

### Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 06/07/2024

Venue: FIAHABRO GATARD

SN	Full Name	ID N°	Sectre & CR#	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
2	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
3	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
4	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
5	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
6	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
7	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
8	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
9	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
10	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
11	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓
12	Abdulkadir Abdulkadir	1191300155555555	gotebe	0123456789	working	✓

### Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08 / 09 / 2021

Venue: / / Gate

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sgt
1	Niyeo Mungwa Akhelred	A19768008970209	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0788443855	UMU HINZI	
2	MUKOMBEWA Z. R. PA	A196670058943058	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0784859064	UMU HINZI	
3	MURAKA NDI Kwamanda	A196480048530201	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0789531246	UMU HINZI	
4	MUNYAKABARE DAMASE NI	A195680047920303	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0789065212	UMU HINZI	
5	HUMAMA Amomawusi	A1934500559710472	Nyaka Kilo Kafico	0783061464	UMU HINZI	
6	NELASANA RO Tuwumukete	A1938180133703044	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0789585045	UMU HINZI	
7	MUNYAKABARE Uweyezi	A1955800443569067	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0783923261	UMU HINZI	
8	NABAKURU RO PAYINI	A195370046921007	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0780287196	UMU HINZI	
9	NZIRAKABARE SALUINE	A197370080917011	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0782614654	UMU HINZI	
10	MO KAKABANO Koravui	A195700036239046	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0786474444	UMU HINZI	
11	MURUMBAZI EVARISTE	A196430061923042	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0789244664	UMU HINZI	
12	MWIRAHANA BESAMUKE	A197470011136089	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0785933040	UMU HINZI	
13	BAREKEZA TUMUWAISE	A1983500452106002	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0788242546	UMU HINZI	
14	TEWUMBE Niyumbwa	A198700461911037	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0788695612	UMU HINZI	
15	EVARISTE NIMUWABA	A19882016931020	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0786111324	UMU HINZI	
16	AMBARISTE HAKIEMANA	A196850070073072	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0788665044	UMU HINZI	
17	CHUMBEZI NCEZIWAHUSE	A1970800708385057	Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0781560393	UMU HINZI	
18	NCEZIWAHUSE Nesha		Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0782634464	UMU HINZI	
19	MURAHABAKURU JANI DAKI		Nyaka Kilo Gafara	0780287196	UMU HINZI	





**Annex V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 6**

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

**Agenda:**

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
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?	<p>The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labor influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>▪ Etc</li> </ul> <p>Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimized.</p> <p>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.</p>
2.	We are very happy about the project, can we know about the its projected ect opportunities and positive Impacts to the community livelihood	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> <li>▪ The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</li> </ul>
3.	Support to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups	<p>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.</p>
4.	Introduction of the he cut-off date	<p>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</p>

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		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 2023 was 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.
7.	How our asset will be valued, 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 V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 7

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	
Road section 2:	Kabukuba-Riziye
Site 7:	Nyagihunika Cell
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	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 planned 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 Impacts to the community livelihood	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <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 negative impact based of experience from similar project. What are those impacts and what are the	The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labor influx and related disturbances</li> </ul>



S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
	mitigations strategies/ measures?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>Etc</li> </ul> <p>Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimized.</p> <p>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.</p>
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-off date	<p>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.</p> <p>The cut-off date of 21st June 2021 , updated in March 2023was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.</p>
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 valued, 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.

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
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 V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 8

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

#### 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 planned 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 Impacts to the community livelihood	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> </ul> <p>The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</p>
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?	<p>The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labor influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>▪ Etc</li> </ul> <p>Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimized.</p> <p>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.</p>
3	Support to vulnerable groups	<p>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</p>



S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		within the framework of resettlement, compensation and restoration, are duly considered.
4.	Introduction of the he cut-off date	<p>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.</p> <p>The cut-off date of 21st June 2021 , updated in March 2023 was declared and agreed with participants and the later committed to respect it.</p>
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 valued, 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 a road but Are there any social infrastructure associated with road prjects as we have health issues	The project will assess and plan to cover social infrastructure under the provision sum as you requested

#### Annex V: Minutes of public consultation meeting, Site 9

Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings	
Road section 2:	Kabukuba-Riziyezi
Site 8:	Nyabagendwa Cell

<b>Date:</b>	<b>08<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 and 8<sup>th</sup> March 2023</b>
--------------	--

**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	Consultant representative
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

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		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?	<p>The project implementation is likely to yield negative impacts including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Loss of properties (houses. Land, crops, tress, business, etc;</li> <li>▪ Relocation/ displacement</li> <li>▪ Labor influx and related disturbances</li> <li>▪ Accidents which may occur during roads constructions activities;</li> <li>▪ Etc</li> </ul> <p>Regardless the bad experience from similar, it can be assured that the project will be implemented in a way that unavoidable impacts are minimised.</p> <p>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.</p>
3	We are very happy about the project, can we know about the its projected ect opportunities and positive  Impacts to the community livelihood	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project will facilitate movement of people and goods between Districts of eastern province and city of Kigali.</li> <li>▪ The project will upgrade trade in the region.</li> <li>▪ The project will stimulate development through creation of jobs in the community and more investors will get attracted</li> </ul>
4.	Introduction of the he cut-off date	<p>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.</p>

S/No	Views/ concerns and opinions	Consultant's response
		The cut-off date of 21st June 2021 , updated in March 2023 was 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 valued, 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.

**Attendance lists**

S/No.	Names	Role
<b>Site 1: Kicukiro District, Masaka Sector, Gako Cell Office</b>		
1	Niyibizi Fle cien	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

S/No.	Names	Role
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
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

S/No.	Names	Role
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	Ntamakiro 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

S/No.	Names	Role
67	Mukamazimpaka Daphrose	Cell Executive Secretary/
<b>Site 2: Bugesera District, Rilima Sector, ADEPR Kivumu</b>		
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
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 Beatrice	Farmer
16	Karumugabo Edourd	Pastor
17	Twagirayezu Patrice	Priest
18	Mwiteneza Leonce	Civil Servant
19	Nsabiyera Samuel	Teacher
20	Uzabakiriho Jean Boso	Traders



S/No.	Names	Role
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/
<b>Site 3: Bugesera District, Rilima Sector, Nyabagendwa Cell Office</b>		
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 Theresa	Farmer
13	Mugema Zephane	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	Ringuyenzeza 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

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

## **ATTENDANCE LISTS FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**



Acrobat Document



Acrobat Document



Acrobat Document



Acrobat Document

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: KIBUKUBA SITE

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
1	1. S. B. Z. Z. Z. Z.	11975007893206	Sector 1	0788511140	ubuhungu	
2	2. B. B. B. B. B. B.	119720070900	Sector 1	0784511166	ubuhungu	
3	3. K. K. K. K. K. K.	119812000952705	Sector 1	0788566661	Business	
4	4. H. H. H. H. H. H.	119760075214061	Sector 1	078691237	ubuhungu	
5	5. N. N. N. N. N. N.	1198700138220	Sector 1	078951115	Business	
6	6. H. H. H. H. H. H.	119760000329090	Sector 1	078854630	Business	
7	7. B. B. B. B. B. B.	1198020109640	Sector 1	078673148	Business	
8	8. B. B. B. B. B. B.	119690005373	Sector 1	078973222	ubuhungu	
9	9. G. G. G. G. G. G.	1197400766760	Sector 1	07834075	ubuhungu	
10	10. N. N. N. N. N. N.	119708006623	Sector 1	078464019	ubuhungu	
11	11. H. H. H. H. H. H.	11983011951031	Sector 1	078110385	Teacher	
12	12. H. H. H. H. H. H.	1196800962605	Sector 1	078125171	Teacher	
13	13. H. H. H. H. H. H.	119620059493	Sector 1	0781434147	Business	
14	14. B. B. B. B. B. B.	1199200119043	Sector 1	078614198	Business	
15	15. N. N. N. N. N. N.	1192800037	Sector 1	07863053	ubuhungu	



Acrobat Document



Acrobat Document



Acrobat Document

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 6/09/2021

Venue: KASUKUBA

S/N	Full Name	ID No	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
16	Mugiraki Zia Leo	1197380062790	Super Sector	0780479700	ubukuli nzi	
17	Musabiyimana Beatrice	1192070110010	Super Sector	0781493418	ubukuli nzi	
18	Musabiyimana Beatrice	1197580073	Super Sector	078943926	ubukuli nzi	
19	Mukomusoni Bati	1197170070119	Super Sector	0784334132	ubukuli nzi	
20	Mugiraki Zia Leo	1197570073227	Super Sector	078714756	ubukuli nzi	
21	Semantama Bani	11923801293	Super Sector	078776648	Motori	
22	Safahutu Saka	1192280146274	Super Sector	07836612	ubukuli nzi	
23	Bamubabarana Jean Baptiste	11971800138	Super Sector	07833939	ubukuli nzi	
24	Mumubabarana Jean Baptiste	119658013739	Super Sector	07874409	Motori	
25	Mugiraki Zia Leo	1197170073227	Super Sector	07872277	Business	
26	Mugiraki Zia Leo	119708001515	Super Sector	07889837	ubukuli nzi	
27	Mugiraki Zia Leo	119737001055	Super Sector	0785419	Business	
28	Mugiraki Zia Leo	1196280059080	Super Sector	07836612	ubukuli nzi	



# Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: / / KWINUMU

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
41	Habimana SMV	119808002135 2129	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	078288178	usuburungwa zi	
42	Nzara Aphrodite	11994601348921 55	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	078974092	Trader	
43	Rukikana eugeni	119918012406 151	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	07828142	Trader	
44	Munyengamizi protais	11973800635 60	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	078362 5590	usuburungwa mzi	
45	Nzabontiza sam bako	119908013488 034	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	07859791	Trader	
46	Tribanse Callisto	119860122046 034	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	0787854 61	usuburungwa mzi	
47	Nzaburiza Bende mand	1195580037 242026	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	0783510 557	usuburungwa zi	
48	Bizimana SMV	11951800508 05	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	0783322 329	usuburungwa ntu	



Acrobat Document

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: RWINUM SITE.

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
49	Muthiga Kirano Joseph	11982801063 26223	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	07855026 291	pprten disciple m	
50	Njauyashyina Nilot	11958800589 84090	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	0786240 66	ubukundi	
51	Ntamakirino Leonidas	11971800534 0031	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	0781430 912	ubukundi m	
52	Bwatsinda Suk mal	11973800611 2085	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	0788162 12	Teacher	
53	Kukundo Alexand n°	11975800731 1070	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	0783700 839	Trader	
54	Serugendo Marti n	1197280099 286015	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	0785772 116	ubukundi	
55	Situmana Viatan	1197380133 348061	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	0783199 528	Trader	
56	Mpabam Janga Nipomus Site	1198280138 93010	Suru Sector/ Kusinyi m cell	0789497 951	Teacher	



Acrobat Document



# Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 01/9/2021

Venue: / RWINUME SITE

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sig
17	Kafimungabo J. phileas	41989901314 82034	Reimur Sector/ Reimur mibelt	0783041 187	Farmer	
18	HABIMUKIMU Bawaka	1198280198511	Reimur/ KABEZA	0781217555		
19	TWAGIZI S.B	119758245367087	Reimur/ KABEZA	078862264		
20	Ngarukijimuna Jean Bosco	1197080066 326019	Reimur mibelt KABEZA	0783200 239		
21	Mugirumana Leonidas	11908000 4015069	Reimur mibelt KABEZA	0782379 77	university nbi	
22	Kugomanyi Olivier	11968001371 7098	Reimur numr KABEZA	078911 544		
23	Nyongirumanyi Alphonse	1199280061011 067	Reimur mibelt KABEZA	07877 66545	Traders	
24	Hakizimana Kilechimu	11982801965 14057	Reimur mibelt KABEZA	0789697 030		
25	Uwambakira Emmanuel		Reimur mibelt KABEZA	07833 89171	Traders	





Acrobat Document

## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: / KABURUBA SITE

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
1	1. SIBIzi Felix	119758007893206	Siguru	0788511140	ubuhungu	
2	2. Basa Nwaka Kama Sam Pierre	11972800703600	Siguru Kubukuba	0784511163	ubuhungu	
3	3. Karamba Jacques	119818000952705	Siguru Kubukuba	0788566667	Business	
4	4. Habazimana Pascal	119768007521406	Siguru	078691237	ubuhungu	
5	5. Nkuru maza Kama Felix	11987800138220	Siguru Kubukuba	07895445	Business	
6	6. Habazimana Eymmanuel	119768000329090	Siguru	078854630	Business	
7	7. Rutagamiye Emma muel	11980800109640	Siguru Kubukuba	0788673148	Business	
8	8. Rutagamiye Kama Jean Marie Vianney	119698005373 4098	Siguru	078973229	ubuhungu	
9	9. Gutabasa Ruzene	11974800766760 59	Siguru Kubukuba	07834075	ubuhungu	
10	10. Ndacyatisenga Jean Marie Vianney	119708006623 8018	Siguru Kubukuba	078464019	ubuhungu	
11	11. Hatedu Kimana Theo me Sika	1198380011954031	Siguru Kubukuba	078140385	Trava	
12	12. Harelimana bitali	11968800962605	Siguru	078125171	Trava	
13	13. Nkato edad	1196280059043 066	Siguru Kubukuba	0781434147	Business	
14	14. Nkuru maza Kama Alexis	11992800119043 082	Siguru Kubukuba	078614198	Business	
15	15. Nkuru maza Kama Francois	1191280037 082095	Siguru Kubukuba	078613053	ubuhungu	



## Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 6/09/2021

Venue: / KASUKUBA dist

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
16	Mugirakiza Leo	1197380062790	Super Sector	0780479700	ubuhizi	[Signature]
17	Musabyimana Beatrice	1198070110010	Super Sector	0781493418	ubuhizi	[Signature]
18	Musangimana Kama	1197580073	Super Sector	0789439286	ubuhizi	[Signature]
19	Mukomugeni Baha	1197270070114	Super Sector	0784334132	ubuhizi	[Signature]
20	Mugirakiza Leo	1197570073277	Super Sector	0787147561	ubuhizi	[Signature]
21	Semanyama Kama	11982801293	Super Sector	0787766481	Motari	[Signature]
22	Gyakutse Saka	1198280146274	Super Sector	0783661261	ubuhizi	[Signature]
23	Bamukama Jean Baptiste	11971800138	Super Sector	0783393920	ubuhizi	[Signature]
24	Kamukama Jean Baptiste	119858013789	Super Sector	0727440915	Motari	[Signature]
25	Mugirakiza Jean	1197700732460	Super Sector	0787277174	Business	[Signature]
26	Mugirakiza Jean	119708001515	Super Sector	0788983735	ubuhizi	[Signature]
27	Mugirakiza Jean	119737001015	Super Sector	0785419734	Business	[Signature]
28	Mugirakiza Jean	1196280059080	Super Sector	078387959	ubuhizi	[Signature]



Acrobat Document

# Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 08/09/2021

Venue: / / KWINUMU

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
41	Habimana SMV	119808002135 2129	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	078288178	umuhungu zi	
42	Nzara Aphrodite	11994601348921 55	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	078974092	Trader	
43	Rukikana eugeni	119918012406 151	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	07828142	Trader	
44	Munyengamizi protais	11973800635 66	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	078362 5590	umuhungu mzu	
45	Ngabontiza sam bako	119908013488 034	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	07859791	Trader	
46	Tribanse Callisto	119860122046 034	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	0787854	umuhungu mzu	
47	Ntabungite Bende mand	1195580037 242026	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	0783510 557	umuhungu zi	
48	Bizimana SMV	11951800508 05	Super Sector/ Kwinumu m66	0783322 329	umuhungu ntu	



Acrobat Document



# Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 28/9/2022

Venue: RWINUME SITE.

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Signature
49	Muthygi Kiramo Joseph	11982801063 2623	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	0785026 291	prof discipli m	
50	Munyungashyamba Ntrent	11958800589 84040	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	078640 66	ubukiri	
51	Mamukiriro Leonidas	11974800342 0031	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	0789430 912	ubukiri m. cell	
52	Bazatwinda Suk mal	11973200641 2085	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	0788662 14	Teacher	
53	Rukundo Alexander	11958007335 1070	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	0783700 839	Traders	
54	Sezugendo Marti n	1197220099 286015	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	0785772 116	ubukiri	
55	Sukuma Kintan	1198380133 348061	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	0783199 588	Traders	
56	Mpabam Janga Npamukiriro	1198801388 93010	Sum Sector/ Rwinyu m. cell	0789497 951	Traders	

# Attendance Form-Public Consultation

Meeting Date: 01/12/2021

Venue: / RWINUME SITE

S/N	Full Name	ID N°	Sector & Cell	Tel	Occupation	Sig
17	Kafimungabo J. phileas	41989901314 82034	Revue Sector/ Rwinyi mibiti	0783041 187	Farmer	
18	Harimukimya Bwaka	1198280198511	Rwinyi/ KABEZA	0781217555		
19	TWAYIGIZE J.B	119758245367087	Rwinyi/ KABEZA	078862264		
20	Ngarukijimira N. Jean Bosco	1197080066 326019	Rwinyi mibiti KABEZA	0783700 239		
21	Muganyizi Leonidas	11908000 4015069	Rwinyi mibiti KABEZA	0782379 77	Farmer	
22	Muganyizi Olivier	11968001371 7098	Rwinyi mibiti KABEZA	0789111 544		
23	Muganyizi Alphonse	1199280061011 067	Rwinyi mibiti KABEZA	07877 66545	Trader	
24	Hakizimana K. Cedric	11982801965 14057	Rwinyi mibiti KABEZA	0789697 030		
25	Muganyizi Emmanuel		Rwinyi mibiti KABEZA	07833 89171	Trader	











## Annex VI: Valuer Certificate



## Annex VII: Assets inventory Report

- Valuation sheets for HHs with houses to be affected:



**HHs with Houses to be directly displaced.**

- List of HHs to be affected:



Affected%20HHs\_soc  
io-economic%20base

- Google earth locations of affected HHs with houses:



**Location of some HHs along the project**

- Asset register:



Assets%20Register.xl  
SX

- Signed Valuation report



Valuation Report  
KLP\_V1.2.pdf

- Photos for affected HHs with heavy to be linked on this document)

houses and reference guide: Shared separately (too

**Annex VII: Proposed compensation reporting template****REPUBLIC OF RWANDA****RWANDA TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (RTDA)****P.O Box 6674****KG 563 St., Queen's Land House, 1st Floor****Email: [info@rtda.gov.rw](mailto:info@rtda.gov.rw)****KIGALI****RAP Implementation Status Report**

<b>I. PROJECT DATA</b>	
Project Name	
Implementing Agency	
Project ID	
Funding	
Project Effectiveness	
Project Closing date	
Activity	
Document	
<b>II. PROJECT BACKGROUND</b>	

### III. RAP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Road ID	Road Name	Total length (km)		Nbr of PAHs as per RAP		Assets to be affected								Amount paid (FRW)
						Land (Ha)		Crops (ha)		Trees (Nbr)		Houses (Nbr)		
Road section 1														
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
Road section 2														
Total Road section &2														
livelihood restoration measures														
transport and communication of # GRCs														
General Total														