

RESSETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

**CONSTRUCTION OF NYARUGURU-HUYE-GISAGARA
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM PROJECT**

**UNDER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RWANDA NATIONAL
INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)**

Project Promoter: WATER AND SANITATION CORPORATION (WASAC)

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• ABBREVIATIONS

ADF:	African Development Fund
AfDB :	African Development Bank Group
AWF:	African Water Facility
DFI:	Development Finance Institutions
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EICV:	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
ESIA:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP :	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FRAP :	Full Resettlement Action Plan
GBIF :	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GoR :	Government of Rwanda
GRC :	Grievance Redress Committees
GRM:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HSE:	Health, Safety and Environment
ISS:	Integrated Safeguard System
LRP:	Livelihood restoration Plan
LRSP :	Livelihood restoration and strengthening plan
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC:	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA:	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoE:	Ministry of Environment
NSC:	National Steering Committee
NST1:	National Strategy for Transformation
OS :	Operational Standard
PAPs :	Project Affected People
PGCSPS :	General Coordination Plan for Safety and Health Protection
PHA :	Project Affected Household
PPE:	Personal Protection Equipment
PRSPs:	Country-owned Poverty Reduction Support Programmes
PTC:	Project Technical Committee
RAP :	Resettlement Action Plan
RBIS :	Rwanda Biodiversity Information System

REG:	Rwanda Energy Group
REMA:	Rwanda Environmental Management Authority
RFA:	Rwanda Forestry Authority
RIT:	Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Team
RLMUA:	Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority
RMC:	Regional Member Countries
RNIWSSMP:	Rwanda National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans
RSB:	Rwanda Standards Board
RURA:	Rwanda Utility Regulatory Authority
RWB:	Rwanda Water Resource Board
RWF :	Rwandan francs
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA:	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP :	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SH:	Sexual Harassment
SPIU :	Single Project Implementation Unit
TVET:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN:	United Nations
UNESCO :	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UR :	University of Rwanda
VUP :	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
WASAC:	Water and Sanitation Corporation
WASH:	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WSS :	Water Supply System
WTP:	Water Treatment Plant

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background information

Globally, the population using safely managed drinking water services increased from 70 per cent in 2015 to 74 per cent in 2020 (UN, 2022). Meeting drinking water, sanitation and hygiene targets by 2030 will require a fourfold increase in the pace of progress¹. In Rwanda, the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) indicates that one of the key strategic interventions to a modern household will be to scale up to 100% access to water by 2024 through investments in: construction, extension, rehabilitation of 1,937 Km of water supply systems in city of Kigali and other towns. Water supply and sanitation is one of most important strategic intervention to reach the Modern Rwandan Household as it plays a critical role in preventive healthcare, poverty reduction and improvement of population living conditions in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

In line with the above, the Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) with financial support from the African Water Facility (a special fund administered by the African Development Bank), commissioned the project “Rwanda National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans”. The overall objective of the project is to provide the Government of the Republic of Rwanda with long-term 25-year Master Plans including 10-year investment plans for Water Supply and Sanitation for the entire country that will allow the identification and implementation of effective water supply and sanitation projects. (WASAC, 2017). As part of a complementary study to the National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans, the project of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara Water Supply System was added on and the JV STUDI International/LANDMARK/IDEA Consult was tasked to prepare the Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Tender Documents for Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara Water Supply System.

The Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara Water Supply System intends to produce 24,000 m³/day from Akanyaru River to serve around 1,200,000 people living in the 3 districts (Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara)

This report constitutes a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which represents a plan to mitigate, the likely damage to assets, displacement and other related impacts. In accordance with AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) and its Operational Standard 2 (OS2), a socio-economic survey of the PAPs was undertaken and PAP affected assets registers were prepared (see a compensation matrix in the table below). Several consultation meetings with the project stakeholders and valuation of the affected assets and livelihoods were held in order to update this final report and a compensation package is proposed herein, a detailed report on consultation meetings is included under the consultation section in the report. The RAP proposes the settlement of compensation and resettlement assistance before demolishing PAPs properties and commencement of any project site works.

¹ UN, The Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2022

This RAP has been prepared in conformity with the AfDB Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) and its Operational Standard 2 (OS2), Government of Rwanda legal framework governing resettlement and expropriation issues.

Compensation Summary Matrix

#	Variables	Data
A. Geographic location		
1	Province	Southern Province
2	District	Nyaruguru, Huye, Gisagara
3	Sectors	26 Sectors
B. Project Specific data		
4	Activities inducing resettlement	Development of Water Supply System
5	Total Project investment cost	234,204,770,000 Rwf
6	RAP budget	446,121,267 Rwf
7	Eligibility cut-off date	24 October 2022
8	PAPs consultations dates	19/09/2022, 20/09/2022, 21/09/2022, 22/09/2022, 23/09/2022, 19/10/2022, 20/10/2022, 22/10/2022, 23/10/2022, 24/10/2022
C. Specific data on PAPs		
9	Number of Project affected persons (PAPs).	272
10	Number of affected households	237
11	Number of affected females	78
12	Number of affected vulnerable persons	59
13	Number of households having lost a home	23
14	Total area of land lost (ha)	6.66
15	Number of households having lost perennial crops	175
16	Number of households having lost seasonal crops	115
17	Number of buildings (main houses, ancillary and other building) impacted	Main houses: 23
		Ancillary buildings: 44
18	Total number of fruit trees destroyed	596
19	Total number of industrial crops destroyed (coffee and tea plants)	2,766
20	Total number of medicinal plants destroyed	65
21	Total number of socio-community assets destroyed	2

Summary Project Description

The development of Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara WSS Project is part of the structural actions established by the National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans (NIWSSMPs) of Rwanda. It covers the 7 components of a Water Supply System (WSS) which are (1) water intake from Akanyaru river; (2) Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of a total capacity of treating 24,000 m³/day; (3) transmission pipeline of a total of 207 km (111 km and 96 km to be constructed under phase 1 and 2, respectively), (4) 10 water tanks whose respective volumes range from 200 to 7,000 m³; (5) water distribution pipes of a total length of 1,481km to be constructed in 3 phases of respectively 236 km, 520 km, and 725 km; (6) collection and valve chambers; lifting pumping stations.

The WSS will cross the districts of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara and serve 26 sectors of the project area. The estimate total cost of the proposed project is 220,360,890 USD, to be invested in 3 phases as following;

- Phase 1 (2024-2030): investment cost of 97,362,342 USD
- Phase 2 (2031-2040): investment cost of 59,858,855 USD
- Phase 3 (2041-2050): investment cost of 63,139,693 USD

Objectives of the project

The main objective is to ensure 100% access to clean water in parts of Huye and Nyaruguru districts and in all Gisagara district. The proposed project will contribute to enhanced hygiene and sanitation by reducing water borne diseases. This will also contribute towards reduction of poverty within the study area.

Objective of the RAP

The objective of this RAP is to identify the persons who will be affected by the WSS, collect information on their socio-economic status, the value of the properties and other means of subsistence with potential to be affected, propose means of compensation and other aid for their resettlement, proposed the institutional responsibilities for the execution of the RAP, the timeline for the implementation and the monitoring & evaluation mechanism.

Main Socio-Economic Characteristics of Localities Hosting PAPs

The project Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara WSS shall be executed in Southern province in the 3 districts (Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara). The total population in the concerned districts is estimated at 1,131,468 inhabitants; 352,499 living in Nyaruguru, 392,992 in Huye and 385,977 in Gisagara District.

According to separate District Development strategies (2018-2024) of the three districts, Gisagara District is the poorest with poverty incidence rate of 55.6% and extreme Poverty Rate of 25.6% followed by Nyaruguru district with the poverty incidence of 47.9% and extreme Poverty Rate of 20.1%. In Huye District, the same report revealed that poverty incidence was found to be at 32.5% while 5.7% of the population were identified to be at extreme poverty incidence.

Agriculture is the main source of revenue in the project area;

- Nyaruguru 98 % out of the total population rely on substance agriculture.
- Huye District is still dominated by the traditional agriculture where around 97% of the farmers still use traditional seeds and 84.1% of the agriculture land is on
- Gisagara District household's economy is driven by agriculture. 84.6% of active population is in agriculture (24.5% being farm wage workers and 60.1% being independent farmers). Only 15.4% are non-farm wage workers with 10.7% with non-farm wages, 3.9% independent non farmers and 0.8% with unpaid non-farm wages (NSIR, ECIV5)

Main Socio-economic characteristics of PAPs

Identification and a socio-economic survey of PAPs was conducted from 6 September to 24th October 2022. A total of 272 PAPs were identified, in general they present homogenic socio economic characteristics in the three districts. Among identified PAPs; 95.3% live of subsistence crop farming and livestock, remaining are micro traders (1.3%), civil servants (0.8%), transport service providers (0.8%), and 0,8% are organisation (schools, cooperative).

The monthly income of surveyed PAPs varies from 0 to 600 Rwf per month. The average income among the surveyed PAPs is 46,796 Rwf.

Socio-Economic Impacts on People Affected by the Project

From the PAPs survey findings, the socio-economic impacts to PAPs will include; partial and entire loss of land corresponding to 66,865 sqm, loss of 44 residential structures (including ancillary structures) and one non-residential structures (church). The project will cause loss of annual crops planted on a surface corresponding to 35,991 sqm, 191,060 perennial plants (mainly bananas, coffee, and tea plants) and 5,023 lumber trees (mainly grevillea, eucalyptus)

Legal, Institutional and policy framework

A review and analysis of the applicable national legal, institutional and policy framework for resettlement was conducted. The analysis considered also relevant international framework notably AfDB Integrated Safeguards System (ISS). The analysis identified gaps between local and international frameworks and proposed how such gaps can be bridged. The project notably triggered AfDB Operational safeguard 2 related to involuntary resettlement: Land acquisition, population displacement and compensation. There are some differences between the African Development Bank (AfDB) Policy and the Rwandan Laws on Resettlement and Compensation. The Government of Rwanda through WASAC is committed to complying with AfDB Operational safeguard 2 related to involuntary resettlement: Land acquisition, population displacement.

Compensation Plan

➤ Eligibility

Eligibility for compensation and the compensation value of affected assets in this project was guided by legal provisions and policy guidelines according to the Rwandan Constitution (Article

34, 35), the Expropriation Law of Rwanda N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 and AfDB Operational Safeguard 2.

According to the expropriation law of Rwanda; the owner of land designated for expropriation in the public interest shall provide land titles and documentary evidence that he/she is the owner of property incorporated on land, while AfDB's Operational Safeguard 2 include among eligible land owners the following categories;

1. Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets,
2. Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country.
3. 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

➤ ***Eligibility cut-off date***

Cut-off Date was based on the dates of the PAPs consultation on village level. Sensitization on cut-off dates was done during the public meetings. The cut-off date for Gisagara, Huye and Nyaruguru Districts was set for the following dates:

#	District	Meeting objective	Cut-off date
1	Gisagara	PAPs consultations, sensitization and announcement of the eligibility cut of date	12/09/2022
2	Huye	PAPs consultations, sensitization and announcement of the eligibility cut of date	16/09/2022
3	Nyaruguru	PAPs consultations, sensitization and announcement of the eligibility cut of date	24/10/2022

Assessment and compensation

The table below summarises the losses and corresponding compensation value:

Category of loss	Value (RWF)
Loss of annual crops	6,276,758
Loss of perennial crops	97,688,369
Loss of lumber trees	26,410,700
Loss of fruits trees	8,111,000
Loss of ornamental trees	51,740
Loss of medicinal plants	1,155,000
Loss of main residential building	83,613,733

Loss of ancillary infrastructure	33,436,572
Loss of non-residential building (Church)	5,745,781
Loss of land	108,094,089
Total	370,583,742

Public Consultations

The following stakeholder’s consultation and engagement forums were conducted at different stages of preparation of the RAP;

- Census & Door to Door Interviews during the social economic survey,
- Public consultation meeting (3),
- Open discussion with some local leaders of our interested areas

It was during these consultations that the cut-off date was communicated to PAPs. In general, the project was appreciated by PAPs and other interested stakeholders as it will contribute to the national target of covering the whole country with access to clean water. However, the following concerns were raised and noted during the consultations:

- All participants appreciated the project of WSS in their area and thanked the Government of Rwanda for promoting modern households in their villages.
- All participants expressed their concern in regards to possible delay in payment of the compensation and requested that works should start after paying all affected people.
- The project should provide public water taps for people who don’t have means to get water connected to their home.
- The calculation of the compensation should be based on the maximum rate provided by the law.
- There should be compensation for the land used for the pipeline, because when you want to construct on that land, it become a long process to relocate the pipe.
- There was a concern in regards to some PAPs who don’t have land title at the moment but which is being processed in the land centers.
- There should be per diem for consultation meetings

Livelihood Resettlement Measures

For land-based livelihoods resettlement, the following measures shall be applied: provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer), provision of Government Extension services like veterinary care;

For wage-based livelihoods; On-Job-Training and consideration in the project, provision made in contracts with project subcontractors for employment of qualified local workers, link up with local NGOs and government entities providing small-scale credit facilities to finance star up enterprises

Enterprise-based livelihoods: provision of sponsored entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, inventory and quality control. Procurement of goods and services for the project shall prioritize affected local suppliers.

Special assistance for vulnerable households or persons:

- For elderly living alone, disabled, or child headed households: Provision of assistance to move and priority consideration in government sponsored social protection programs for the elderly and the disabled.
- For households or persons with low literacy level and limited ability to qualify for employment and low income: there shall be sponsored vocational trainings and priority consideration for non-skill labour in the project.
- For households or persons with pre-existing medical condition and low income: there shall be assistance to move and facilitation of government provided medical services or insurance of free medical cover.

➤ *Measures for physical relocation*

All PAPs who will be physically displaced will receive compensation for the structure at full replacement cost, a 5% disturbance allowance (to cater for transportation expenses etc. or economic loss in case of a business premise), right to material salvage; they shall also receive an advance notice to vacate.

Complaints Management Mechanism

Whether concerning or not resettlement and compensation, a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) shall be put in place to record and address complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the project. the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is recognized that the GRM will comprise community level, project level and national judiciary level redress mechanisms.

For this project of developing Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara WSS, Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be created to facilitate the water supply project to receive and resolve grievances raised by local communities, employees, and other affected stakeholders whenever they perceive a negative impact arises from the project's activities.

Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP Implementation

As required by the AfDB ISS, the borrower or client is responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the activities set out in the Resettlement Action Plan, and it keeps the Bank informed of progress. The monitoring and evaluation activities of the RAP will consist of carrying out the following actions:

- Check the internal reports of the implementation of the RAP;
- Interview PAPs in open discussions to determine their knowledge and concerns regarding the resettlement process, their rights in regards to benefits and rehabilitation measures;
- Observe information sessions and public consultations with PAPs;
- Observe the functioning of the resettlement program at all levels to assess its degree of effectiveness;
- Check the type of issues giving rise to complaints and the functioning of the GRM for resolving these complaints by reviewing the handling of complaints at all levels and by interviewing the affected people at the origin of the complaints.

As part of the implementation of the RAP, the following indicators will be monitored and informed:

- Number of information meetings organized with the PAPs;
- Number of participants to those meetings;
- Topics covered during the meetings.
- Number of jobs created for PAPs;
- Difficulties encountered in the process;
- The solutions recommended or provided to overcome the difficulties;
- The actual number of households and people genuinely affected by project activities;
- The actual number of households and people who have actually been physically displaced as a result of the project;
- The number of vulnerable persons/households and in particular households headed by women affected by the displacement and their compensation;
- The number of households compensated and rehoused by the project;
- The number of complaints recorded and processed;
- Number of PAPs having benefited from support measures;
- Nature of support measures

The assessment should inform the promoter about the execution of the RAP and allow timely correction of the shortcomings noted in the population resettlement process.

RAP Implementation timetable

No.	Designation of activities	Month 1		Month 2		Month 3		Month 4		Month 5		Month 6		
1	Filing a copy of the RAP to (i) WASAC concerned department and (ii) the 3 concerned districts													
2	Establishment of the RAP Implementation Team and the Grievance redress committee (GRCs)													
3	Capacity building of the RAP implementation stakeholders (RIT and GRCs).													
4	Awareness of PAPs													
5	Preparation of PAP files													
6	Presentation of the compensation and acceptance protocol (acceptance) Signature of the deeds of acceptance indicating the asset affected, its financial estimate, the compensation arrangements													
7	Mobilizing funds for RAP implementation													
8	Payment of financial compensation													

Contingency (10% of RAP subtotal)	37,058,374.20
Compensation for access roads and worker camps (5% of RAP subtotal)	18,529,187.10
Sub-total other expenses	92,645,936
Total of RAP	481,758,865

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. General context

The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) highlights priority areas under the Economic Transformation pillars which shall consist of moving towards a Modern Rwandan household through universal access to basic infrastructure such as electricity, water, sanitation. The program highlights one the key strategy intervention which will be to scale up to 100% access to water by 2024 through investments in: Construction, extension, rehabilitation of 1,937 Km of water supply systems in city of Kigali and other towns. Water supply and sanitation is one of most important intervention strategy to reach the Modern Rwandan Household as it plays a critical role in preventive healthcare and socio-economic development in urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

In regards to the above, Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) and its predecessors have made significant efforts towards developing water supply and sanitation master plans for various parts of the country with varying degrees of detail to guide the achievement of universal access to water supply, national comprehensive water supply and sanitation plans still do not exist. It is against this background that the Government of Rwanda (GoR), through WASAC, has applied to the African Water Facility (AWF) for funding to support the development of water supply and sanitation master plans.

Considering water deficit in Districts of Nyaruguru, Huye, and Gisagara despite availability of enough raw water in those districts, WASAC prioritised the water supply system which would capture raw water from Akanyaru river, treat and distribute the water to the three Districts. Having completed successfully the development of Rwanda National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans (RNIWSSMP), WASAC attributed to JV of consultants; STUDI International, LANDMARK and IDEA Consult, the assignment to develop a Feasibility Study, Detailed Design and Tender Documents for Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara Water Supply System as part of a complementary study to the RNIWSSMP.

The works will consist of development of 7 components of a Water Supply System (WSS) which are (1) water intake from Akanyaru river; (2) Water Treatment Plant (WTP) of a total capacity of treating 72,000 m³/day; (3) transmission pipeline of a total of 207 km (111 km and 96 km to be constructed under phase 1 and 2, respectively) crossing the districts of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara and serving the 26 sectors of the project area; (4) 10 water tanks with different sizes; (5) water distribution pipes of a total length of 1,481km to be constructed in 3 phases of respectively 236 km, 520 km, and 725 km; (6) collection and valve chambers; lifting pumping stations.

1.2. Project objective

The project's overall objective is to ensure 100% access to safe, reliable and affordable water supply services by 2050. Access to clean water will contribute to poverty reduction and to the improvement of the beneficiaries' living conditions. Once the people are healthy, socio-economic condition are improved, the children are no longer taking a long distance to fetch water, woman are motivated to practice hygiene and vulnerable group are encouraged.

The Specific objectives of the project are the following:

- Move to a modern household in concerned area by providing ensuring access to water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Identification and valorisation of available water resources.

- Improvement of existing WSS in the concerned area by designing more appropriate and climate resilient water supply system
- Reduce the number of water-borne diseases due to use of non-potable water hence improving environmental health in general.
- Attract more investment by making sure that continual supply of water is maintained
- Reduce the time, distance and energy used to carry water from sources, and existing WSS to home.
- Job creation for those who will be employed by the project implementation phases and for maintenance work during its operation phase.

1.3. Contract framework

The contractual framework of the study is as follows.

Table 1: Contract framework

Object of the contract:	Consultancy Services to develop Rwanda National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans. Development of Huye-Nyaruguru-Gisagara Water Supply System
Project promoter:	Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC)
Funding:	African Water Facility African Development Bank
Consultant:	Joint-venture: STUDI International LANDMARK IDEA Consult
Contract reference number:	A20687RW/EAE/MKM/M-22-23321
Duration of the contract:	12 months

1.4. Methodological Approach for the conduct of the mission

The methodology and approaches adopted in preparing this RAP is consistent with the policies and processes detailed in the legal and policy requirements of the Government of Rwanda and AfDB OS2 as outlined in the TORs. The methodology for RAP preparation has been based on both primary and secondary data. The secondary data was collected from official records available at National, Regional and District levels. The primary data was generated through interviews and dialogues with the PAPs, community members and other identified stakeholders in the project area.

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

- Review and Analysis of the Secondary Data/Desk review Studies
- Site verification and assessment;
- Survey of properties to be affected

- Identification and determination of the Socio-economic profile of PAPs
- Consultations
- Reverification of land and building valuation
- Data analysis and compilation of the report

1.4.1. Review and Analysis of the Secondary Data/Desk review Studies

The Consultant team reviewed and understood the terms of reference requested clarification where necessary. The team also conduct literature review of relevant policies, strategies and regulations related to expropriation in public interest, resettlement and compensation, collective infrastructures, national socio-economic surveys, education, and environmental impact assessment. Policies, laws, and regulations that are relevant to the project are reviewed under chapter 5 of the present report. Reviewed documents include the following:

- Terms of reference “Consultant Services for the Feasibility Study and Detailed Designs for Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara Water Supply System”
- Feasibility study-Development of Rwanda National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans (RNIWSSMP)
- AfDB’s ISS and OSs, especially the AfDB Operational safeguard 2, related to involuntary resettlement: Land acquisition, population displacement and compensation
- Rwanda policy frameworks.
- Rwanda expropriation law.
- Rwanda land reference prices 2021
- District development strategies (2018-2024) for the concerned districts (Nyaruguru, Huye, Gisagara).
- Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 5 (EICV 5) by national institute of statistics of Rwanda.

1.4.2. Site verification and assessment

Field reconnaissance trips were organized, guided by aerial topographic survey designed by using GIS tools. The identification of the Project Affected Properties was identified from the topographical delineate provided by the client. The topographical design shows the land parcel boundaries and was overlaid with the proposed pipeline and all proposed infrastructures (raw water intake, water treatment plant, main pipe, distribution pipe, tanks, pumping stations and chambers), it helped to depict the affected land parcels using Google Earth. The resulting extract from this overlay provided an estimated land parcel that was to be expropriated including respective ground assets like houses and other structures.

The above findings were used by the valuer to trace out the affected properties and measuring the land parcel to be expropriated.

1.4.3. Survey of properties to be affected

Measurements of land and crops there on, houses and trees to be affected were enumerated and recorded. Crops/ trees were valued according to their categories, size and age. This is to ensure that the beneficiary is given the current market value of his property based on expropriation law

in official gazette No.35 of 31/8/2015 mainly article 28 and/or full replacement cost as given by AfDB OS2 (whichever is more advantageous to the PAPs).

1.4.4. Survey and sensitisation of Project Affected Persons

The identification and survey of the Project Affected Persons were conducted from 6 to 24th October 2022. The works consisted of identifying properties which will be affected, identify respective owners and conduct a detailed survey of the socio-economic status of the owner using an interview guided by a developed questionnaire.

1.4.5. Consultations and stakeholder’s engagement

Consultations and stakeholders’ engagement were organised as presented in the following table:

Table 2: Consultations and stakeholder's engagement

#	Dates	Level of consultation	Participants
1	6 th to 23 rd September	Consultation at cell level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project affected persons • Chief of villages • Local authority at cell level
2	19/10/2022	Consultations at Nyaruguru District	The District Officials, Development partners, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Board (WASH Board).
3	20/10/2022	Consultations at Gisagara District	District official and development partners from Word Vision
4	20/10/2022	Consultations at Huye District	District official and development partners from Word Vision

1.4.6. Reverification of land and building valuation

After consultation with all stakeholders, we reverified sizes of infrastructures which will require land and tried to count & evaluate the minimum exact size of land and properties thereon.

1.4.7. Data analysis and compilation of the report

The data and information collected were processed and compiled to achieve this report. A draft report was prepared and shall be forwarded to the client for comments after which a final report will be prepared and submitted for validation.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION

This chapter provide detailed information on the project focusing on project activities that will generate socio and economic impact to the receiving community. It provides also project need justification.

2.1. Project description

The Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara WSS Project is part of the structural actions established by the National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans (NIWSSMPs) of Rwanda. The main objective is to ensure 100% access to clean water in parts of Huye and Nyaruguru districts and in all Gisagara district. The proposed project will contribute to enhanced hygiene and sanitation by reducing water borne diseases. This will also contribute towards reduction of poverty within the study area through the improvement of socio-economic activities (JV STUDI INTERNATIONAL/IDEA CONSULT/LANDMARK, 2022).

In this perspective WASAC has attributed to the Consultant STUDI INTERNATIONAL/LANDMARK/IDEA CONSULT, as part of a complementary study to the NIWSSMP and its addendum of the feasibility study and detailed design of Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara WSS.

The project activities which have potential to generate impacts on resettlement include in particular:

- Activities which shall induce displacement: installation of water treatment plant
- Activities which shall induce loss of land but not necessarily displacement: installation of water treatment plant, installation of pumping stations, valve chambers and water tanks.
- Activities which will induce damage to crops and trees.

2.2. Location of the project and its area of influence

The Feasibility Study and Detailed Design of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara WSS demonstrated that the proposed WSS will extend through 26 sectors (7 sectors in Nyaruguru district, 6 sectors in Huye district, and 13 sectors of Gisagara district) all located in southern province, the following table provides the names of concerned sectors:

Table 3: Localisation of the project and its area of influence

District	Number of sectors	Sectors
Nyaruguru	7	Cyahinda
		Kibeho
		Munini
		Ngera
		Ngoma
		Nyagisozi

		Rusenge
Huye	6	Gishamvu
		Huye
		Karama
		Mukura
		Ngoma
		Tumba
Gisagara	13	Gikonko
		Gishubi
		Kansi
		Kibilizi
		Kigembe
		Mamba
		Muganza
		Mugombwa
		Mukingo
		Musha
		Ndora
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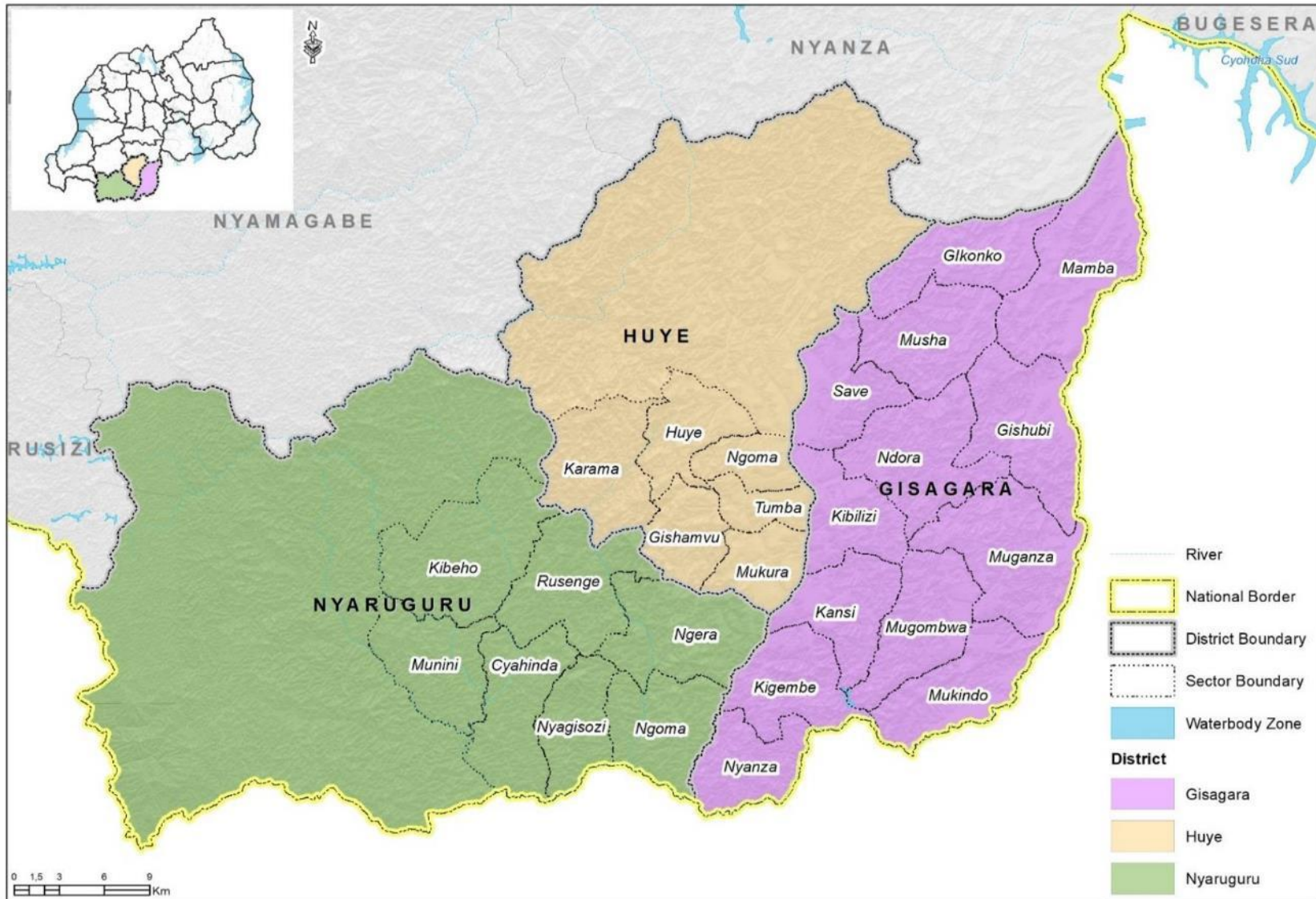


Figure 1: Project Location

2.3. Project components

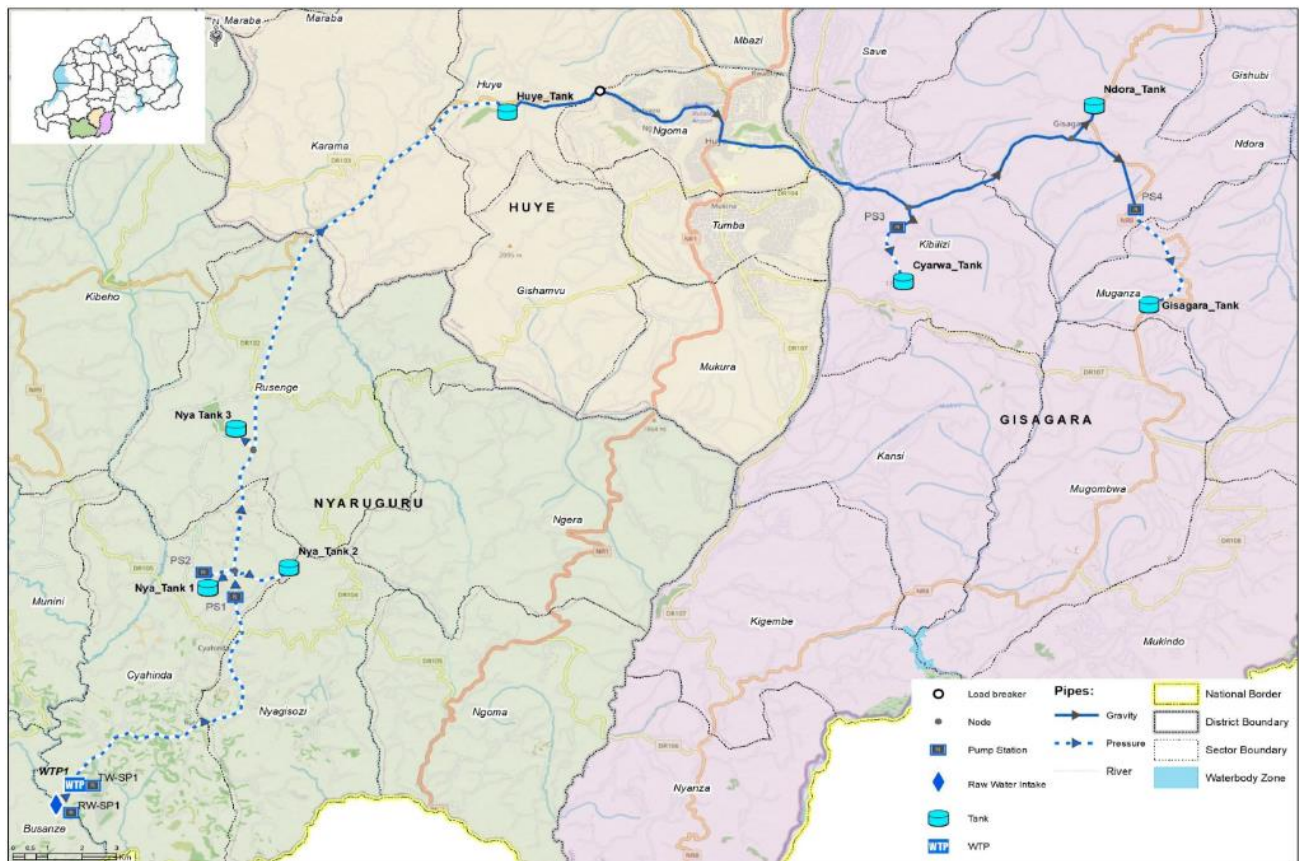
This section provides description of the proposed components of the WSS and their impacts in terms of resettlement:

2.3.1. Water resources/intake structure

The water intake shall be located in Nyaruguru District, Cyahinda sector, Muhambara Cell, Busanza village, on the Akanyaru Upper between the Ntaruka Hydropower Plant and the Akanyaru multipurpose dam. It will be laid on the left bank of the river. The pipeline section between the intake and Huye will be a discharge system with three intermediate discharge tanks installed at high points to supply the areas of Munini, Cyahinda, Nyagizosi, Ngoma, Ngera, Rusenge, Kibeho, Kigembe and Nyanza. The total volume to be supplied is about 8,100 m³/day by 2030 and 18,000 m³/day by 2050.

The water intake components shall be placed in Akanyaru on the left side of the river and shall not go beyond the 40 m of from the river. As recommended during the stakeholders' consultations, in order to protect the intake, we considered more space corresponding to 7,200 sqm. The land at the intake location is currently occupied by agricultural activities with crops and trees.

Figure 2: Conceptual scheme of water intake at Akanyaru river



2.3.2. Raw water pumping station

The raw water pumping station shall be located in the same village as the intake structure (Nyaruguru District, Cyahinda sector, Muhambara Cell, Busanza village). The type of raw water pumping station as recommended by the feasibility study shall be a vertical axis pump in wet pit. The type of the pump shall be in conformity with the following:

- It shall satisfy the design discharge and the total lift and exert high efficiency within the operational range.
- No cavitation shall occur at the design suction head.
- The pump shall be determined examining the method of operation, and merits and demerits related to maintenance, dismantling and servicing etc. of the pump.

2.3.3. Water Treatment Plant

The feasibility study again recommended a treatment process which will consist of a classic **Coagulation - Flocculation – Decantation -Filtration - Disinfection process**. The different stages and components of the treatment process are:

- A pre-chlorination at the level of the water intake on the river.
- A headworks to receive the raw water.
- Upstream of the decanters, we plan a coagulation-flocculation stage, which aims at optimizing the decantation by the constitution and the consolidation of the flocs. This treatment will be carried out by injection of coagulant in a fast-mixing structure, possibly completed according to the quality of water by the injection of polymer type flocculant with a slow agitation.
- The sludge extracted from the decanters will be sent by gravity or by pumping to a thickener then to a drying bed.
- The pH correction by lime injection will be implemented as needed at the raw water inlet.
- A lamella decantation stage optimized by the implementation of a sludge recirculation according to the needs.
- An oxidation, if necessary, of manganese with air or chlorine in the clarified water at the outlet of decanters.

The final capacity of the proposed WTP will be 72,000 m³/day of treated water, with an average daily flow of 3,000 m³/h. The implementation of the WTP will be carried out in several phases according to the water demand.

The proposed water treatment plant shall be the main component which shall induce displacement and land acquisition as it will require a land with a total surface of 8 ha in Nyaruguru District, Cyahinda sector, Muhambara Cell, Busanza village.



Figure 3: Layout of the proposed WTP

2.3.4. Transmission mains

The proposed transmission main shall cross the districts of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara and serves 26 sectors of the project area. The branch of the pipeline between the intake and Huye will be a discharge system with three intermediate discharge tanks to be installed at high points to supply the areas of Munini, Cyahinda, Nyagizosi, Ngoma, Ngera, Rusenge, Kibeho, Kigembe and Nyanza. The total volume to be supplied in these areas is about 7,360 m³/day by 2030 and 18,000 m³/day by 2050. The transmission pipe shall be laid underground and will not require land acquisition. It was recommended during consultations that while laying the transmission pipes, crossing of unconstructed residential plots should be avoided.

2.3.5. Water tanks

The storage reservoir in a water supply system play an important role as it deals with fluctuations in consumer demand during the day, without having to design the treatment plant and pumping mains to match peak flow. Furthermore, the storage provides for a constant residual pressure and flow to the consumers. It also provides a reserve capacity for firefighting and allows time for repairs and essential maintenance upstream of the storage to be made without interrupting flow to the consumers. For the estimation of the storage capacity, the consultant considered 42% of the maximum day demand. This ratio was approved in the “Master Plan stage”. Indeed, this value can reach 100% for small towns and rural areas but it is rare to exceed 30% in urban areas (JV STUDI INTERNATIONAL/IDEA CONSULT/LANDMARK, 2022).

Reservoir sites should be selected such that they are on stable ground, not threatened by landslides or erosion. The volume of proposed tanks vary from 200 m³ to 7,000 m³. The reservoirs are the second to require more land space according to respective volumes of the proposed tanks. During consultations in Gisagara District, the stakeholders proposed that there

should be more big tanks in Gisagara to maintain water availability in the district even during maintenance works upstream (in Nyaruguru or Huye Districts).

2.3.6. Water Supply/Distribution Pipes

Water distribution pipes of the proposed project have a total length of 1,481km, which will be constructed in 3 phases of 236km, 520km, and 725km, respectively. For transmission lines, the selection of possible routes was based on certain criteria.

The most important criterion was to minimize the impact of length and pumping height on the costs. Other criteria considered when selecting a potential route include the distance from residential areas, agricultural fields, avoidance of river crossings, avoidance and minimization of main road crossings and avoiding steep and rocky areas in the mountains. Given the topology of the roads in the project area, the diameter (≥ 700 mm) and nature (ductile iron or steel) of the transmission lines, it will be appropriate to create a straight right-of-way for the transmission line. This will minimize the number of anchor blocks. An operating track should be created along the pipeline to facilitate maintenance and repair interventions.

For the distribution network, where the diameter of the pipes is less than 400 mm, the following rules must be respected:

- In case distribution mains are laid in the public road, the location and depth of laying shall be in conformity with the Road Law and the related regulations, and subject to coordination with the administrator of the road.
- In case distribution mains are laid across or in the vicinity of other buried objects, more than 0.3 m of space shall be provided between them.
- Anti-floating measures shall be provided where the groundwater level is high or expected to become high.

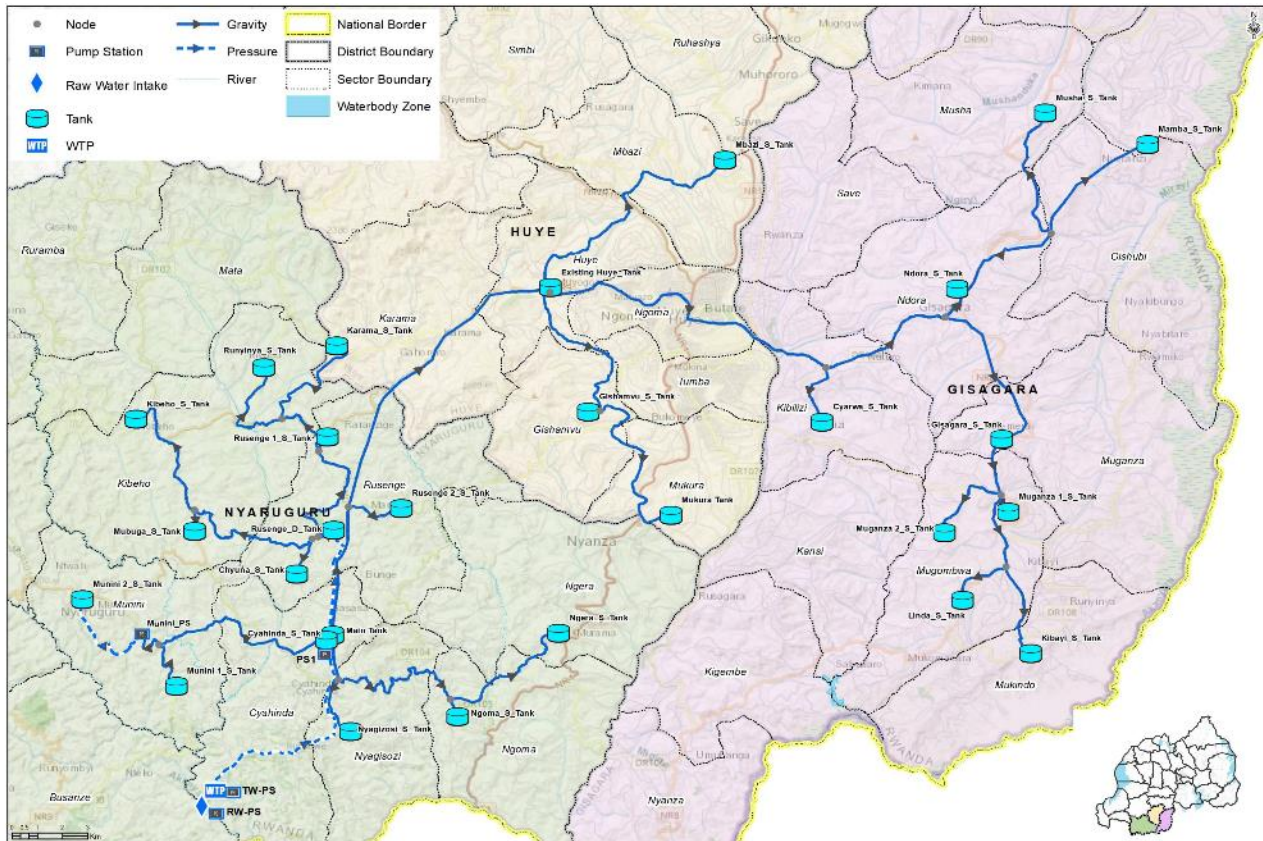


Figure 4: Optimized architecture of the proposed water transmissions and associated infrastructure

2.3.7. Collection and Valve Chambers

a. Closure and control valves

Valves shall be installed at the beginning and terminal points of the water main, at the junction well, both ends of inverted siphon, water main bridge etc.; and it is desirable to install them every 1 km to 3 km on the water main in the case of a long water main. Valves shall always be installed at the upper and lower ends of a long slope with a large difference in elevations. The torque of the closure valve becomes large at the moments of opening from the complete closure and right before closing to a complete closure. The higher the water pressure working on the valve disc, the bigger the torque; and the bigger the pipe diameter, the larger the torque

Valves shall always be installed at the branching points from trunk mains, both ends of a water main bridge and a siphon, near branching points for drainage pipe; and they shall be installed at branching points and intersections of submains depending on the composition of the submains network. Valve boxes are provided for valves on trunk distribution mains of a diameter larger than 400 mm. In case the boxes are installed under a road with busy traffic of automobiles, the boxes shall have a sturdy structure which can withstand such a condition. The valve box shall be so designed that the replacement of the valve can be made. Step irons with strong resistance to corrosion shall be planted inside the box so that safe access to the valve can be secured for inspection and maintenance. Round valve boxes are used for valves of a diameter smaller than 350 mm. Foundation with crushed stones is provided; the box is placed on it and sufficient compaction of backfill shall be made so that the operation of the valve is not hindered due to its

leaning. The valve chambers should not be bigger than 2 sqm to avoid huge land required for the WSS.

b. Surge relief valves

Surge Relief Valves are usually installed on gravity transmission mains in areas where surge pressure is likely to occur, especially immediately upstream of isolation and control valves.

c. Air valves

The air valve is an ancillary facility to discharge air, which separates from water, and inhale air into the water main when water is drained from it. For this reason, the air valve is indispensable to be installed at convex points of water mains where air accumulates the most easily. The air valve is also needed when filling and draining water in and from the water main. In case the length of the water main is large and there are no convex points along the main, air valves are installed to properly regulate time required for filling and draining water. Since valves are installed at a 1 to 3 km interval in case the water main is long, air valves shall always be installed in-between the valves. In this instance, it is convenient to install the air valve close to the valve at the highest point of the water main in case the main is vertically inclined only to one direction. As service pipes are connected to the distribution submains, air in the mains is discharged from the tap in some cases. Hydrants can also be used for inhaling and exhausting air when the water main is filled with water, or water is discharged from it. For this reason, there is no need to install air valves in-between valves on distribution submains; and it is a common practice to install them at the water main bridge, bridge piggy backed water main, and at locations where air tends to accumulate. The sizing criterion is based on the case of a rupture or dislocation of the pipe joint, which must not generate a negative pressure in the pipe greater than 4 mCE. The air valve must therefore be able to admit an air flow rate equal to the leakage rate for this maximum pressure drop.

d. Washouts

Washouts shall be fitted at all low points. Minimum spacing of 2 km for washout chambers shall be observed. For large diameter mains the washout tee shall be an invert tee to evacuate water and any settled deposits from the pipeline.

e. Access track

Access and service tracks are recommended from existing main roads to scheme infrastructure. The access tracks are designed to be at least 7 m wide and meet the Rwandan code for similar classes of tracks.

2.4. Land Ownership

The development of the proposed project will require acquiring lands, mainly for the construction of WTP, tanks and valve chambers. In addition, physical assets will be affected and should be compensated before the project starts. They include but not limited to houses, crops (coffee trees, banana plantation, forest trees like Eucalyptus and Grevillea, cassava trees, avocado trees, beans, etc.).

From this background and in respect OSs of the Bank, a Full Resettlement Action Plan should be developed to cater for all matters related to involuntary resettlement including land acquisition, population displacement and compensation.

2.5. Project Environment

2.5.1. Physical Environment

a. Topographical Characterization

Based on a DEM of 10 m x 10 m resolution, the topographical characterization of the project area leads to identify the high altitudes on which can be implemented the storage facilities.

- Nyaruguru district is generally characterized by the Congo-Nile Crest mountains in the west and west northern parts of the district, with the peak at 2,767 m of altitude. These high mountains start from Nyungwe National Park in the Sectors of Ruheru, Nyabimata, Muganza and Kivu, and continue towards the volcanoes area in the North of the country, with some peaks branching towards the northeastern part of the District in the Sectors of Ruramba and Mata to form a mountainous ridge known as “IBISI” culminating at 2,300 m asl.
- Due to very steep slope, the project area in Nyaruguru district is characterized by erosion, landslides and unstable terrain which become worse when there is construction activities which involve excavation and soil cutting. We will recommend to avoid unstable terrain during construction of the WSS.



Figure 5: Unstable terrain in Nyaruguru District



- The district of Huye is located on a central plate with a topographic unit of collinear type in its central part, in the East and the South. It occupies the tabular tops of the hills with an average altitude of 1700 m; it goes down up to 1450 m towards the farm from Songa. In its Western part, it rises as one move towards the West to culminate with more than 2000 m at the top of the Huye mount. Bottoms melt marshy are located at an altitude of 1650 m.
- Gisagara altitude average ranges from 1,470 to 1,780 m asl, and a relatively moderate slope varying from 0 to 45% whereby 85% of the area has the slope ranging between 0 to 30% while the proposed main urban center of Ndora is located on undulating hills with a few lowlands as the rest of the district.

b. Hydrology

The hydrological network of the three district has in common Akanyaru river which passes through Nyaruguru and Gisagara. Even if the river doesn't pass directly in Huye District, there many streams from Huye District which flows in Akanyaru river through Migina River. Nyaruguru District is composed of a network of internal rivers that would suffice the water resources need in the district as well as the neighboring Districts. The following main river network includes: Nshili river, Giswi river, Simbuka river, Akanyaru river, Migendo rivers, Rwerere River, Kaburantwa river.



Figure 6: Akanyaru river (Intake zone)

Huye District water network comprises various streams. In the West is Kadahokwa stream which flows from the North to South; in the central region is Rwamamba. There is also a big valley called Rwasave drained by Kihene which flows from North to South. All these streams flow towards Migina which is a tributary of Akanyaru River. In the North-West, there is a river of Mwogo which discharges into Nyabarongo River.

For Gisagara District, the hydrology is made up two rivers: Akanyaru rivers which surrounds Gisagara on 80 km to boarder Rwanda and Republic of Burundi and Migina that boards District

with Nyaruguru and Huye Districts on west side. Inside Gisagara District, there are many springs which give stream that flow down to these rivers.

c. Climate and Rainfall

The project area composed of the three districts (Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara) have a sub-equatorial temperate climate with very little difference between district which is mainly due to topographical variations.

The landscape of Nyaruguru district influences the climate and rain fall. The rainfall in the ditrict of Nyaruguru varies between 1,000 and 1,250 mm and the temperature varies between 12°C and 25°C which is averaged to almost 19°C. In general, the district climate is characterized by four seasons namely the great dry season starting from June to August, the great rain season that commences from March to May, then the small dry season which begins from Mid-January to February and lastly the small rain season which ranges from September to mid-January.

Huye District is characterized by sub equatorial temperate climate with an average temperature fluctuating around the 20°C. Like in the rest of the country, it has four climatic seasons; long rainy season (Mid-February-May), long dry season (June-Mid September), short rainy season (Mid-September-December) and short dry season (January- Mid February). The average annual rainfall is 1,160 mm.

Similar to other district's climate, Gisagara District is characterized by sub equatorial temperate climate with the 4 seasons. Average annual temperatures generally oscillate around 20°C with amplitudes changing between 15°C and 20°C and annual rainfalls of about 1200 mm.

2.5.2. Biological Environment

a. Flora in Nyaruguru, Huye, and Gisagara districts

Based on field observation, the project area has numerous plant species including coffee trees, banana plantation, forest trees like Eucalyptus and Grevillea, cassava trees, avocado trees, beans, etc. During the resettlement, compasation shall be carried out in respect of national expropriation law and the AfDB's OS2.



Figure 7: Flora characteristic of the project area

The flora of the project area is also characterized by the **Arboretum of Ruhande** which is located at Ruhande Hill - hence it is called "*The Arboretum of Ruhande*".

The Arboretum covers a surface of about 200 hectares and is subdivided into 454 plots. Each plot covers a surface of 50 m by 50 m (25 acres) with one or more species making up their respective tree layer. More than 500 different plant species represent the biodiversity of the Arboretum. The

Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara WSS pipeline shall pass at the edge of the arboretum boundaries and necessary due diligence shall be observed to prevent damage to species in the arboretum



Figure 8: Arboretum de Ruhande



Figure 9: Photo of different fauna species in Ruhande Arboretum

b. Fauna in Nyaruguru, Huye, and Gisagara districts

The Rwanda Biodiversity Information System (RBIS) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) identified in Nyamagabe, Huye, and Nyaruguru districts (UR-RBIS, 2022):

- 2,452 species of a birds including the Black Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter melanoleucus*), the Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*), The Black Crake (*Amaurornis flavirostra*), African Openbill (*Anastomus lamelligerus*), etc.
- 52 species of fish including *Amphilius jacksonii* Boulenger, *Astatoreochromis alluaudi* Pellegrin, *Clarias liocephalus* boulenger, *Labeobarbus acuticeps*, dark stonebasher (*Pollimyrus nigricans*), etc.

- 22 species of odonates including *Brachythemis leucosticta* Burmeister, *Orthetrum julia* Kirby, *Palpopleura portia* Drury, *Platycypha caligata* Selys, *Pseudagrion kersteni* erstaecker.
- 73 species of amphibians including *Afrixalus quadrivittatus*, *Amietia nutti*, *Hyperolius castaneus*, *Hyperolius cinnamomeoventris*, *Hyperolius kivuensis*, *Hyperolius laterali*, etc.
- 8 species of reptiles including Vervet monkey (*Chlorocebus pygerythrus*), Olive baboon (*Papio Anubis*), African grass rat (*Arvicanthis niloticus*), The black rat (*Rattus rattus*) Boehm's bush squirrel (*Paraxerus boehmi*), etc.

The fauna located in the project area shall be preserved in respect of national biodiversity policy and legislations and in respect of AfDB's OS3 on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

2.5.3. Human and socio-economic environment

According to the last census in Rwanda (2012), the population was 10.5 million, but the current (2022) census is yet to produce the exact figure. However, according to the world population review's data, the Rwandan population was approximately 13,789,500 in 2021. And the worldometer data shows the current population of Rwanda is 13,668,741 which is equivalent to 0.17% of the world's total population. Rwanda ranks number 76 in the list of countries (and dependencies) by population and its population density is 525 per Km² (1,360 people per m²) while its median age is 20 years. The total country's land area is 24,670 Km² (9,525 sq. miles). The population currently living in the project targeted area (26 sectors in Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara Districts) is estimated at 734,011 based on 2012 census and the population growth rate of 2.1%. The population is expected to reach 1,248,902 by 2050.

a. Income-generating activities in the project area

The population of Nyaruguru mostly rely on substance agriculture with 98 % out of the total population. Among this, 72% are independent farmers, wage non-farm is estimates to 11% while wage farm is 9% and the rest 6% are independent non-farmers (District Development Strategy (2018/19-2023/24)).

Statistics reveal that the bigger number of population is involved in informal sector (56.2%) than formal (43.8%). According to EICV4, the private sector contributes the most with 93.8%. However, the majority of these institutions are distributed in the micro enterprises that employ less than 3 people each.

Gisagara District household's economy is driven by agriculture. The second source of income in Gisagara is services in different establishment (2,693 in total) and enterprise (2478 in total) with respective numbers in these enterprises are classified as micro, 9.5% (252) are small, 1.5% (41) are medium and 0.2% (4) large (District Development Strategy (2018/19-2023/24)).

3. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF PROJECT

This chapter provides detailed information on identified potential impacts that are like to arise during implementation and operations of the project of Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara Water Supply System. This report provides also proposed mitigation measures that will be implemented to prevent, minimize and control negative impacts

3.1. Positive Impacts /Enhancement Measures

The positive impacts of the project will be reflected in the creation of employment and absorption of rural unemployed in the project impact area during the construction and maintenance phases.

In the operation phase, the positive impacts are:

- Satisfaction of a vital need, thanks to access to drinking water supply,
- Improvement of hygiene conditions and reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases,
- Enhancement of water supply security.

To consolidate these positive impacts, a series of measures are planned. They mainly consist of:

- Ensuring rational demand management,
- Ensuring a regular supply of the right quantity and quality of water through maintenance of water supply systems and compliance with quality standards,
- Supporting the service by encouraging the adoption of appropriate sanitation measures in rural areas,
- Formulating a communication and awareness-raising strategy for users with a view to encouraging them to save water.

3.2. Negative Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

In the implementation of the project, negative impacts relate to the loss of land, property and crops, and disruption of daily activities. In the case of this project, 272 people shall be affected among whom 22 shall lose their home and 6,6 ha of land shall be required for construction of infrastructure related to water intake, water treatment plant, tanks and chambers. To mitigate the impacts of expropriations, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was prepared as part of technical assistance. It provides details on the affected persons and the indemnification and compensation methods.

Similarly, the release of the various rights-of-way (for pipelines and plants) will result in the destruction of vegetation cover, the degradation of indigenous plant communities, and felling of trees. The impact of the project on the vegetation cover will be mitigated by planting trees to replace the felled ones.

In the works phase, the impacts are temporary and ad hoc in nature, and relate to construction activities and management of the workers, as indicated below:

- The risk of disturbance of existing flora and fauna,

- The risk of landslides and subsidence in high relief areas resulting from the presence of unstable artificial slopes,
- Exhaust fumes and dust emissions,
- Noise and vibrations
- Disruption and increase of traffic/risk of accidents,
- Danger linked to the presence of abandoned equipment and work site scraps (health-threatening pollution/ compromised safety).

A battery of measures has been proposed to mitigate these negative impacts related to construction site activities. These include:

Effective and appropriate management of the workers:

- Ensure control over site access, only authorized persons can access to the site
- Equip all workers with personal protective equipment (including helmets, gloves and safety shoes) and ensure that they are used by all persons travelling in the right-of-way of the site;

Ensure proper management of waste, wastewater and scraps from the site;

- Put in place drainable latrines for the collection of waste water and equip the pits with filter wells;
- Ensure that pollutants are properly managed and stored in the designated areas;

Maintain construction equipment in good technical condition in order to:

- Limit noise emissions and air pollution by fumes;
- Prevent leakage and spills of hydrocarbons or waste oils;

Ensure proper management of construction operations:

- Plan the work schedule in a manner that avoids disrupting the lifestyle of local residents;
- Provide a passage for people and livestock at least every 400 m and limit the time lapse between the opening up of trenches (excavation), laying of pipes and site restoration;
- Optimize the rounds of the trucks transporting the materials;

Develop a hazardous material management and an emergency response plans;

Develop a communication programme to inform the population of about ongoing works; In the operation phase, the main negative impacts identified are:

- The risk of pollution due to discharges in the treatment plants: liquid discharge (wash water from treatment tanks) and solid discharge (sludge);
- Inconveniences for the people in the event of very frequent water shortage
- Pollution caused by a lack of an effective sanitation system in rural areas.

The mitigation measures adopted to counter the negative impacts during the operation phase are:

- Treat discharged water before evacuation to the natural environment, while complying with the discharge standards in force and ensuring the treatment of sludge prior to its evacuation;
- Promote recycling of the treated sludge.

- Implementation of a regular maintenance and monitoring programme to ensure proper functioning of all existing facilities;
- Conduct of water quality and sanitation monitoring campaigns to ensure compliance with the standards in force and improve treatment at the onset of anomalies;
- Control of pipelines by remote management to ensure rapid intervention of specialized repair teams in the event of breakage or leakage; and
- Conduct of awareness campaigns, concerning the key principles of public hygiene and the latter's impact on health, and the risks related to the handling of wastewater.

3.3. Environmental and Social Supervision and Monitoring Programme

WASAC is required to comply with the laws, regulations, codes of conduct and other provisions in force intended to prevent, control and protect the physical, natural and human environment through the establishment of a supervision and monitoring system that makes it possible to assess the relevance of environmental measures and to identify appropriate corrective measures, if necessary. Overall, these programmes should ensure:

- The integration of relevant mitigation measures into the final design of the works and the competitive bidding documents;
- The environmental supervision of construction activities and the implementation of prescribed mitigation measures; and
- Long-term monitoring of environmental conditions during the operation of facilities. More specifically, environmental supervision helps to ensure that environmental commitments and requirements are fully applied by the enterprise(s) in charge of the works during project implementation, and that corrective measures are identified, if need be.

For its part, environmental monitoring is conducted based on a specific concern, and deals with the evolution of natural and human environments affected by the project, as well as with the effectiveness of the mitigation measures implemented.

- The works execution contracts will contain the description of the penalties that will be applied to the companies in case of non-compliance with the specific technical prescriptions relating to the environmental and social spheres, and as explained in the technical prescriptions for environmental and social management during the construction phase and in the General Coordination Plan for Safety and Health Protection (PGCSPS). During the works, the Site Manager and his/her Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Expert will be responsible for applying the measures outlined in the specifications and in the ESMP. Where necessary, they may be required to forward a report to the competent authorities

containing observations and remarks regarding the degree of implementation of the mitigation measures, and aspects that require special monitoring.

- The person in charge of the Hygiene, Safety and Environment (HSE) aspects should be knowledgeable in the following areas:
 - Environmental protection laws and regulations applicable to the works; Environment-specific specifications mentioned in the competitive bidding documents, including the PGCSPPS and the technical specification document on environmental and social management during the construction phase;
 - Response measures in the event of an accidental spill of hydrocarbons or other chemicals used during the works;
 - Noise and air quality control methods; and
 - Emergency response in the event of contamination of water resources or a drinking water catchment.
- In addition, the HSE Officer will have a copy of the ESMP to enable him/her to ascertain the implementation of environmental measures outlined in the document. In the preparatory phase, environmental monitoring will cover the following aspects:
 - Identification of the project enclosures, which should be done carefully to limit the impact of nuisances (spills, leaks, dust, noise, etc.). In this regard, the sites chosen should be precisely indicated and within certain limits (fence, access roads, etc.); Identification the project's right-of-way (water intake at future dams, pumping stations, the location of the raw water treatment plant, loading reservoirs, and pipes). Special attention should be given to the installation of appropriate and visible signage at work sites (along the roads bordering water supply pipelines, at treatment plant development sites, etc.);
 - Development of an earth-moving plan specifying the quantities of materials to be carted away or brought in, the borrow and deposit sites, as well as the management of temporary deposits;
 - Information of residents and the locals on the nature of the works, their schedules, possible nuisances and risks (cutting up of access roads, temporary interruption of certain services, noise and vibrations, dust emissions, stability of houses, etc.); and
- Establishment of systems for the collection and treatment of solid (recyclable and final) or liquid waste (domestic wastewater and polluting discharges).
- Supervision forms will be kept and completed by successful companies, controlled by the environmental monitoring officer and validated by WASAC, which will be responsible

for monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures and the incorporation of the environmental and social performance aspects of each sub-project into the quarterly programme monitoring reports to be forwarded to the Bank.

Under the sub-projects of this programme, the supervision and monitoring programme is as follows:

Table 4: Monitoring and Supervision in the Preparatory Phase

Supervision Programme	Monitoring Parameters	Monitoring Entity	Cost
PREPARATORY PHASE			
Clarification of property rights	Verification of the indemnification and compensation of the affected persons and owners of land expropriated.	WASAC	A social development expert will be included in the technical assistance provided for the programme implementation.
Participatory approach and stakeholder involvement (information and awareness-raising among the local population)	Implementation of a communication plan to ensure the dissemination of information (nature of works, schedule, nuisances and possible risks: roadblocks, temporary interruptions in certain services, noise and vibrations, dust emissions, stability of houses, possibility of recruiting local labor, etc.) from the target public before the start-up of operations on the site; Posting of signs at a maximum of 50 m from the most sensitive operation sites.	WASAC	A social communication expert will be included in the technical assistance provided for the programme implementation Cost included in the cost of works
Choice of suitable locations for site installation	Compliance with the objectives pursued and rationalization of the scope of operations (presence of an enclosure, development of access routes, areas reserved for temporary depots, setting up of collection systems and treatment of solid and liquid waste, preparation of contaminant storage areas, etc.).	WASAC	Included in the cost of works

Preparation of site workers	Development of the procedures for coaching and training site workers on environmental, social and safety measures; Preparation of an emergency response plan; Acquisition of personal protection equipment (PPE) for site workers adapted to the nature of the planned operations; Administration of vaccines or conduct of preliminary medical examination in case of operations requiring prior vaccination.	Company in charge of works/HSE Expert WASAC	Included in the cost of works
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Table 5: Monitoring and supervision programme in the construction phase

Supervision Programme	Monitoring Parameters	Monitoring Entity	Cost
CONSTRUCTION PHASE			
Public safety	Safe management of fuels and flammable materials on-site and in working areas Safe storage of equipment on-site Correct demarcation of the project's right-of-way and prohibition of access Verification of the presence of signs at a maximum of 50 m from the most sensitive operation sites	Site Manager / HSE Expert	Included in the cost of works
Workers' safety on-site	Wearing of work and personal protection equipment Presence of absorbent material on-site Existence of first aid kit on-site Permanent presence of vehicle on the site for rescue and emergency purposes Presence of notices posted at the sight of workers showing the names and phone numbers of officials and describing the early warning system		
Site hygiene	Existence of toilets, water closets at workplaces and on-site drainable latrines Presence of garbage cans for ordinary garbage Presence of a place for catering and coffee breaks		

Sound and atmospheric pollution	Humidification and watering of tracts and rights-of-way whenever necessary for dust elimination Tarpaulin covering for trucks carrying cuttings and materials likely to generate dust Verification of the condition of the machines and equipment used on-site to ascertain their conformity with the specifications		
Pollution of water and soil resources	Existence on site platform of oil or fuel leaks or of any type of polluting spill Proper management of effluents and solid waste on-site (existence of a temporary storage area and appropriate containers, regular evacuation, safe management of fuels and flammable materials on-site and in the working places) Respect for the surface drainage at all times and ensuring that it is not obstructed by the work site Removal of debris that can interfere with the normal flow of surface water		
State of the post-works environment	Site restoration: Demolition of buildings Closure of collection and processing systems Management of residual deposits of soil and site scrap: solid waste, demolition waste, scrap metal, spare parts, etc. Rehabilitation of access roads for use by villagers; Rehabilitation of pavements degraded by the works; Remodeling of the relief; Revegetation, reforestation and replacement planting in case of felling of trees	Site Manager /- HSE Expert / District/REMA	Included in the cost of works

Table 6: Programme Monitoring and Supervision in the Operation Phase

Supervision Programme	Responsible Entity	Monitoring Parameters	Frequency	Costs
OPERATION PHASE				
Supervision of the status of the network and leaks	WASAC	Flow measurement with a macrometer-Rate of loss	Monthly and as needed	Operating Budget
Equipment maintenance according to the manufacturer's standards	WASAC	Adhere to best practice in the performance of civil engineering work and to the manufacturer's standards when repairing and maintaining the equipment installed	Half-yearly and as needed	
Supervision of the bacteriological and chemical quality of the water at the point of outlet from the plant	WASAC	Ensure compliance with applicable standards (full chemical and bacteriological analysis)	Quarterly	
Supervision of liquid discharges	Annual temperature sampling, pH, CE, nitrates, heavy metals, etc.,...	Company in charge of works/HSE Expert	Annually	
Accidental pollution	WASAC	Inspection of the reagent storage area	Monthly	
Improvement of living conditions	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Local Government/WASAC	Income level per household, poverty index, rate and type of diseases recorded, rural enrolment rate, women's status, etc.	Annual survey	

4. POLICY LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.1. Introduction

The policy and legal framework chapter highlights the Rwanda policies, law, regulations and institutions governing project social aspects, sanitation, property and land rights, acquisition of land and other assets, regulations governing buying and selling assets, rights and compensation, dispute resolution and grievance mechanisms. The chapter discusses also the AfDB operational safeguards applicable to the proposed project, including identifying the gaps between the national and AfDB relevant operational safeguards frameworks and how such gaps can be bridged.

4.2. Policy framework

Table 7: National policy framework

#	Policy instrument	Relevance
1	Rwanda Vision 2050	Rwanda aspires to become an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a high- income country by 2050. Vision 2050 takes into account the aspiration of Rwandans to leave to our children a better world to live in. As such, growth and development will follow a sustainable path in terms of use and management of natural resources while building resilience to cope with climate change impacts. Rwandans aspiration for high quality of life will be further appreciated through the quality of the environment, both natural and built.
2	National Strategy for Transformation (NST 1) 2017 – 2024	<p>The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) is a 7 Years Government Programme (7YGP). The programme comes at a unique moment in the country's development blueprint which will see the crossover from Vision 2020 towards Vision 2050.</p> <p>NST1 will provide the foundation and main conduit towards Vision 2050. The vision aspirations focus on five broad priorities: High Quality and Standards of Life; Developing Modern Infrastructure and Livelihoods; Transformation for Prosperity and International cooperation and positioning. The government of Rwanda has prioritized service infrastructure development.</p> <p>The National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) highlights priority areas under the Economic Transformation pillars which shall consist of moving towards a Modern Rwandan household through universal access to basic infrastructure such as electricity, water, sanitation. The program highlights one the key strategy intervention which will be to</p>

		scale up to 100% access to water by 2024 through investments in: Construction, extension, rehabilitation of 1,937 Km of water supply systems in city of Kigali and other towns.
3	National Land Policy (2019)	<p>The revised land policy has 3 pillars: Land use Planning, Surveying and Mapping, Land use management and Land Administration</p> <p>The policy emphasizes on effective and efficient land utilization and management across sectors such as agriculture, industry, forestry, livestock, settlement and housing, mining, and other public investment</p> <p>The Land administration pillar provides system in which land-related laws and regulations about land tenure are applied and made operational. It provides also the process of recording, handling and disseminating information about land transactions, land tenure, ownership, value, and use.</p> <p>This policy is considered relevant as the WSS Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara project will require land and this land will be used effective & efficiently respecting administrative requirements.</p>
4	National Environment and Climate Change Policy, 2019.	<p>The main objective of the National Environment and Climate Change Policy is to make Rwanda a nation that has a clean and healthy environment, resilient to climate variability and change that supports a high quality of life for its society.</p> <p>The project will promote the provisions of this law through installing climate resilient water supply infrastructures and encrease access to clean water to population living in Nyaruguru, Huye, and Gisagara</p>
5	Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS)	<p>Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) has set 14 programs of action, which aim to promote sustainable land and natural resources use, food security, preservation of biodiversity, social protection, improved health and disaster risk reduction among others. It is relevant to this project as it tackles challenges related to disaster reduction, resources use and sustainable land natural, and the disaster risk reduction as well.</p>
6	National sanitation policy, 2016	<p>The policy provides for decentralization in line with the national decentralization policy, institutional aspects, integrated watershed management, monitoring and assessment and participatory approach to water and sanitation among other sectoral reforms in Rwanda.</p> <p>As part of the project, the water supply infrastructures will bring an answer to sanitation problems in the project area.</p>
7	National Policy for water resources management 2011	<p>The water policy aims at fair and sustainable access to water, improvement of the management of water resources.</p> <p>The project activities will ensure that water abstraction from Akagera river conforms to the sustainable yield and to institute measures to facilitate the conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water.</p>

4.3. National legal framework

National legal framework applicable to the project are summarized in table below:

Table 8: Relevant laws applicable to the project

#	Relevant legislation	Functions and Provisions
1	The constitution of the Republic of Rwanda	<p>It should be noted at the outset that, all laws and regulations in Rwanda must be aligned with principles in the Constitution.</p> <p>The Constitution makes clear the right to property that it will not be encroached upon except in public interest.</p> <p>The development of the proposed project will comply with the Constitution by implementation of applicable laws (Law in expropriation) and will ensure social economic development and comply with environmental laws.</p>
2	Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest	<p>This law determines procedures relating to expropriation in the public interest.</p> <p>Article 3 stipulates that it is only the Government that shall order expropriation in the public interest, and must be done with prior and fair compensation. The law also bars anybody from interfering of stopping expropriation on pretext of self-centred interests.</p> <p>Article 4 requires that any project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, must budget and provide funding for valuation of the property of the person to be expropriated and for fair compensation.</p> <p>Project development will affect lands and properties, especially when acquiring land for pipes laying, erecting infrastructures (WTP, tanks, etc.). Since the project is in the public interest, this law will be applied during the compensations of PAPs.</p>
3	Law no.17/2010 of 2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda.	<p>Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law deals with valuation methods. These articles stipulate that price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. The valuation could also compare land values country wide.</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.</p> <p>The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the law after approval from the institute of valuer council.</p>
4	Law Governing land 2021	<p>This law determines modalities of acquisition, registration, allocation, possession, transfer, management, and use of land.</p>

	This law will inform and guide the process of involuntary resettlement including land acquisition, population displacement and compensation.
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4.4. AfDB’s OSs applicable to the proposed project

The AfDB's environmental and social policies have been developed over the years and have evolved to support the main objective of the AfDB to provide assistance to regional member countries in their economic and social development. AfDB is committed to ensuring the social and environmental sustainability of the projects it supports. The ISS is designed to promote the sustainability of project outcomes by protecting the environment and people from the potentially adverse impacts of projects (AfDB, 2013). The safeguards aim to:

- Avoid adverse impacts of projects on the environment and affected people, while maximizing potential development benefits to the extent possible.
- Minimize, mitigate, and/ or compensate for adverse impacts on the environment and affected people when avoidance is not possible.
- Help borrowers/clients to strengthen their safeguard systems and develop the capacity to manage environmental and social risks (AfDB, 2013).

4.4.1. Involuntary Resettlement Policy, 2003

The AfDB has in place an Involuntary Resettlement Policy (SO2), which addresses the involuntary displacement and resettlement of people caused by an AfDB-funded project. This policy applies when a project causes resettlement or loss of habitat, assets or impact on livelihoods of people residing in the project area.

The main objective of the Involuntary Resettlement Policy is to ensure that when people need to be relocated, they are treated fairly and they receive the benefits of the project that causes their resettlement. The Policy has the following key objectives:

- i. To avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible, or minimize resettlement impacts where population displacement is unavoidable, exploring all viable project designs. Particular attention must be given to socio-culture consideration such as culture or religious significance of land, the vulnerability of affected population, or the availability of in-kind replacement for assets, especially when they have important intangible implication. When a large number of people or a significant portion of the affected population would be subject to relocate or would suffer from the impacts that are difficult to quantify and to compensate, the alternative of not going ahead with the project should be give serious consideration;
- ii. To ensure that the displaced people receive resettlement assistance, preferably under the project, so that their standards of living, income earning capacity, and production levels are improved;
- iii. To provide explicit guidance to Bank staff and to the borrowers on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations in order to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement and establish sustainable economy and society;

- iv. To set up a mechanism for monitoring the performance of involuntary resettlement programs in Bank operations and remedying problems as they arise so as to safeguard against ill-prepared and poorly implemented resettlement plans.

In order to achieve the goals of this Policy that involve Involuntary Resettlement, the Plan shall be prepared and evaluated according to the following guiding principles:

- i. The borrower should develop a resettlement plan where physical displacement and loss of economic assets are unavoidable. The plan should ensure that displacement is minimized, and that the displaced persons are provided with assistance prior to, during and following physical relocation. The aim of the relocation and of the resettlement plan is to improve displaced persons former living standards, income earning capacity, and production levels. The resettlement plan should be conceived and executed as part of development program, with displaced persons provided with sufficient resources and opportunities to share in the project benefits. Project planners should work to ensure that the affected communities give their demonstrable acceptance to the resettlement plan and the development program, and that necessary displacement is done in the context of negotiated settlement with affected community.
- ii. Additionally, displaced persons and host community should be meaning-fully consulted early in the planning process and encourage participation in the planning and implementation of the resettlement program. The displaced persons should be informed about their options and right pertaining to resettlement. They should be given genuine choices among technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to the location and scheduling of activities. In order for consultations to be meaningful, information about the proposed project and the plans regarding resettlement and rehabilitation must be made available to local people and national civil society organizations in a timely manner and in a form and manner that is appropriate and understandable to the local people. As well, careful attention should be given in the organization of meetings. The feasibility of holding separate women’s meetings and fair representation of female heads of households, in addition to mixed meetings should be explored. Also, the way in which information is disseminated should be cautiously planned as levels of literacy and networking may differ along gender liners;
- iii. Particular attention should be paid to the need of disadvantaged groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the land less, the elderly, women and children, and ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities; including those without legal title to asset, female head of households. Appropriate assistance must be provided to assist the disadvantaged groups cope with the dislocation and to improve status. Provision of health care services, particularly for pregnant women, and infants, may be important during and after relocation to prevent increases in morbidity and mortality due to malnutrition, the psychological stress of being uprooted, and increased risk of diseases;

- iv. Resettles should be integrated socially and economically into host communities so that any adverse impact on host communities is minimized. Any payment due to the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettles should promptly render. Conflicts between hosts and new arrivals may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, forests, services, etc, or if the new arrivals are provided services and housing superior to those of the host. These impacts must be carefully considered when assessing the feasibility and cost of any proposed project involving displacement, and adequate resources must be reflected in the budget for the mitigation of those additional environmental and social impact.
- v. Displaced persons should be compensated for losses at “replacement cost” prior to their physical displacement or before taking-over of the land and related assets or commencement of project activities, whichever occurs first; and
- vi. The total cost of the project as a result should be included in the full cost of all resettlement activities, factoring in the loss of livelihood and earning potential among affected peoples. This attempt to calculate the “total economic cost” should also factor the social, health, environmental and psychological impacts of the project and displacement, which may disrupt productivity and social integration. The resettlement cost should be treated against economic benefits of the project and any other net benefits to new arrivals should be added to the benefit stream of the project.

The policy defines the affected population in a resettlement program, describes the modes of identifying their loss of assets/income resources or access to assets, eligibility and entitlements within the context of a resettlement plan.

The proponent will be required to prepare a comprehensive resettlement plan for all projects that involve a significant number of people (200 people or more) who would need to be relocated with loss of assets, access to assets or a reduction in their income.

For any project involving the resettlement of less than 200 people, an abbreviated resettlement plan must be produced. According to the AfDB Disclosure Policy and the AfDB Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures the Full Resettlement Plan and the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan must be posted in the AfDB Public Information Center and on the website AfDB to allow for public review and receipt of comments.

Finally, it should be noted that the AfDB, within the framework of the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) (SO1), also asks to protect the health and safety of the communities and to ensure that they participate in the benefits of the project and to ensure that

4.4.2. AfDB Group Gender Strategy (2021 -2025)²

AfDB Group recognizes that promoting gender equality and women and girl’s empowerment constitutes a reliable instrument in fostering inclusive and dynamic economies and establishing prosperous and healthy societies.

Considering the region-specific gender characteristics that are of direct relevance to its economic and social development, AfDB has made gender equality and the empowerment of women and

² <https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/african-development-bank-group-gender-strategy-2021-2025>

girls a central part of its activities by developing and implementing strategies on the need to integrate women's concerns into internal operations and engagements and external to the Bank. This strategy will be guided by principles. Some examples are cited below:

- Resource optimization through gender mainstreaming
- Selectivity
- Alignment with regional member countries (RMC) priorities;
- Synergy and enhanced delivery capacity;
- Knowledge generation and data-informed decision making
- Forward-looking
- Tailored approaches in fragile contexts
- Leading role in driving a gender-sensitive COVID-19
- Strategic alignment

The overall objective of the strategy for equality between women and men 2021-2025 is to reduce gender inequality and give women the means to participate actively at all levels of the hierarchy. It relies on three strategic intervention levers as effective entry points: (i) financing and access to markets, (ii) skills development, (iii) an evidence-based policy environment, and (iv) infrastructure development.

4.4.3. Bank Group Policy on Poverty Reduction (2004)

The goal of the Bank's poverty policy is to ensure that poverty in Africa is reduced. This involves development of strategies that facilitate national ownership, participation and an orientation towards improvements in the welfare of the poor, especially in the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG).

The objectives of the policy are to bring poverty reduction to the forefront of the Bank's lending and non-lending activities and to support its Regional Member Country's (RMCs) in their efforts towards poverty reduction. Support for country-owned Poverty Reduction Support Programmes (PRSPs) plays an important role in this respect. The following are the policy Guiding principles: -

- i. **Poverty Focus:** Poverty reduction has become the overarching goal of the Bank for the last four years. The realization of this goal requires a more focused analysis of the incidence, depth and causes of poverty in Africa. Such focus on poverty reduction instance, it is necessary to go beyond a general support for agricultural, human resource and private sector development by designing and implementing pro-poor policies within these broad areas.
- ii. **National ownership, participation and outcome orientation:** The principles of the new strategic framework form the basis for the policies discussed in this chapter. A number of policy measures such as support for national capacity building, promotion of the participatory approach development of new forms of partnerships and establishment of poverty monitoring systems relate directly to this principle.
- iii. **Internal policy coherence.** The importance of the priority areas and the cross-cutting issues has been discussed in the Bank's sector specified policies. The purpose of the poverty policy is to strengthen existing sector policy prescriptions and to fill gaps on specific areas from standpoint of poverty reduction.

- iv. **Country-led partnership:** The policy also underscores the importance of a coordinated donor response to the demand from RMCs for supporting their PRSPs. A strong partnership ensures the consistency between the Bank’s poverty policy and the poverty reduction strategies of its RMCs as articulated in the PRSPs for African Development Fund (ADF) countries and similar planning documents for African Development Bank (AfDB) member countries.
- v. **Enriched conceptual framework:** The policy takes into account the new conceptual framework which expands the concept of poverty beyond income measures and its causes. It also addresses the economic and non-economic causes of poverty

4.4.4. Disclosure and Access to Information (2013)

This revised policy supersedes the AfDB Policy on disclosure of information dated October 2005. The Policy provides the Bank group with an improved framework within which to disclose information on policies and strategies and key decision made during project development and implementation. Maximum disclosure and access to information will increase public support for the Bank Groups Mission and enhance the effectiveness of its operations. The policy contains the following new elements:

- i. A strengthened presumption of disclosure, eliminating the positive list and emphasizing a limited negative list;
- ii. Introduction of an appeals mechanism;
- iii. Provision of simultaneous disclosure; and
- iv. Increased access to the broad range of stakeholders.

The policy aims to:

- i. Maximize disclosure of information within the Banks Groups possession and limit the list of expectations to reflect the Banks willingness to disclose information
- ii. Facilitate access to and share information on the Bank group’s operations with abroad range of stakeholders;
- iii. Promote good governance, transparency and accountability to provide leadership in these areas to RMCs;
- iv. Improve on implementation effectiveness and better co-ordinate the information disclosure processes;
- v. Give more visibility to the Bank Group’s mission, strategies and activities to stakeholders
- vi. Support the Bank Group’s consultative process in its activities and stakeholders participation in the implementation of the Bank Group financed projects. Ensure harmonization with other Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) on disclosure of information.

During the RAP implementation it is strongly recommended that concerned Districts (Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara) together with WASAC should embark on sensitization to keep the community and the PAPs fully informed on the progress being made in the implementation of the project. This strategy will include among others: Holding workshops and seminars for the PAPs and the community, distribution of materials and literature on the project, Audio and visual presentations

including talk shows in the local FM stations. This should be conducted in a language understood locally by the community.

4.4.5. Handbook on Stakeholders Consultations and participation on AfDB Funded Projects

Participation in development can be defined as the process through which people with an interest (stakeholders) influence and share control over development issues that affect them. Measures have to be taken to identify the relevant stakeholders and involve them in the process of formulating the project. This entails sharing with them the objective of the project and seeking their views for integration in the project design before decisions are concluded. It might be necessary to take the stakeholders through a process of training and thus empowering them not only to meaningfully to contribute to the project design but also for their future participation in the sustainability of the project.

According to the Handbook, many methods and technique have been developed to promote participation by stakeholders in development. Some of the methods and techniques used include:

- i. Participatory stakeholder's analysis
- ii. Participatory meetings and workshops
- iii. Participatory research /Data collection.
- iv. Participatory planning

4.5. Comparison between National policy & legislative framework and AfDB Standards related to involuntary settlement

Some of funders' requirements are not met by certain aspects of the Rwandan legislation and practice in the field of compensation. This section provides the main differences between Rwandan Expropriation Law and provisions of the AfDB Operational Safeguard (OS) 2.

- **Avoid Resettlement:** While international standards stipulate that project should first avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, there are no similar provisions in Rwandan national legislation, which states that 'expropriation of land will be done when deemed necessary for public purposes.
- **Resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring:** The African Development bank requires to plan, implement and monitor involuntary resettlement. These mainly include a resettlement action plan (RAP). Based on Rwandan laws and regulations, the entity in charge of expropriation identifies affected parties, informs them about why the project and resettlement process are necessary and if the decision is approved by the Local Land Commission, a compensation contract is drawn. Although the national Expropriation Law protects the interests of affected parties more than perhaps other neighboring countries, it still does not go as far as to require the preparation of one cohesive RAP under the national legislation, nor the National Legislation require to monitor the process of resettlement and livelihood assistance.
- **Eligibility determination:** The AfDB OS 2 require that affected people with and without formal land rights are entitled to compensation, including those with claims to land, and those with no recognizable legal right to some compensation, including resettlement assistance to vulnerable people. Based on the Rwandan legislation only "landholders" with legal land titles are entitled

to compensation for affected land. Thus, the African Development Bank resettlement principles cover a broader range of parties who are eligible to compensation and assistance, than the national policy.

- **Fair and just compensation:** Furthermore, whilst the Expropriation and Valuation Laws of Rwanda provide that affected parties are entitled to “fair and just” compensation, the definition of ‘fair and just’ is not defined. At the same time, the national legislation strongly supports cash compensation. In contrast, the AfDB OS 2 define what the compensation principles are for main categories of affected people, and stipulate a clear preference for non-cash compensation for land-based livelihoods.
- **Valuation of compensation:** The AfDB guidelines require an adequate replacement cost that is not only based on market value of an equal asset, but that also takes into account loss of livelihoods and productive assets, as well as loss of access to social and public services. Based on the Rwandan legislation, compensation is estimated by independent valuers based on a number of different valuation methodologies where they can choose which valuation method to apply, thus eroding the transparency of the asset valuation process, which is one of the major disagreement points among the affected parties.
- **Meaningful and participative consultation:** The AfDB OS 2 require that project affected people should be meaningfully consulted and have the opportunity to participate in planning and design of the resettlement process. The Rwandan Expropriation Law simply stipulates that affected people should be fully informed about the expropriation issues and prohibits any opposition to the expropriation process.
- **Monitoring:** Whilst monitoring measures are specified in the Rwandan legislation, the focus is to ensure that the agreed compensation amount was paid in full. It does not require assessment as to whether the compensation provided was appropriate, or whether the PAPs livelihoods have been restored or improved as stipulated by the AfDB OS 2.

The following table provides a detailed comparison of the Rwandan National Policies, legal framework and the AfDB policies regarding compensation. It should be noted that the AfDB guidelines and policies on involuntary resettlement are more favorable to Project Affected People than the provisions of the Rwandan Legislation, although some principles are very closely aligned.

Table 9: Comparison of the Rwandan policy and legal framework with AfDB policies

Policy and legal framework aspects	Rwandan Framework	AfDB framework	Comment
Categorization of projects	<p>Ministerial order No 001/2019 of 15/04/2019 establishes the list of projects that must undergo environmental impact assessment, instructions, requirements and procedures to conduct environmental impact assessment.</p> <p>The order provides criteria for the three categories of projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects which shall undergo a full environmental impact assessment (EIA). • Projects which shall undergo partial environmental impact assessment. • Works, activities and projects that are not included on the list 	<p>SO1 classifies projects as follows:</p> <p>Category 1: Bank operations likely to cause significant environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>Category 2: Bank operations likely to cause negative environmental and social impacts of lesser magnitude than those of Category 1 projects.</p> <p>Category 3: Bank operations with negligible environmental and social risks.</p> <p>Category 4: Bank operations involving loans to Financial Intermediaries (FIs).</p> <p>The SO2 describes according to the importance of the project the realization of two types of RAP:</p> <p>A Full Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP) for (i) any project that affects 200 or more people (as defined by the Involuntary Resettlement Policy) or (ii) any project that may have negative impacts on vulnerable groups .</p> <p>A Full resettlement action plan (RAP) for any project for which the number of people to be displaced is greater than or equal to 200 people and land acquisition and the potential for displacement and disruption of livelihoods are considered important.</p>	<p>The project was considered category 1 and was the subject to a Resettlement Action Plan since more than 200 people are affected.</p>
Land Owners (loss of land)	<p>According to the provisions of National Constitution and National</p>	<p>Project Affected People (PAPs) with title as well as PAPs who do not have a formal title but have</p>	<p>The AfDB has a wider recognition of rights of</p>

	<p>Land Policy, all Rwandese citizens have equal rights of access to land, with no gender discrimination in regards to land ownership. Land ownership is proved through relevant documentation. Article 26 of expropriation law states that the owner of land designated for expropriation in the public interest shall provide land titles and documentary evidence that he/she is the owner of property incorporated on land.</p> <p>Compensation for non-transferable property is typically based on market value.</p>	<p>customary and traditional land rights or who have a recognised claim to the land at time the census begins – are entitled to compensation for land that they lose (as well as other assistance)</p> <p>Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation for affected assets is to be provided for full replacement cost based on market values.</p>	<p>those who are entitled to compensation, if affected by a project.</p> <p>The national legislation does not explicitly call for provision of the land compensation option as the best/preferred option.</p> <p>All affected property owners have been considered for compensation.</p>
<p>Land Squatters (i.e. those who have no recognisable claim to the land that they are occupying)</p>	<p>Based on the National Legislation, only those who are “landholders” with legal rights to the property, are entitled to compensation. Land tenants, under Rwandese Law, are entitled to compensation based on the contracts that they have in regards to the land in question.</p>	<p>This category of people will need to be assisted with the resettlement process and livelihood restoration regardless of their land-less status (see above the definition of PAPs).</p> <p>This category of people is also entitled to compensation for loss of crops/trees.</p>	<p>This category of PAPs is entitled to assistance with the resettlement and livelihood restoration process and also compensation for their crops and trees, as per the OS 2</p>
<p>Land Users/ Land Sharecroppers / Tenants (These P APs include tenants or any other persons using the land to grow crops).</p>	<p>Land users are not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets that belong to them.</p>	<p>Land users are not entitled to compensation for land, but entitled to compensation for crops and any other economic assets that belong to them, as well as to relocation assistance as the case may be and income must be restored to at least pre-project levels.</p>	<p>his category of P APs is entitled to compensation for crops and other assets that belong to them, assistance with the resettlement and</p>

			livelihood restoration process, as per the OS 2 All people who had crops have been valued and will be compensated.
Owners of structures (residential or otherwise)	Owners of structures are entitled to cash compensation based on market values.	This category of PAPs is entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including relevant taxes, labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement. For movable structures, such as kiosks or stalls, comparable replacement sites should be offered.	Families should be consulted on their preferred options and should be able to choose between them.
Livelihood restoration	There are no explicit provisions on livelihood restoration in the National Legislation.	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored to the pre-project levels or better conditions	Follow AfDB OS 2 guidelines and principles and offer assistance for livelihood restoration or improvement through provision of training, credit, job placement, and/or other types of assistance.
Timiline for compensation payments	The agreed compensation must be paid by a project developer within 120 days (or 4 months) after the publication of the Land Acquisition and Expropriation decision by the Local Land Committee. If the project developer does not fulfil this timing obligations,	The promoter is required to have made the payment by check or deposited beforehand the agreed compensation (as per valuation undertaken) to an individual or joint account for the affected person's access prior to accessing land.	Follow AfDB OS 2 guidelines and principles. Provisions of the National law related to 120 days will be observed.

	<p>the process of land acquisition and expropriation is invalidated.</p> <p>A PAP who received compensation, must vacate the area within the next 90 days. Failure to vacate the land within this period will trigger forceful evictions.</p>		
Consultation disclosure	<p>The Expropriation Law provides for public consultation on.</p> <p>In addition, disclosure of reasons for the project to be developed and the need for expropriation. In addition to this, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice towards a person or entity subject to expropriation. A consultative meeting is held within 30 days after receipt of the application for expropriation. Based on these consultations, the relevant Land Committee (the Cell level) takes a decision to approve the project within a period of 15 days.</p>	<p>Consult project-affected persons and host communities as appropriate.</p> <p>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 (as documented in a project resettlement policy framework), and establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.</p>	
Relocation and restoration assistance livelihood	<p>There is no provision for relocation assistance or post- resettlement livelihood restoration in the Rwandan Legislation.</p>	<p>Where involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement</p>	<p>Follow AfDB OS 2 guidelines and principles on livelihood restoration assistance and moving</p>

		<p>levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Provide assistance (such as moving allowances) during relocation.</p>	<p>allowance (as defined in the resettlement policy framework). Livelihood restoration in this RAP has been provided for in the 5% addition to compensation packages and months rent free given to tenants who were renting part of the land.</p>
<p>Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution</p>	<p>The Expropriation Law Article 26 defines the complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the estimates of their compensation values. The complainant has 30 days after the project approval decision to appeal against the compensation value estimates (Article 19).</p>	<p>The promoter should set up and maintain an independent and free grievance mechanism to address specific concerns about compensation and relocation from the affected people and host communities. The mechanism should be easily accessible, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and integrated in the promoter's project management system. It should enable the promoter to receive and resolve grievances related to compensation and relocation by affected persons or members of host communities, and use the grievance log to monitor cases to improve the resettlement process.</p>	<p>Follow AfDB OS 2 guidelines and principles on grievance mechanism (as defined in this resettlement policy framework).</p>

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LOCALITIES HOSTING PAPs

5.1. Introduction

The Consultant carried out a socio-economic survey for all project affected persons from 6th September to 24th October 2022 in line with AfDB OS 2 using both qualitative and quantitative methods. This helped establish the socio-economic profile of localities hosting, profiles of PAPs, extent of impacts, baseline parameters and indicators that can be measured during monitoring and evaluation, and also inform RAP Implementation.

The socio- economic profile of PAPs was determined by the use of the individual information which was collected by the enumerators through one-on-one interviews, focused group discussions and filling of questionnaires. By design, all PAPs present during the survey, were interviewed. Community consultation dialogues as well as consultations with local authorities were held. Interviews were conducted in Kinyarwanda (Rwandan language). Questionnaires were designed in English but were asked in Kinyarwanda. Questionnaires were also filled manually in both in English or Kinyarwanda language depending on respondent. The PAP household head and or spouse was targeted and the questionnaire solicited information regarding the PAPs' household demographic structure, employment and labor, property and land holdings, assets affected, educational profile, household health wellbeing and welfare, income and expenditure patterns, the anticipated impact of the proposed project activities, the preference for compensation among other issues.

The following Socio-Economic data were collected from the PAPs during the Survey:

- PAPs' household demographic structure
- Employment and labour characteristics
- Property and landholdings
- The assets affected
- The educational profile
- Household health wellbeing and welfare
- Income and expenditure patterns
- The anticipated impact of the proposed project implementation activities
- The preference for compensation
- Accessibility to the community resources
- Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- Perceived income restoration measures
- Grievances of affected persons and requisite redresses
- Willingness to participate in the project

To ensure that quality socio-economic data is collected the consultant undertook the following:

- Pre-testing of data collection tools.
- Employment of experienced enumerators in data collection and land acquisition surveys.
- Training all enumerators and Community Leaders about the aim and objectives of the assignment, tools to be used, question order and sequencing during interviews, question probing, questionnaire instructions, ethics and qualities of a good interviewer.
- Daily editing of Socio–Economic Survey Tools for quality control.
- Analysis of Data using Microsoft Excel.

The following table indicate different localities and respective dates of survey (door to door survey):

Table 10: Localities and respective dates of survey

#	District	Sector	Cell	Village	Dates	
1	Gisagara	Ndora	Dawe	Gitwa	6 th September 2022	
			Gisagara	Gisagara	6 th September 2022	
				Nyamigango	7 th September 2022	
				Kabuga	8 th September 2022	
			Cyamukuza	Rusenyi	9 th September 2022	
		Muganza	Muganza	Majuri	9 th September 2022	
				Rusaro	9 th September 2022	
			Remera	Kajyanama	9 th September 2022	
				Taba	9 th September 2022	
		Kibilizi	Ruturo	Agatongate	12 th September 2022	
			Muyira	Mpinga	12 th September 2022	
				Nyagasozi	12 th September 2022	
2	Huye	Ngoma	Buremera	Gatoki	12 th September 2022	
		Huye	Sovu	Karambo	13 th September 2022	
			Rugango	Kagarama	13 th September 2022	
				Rugarama	14 th September 2022	
			Nyakagezi	Nyarunazi	14 th September 2022	
				Muyogoro	Agacyamo	15 th September 2022
					Akaruzi	15 th September 2022
			Shuni	15 th September 2022		
		Mbazi	Mutunda	Kinyana	16 th September 2022	
				Kagera	16 th September 2022	
			Rugango	Kigarama	16 th September 2022	
			Kabuga	Rwezamenyo	16 th September 2022	
		Karama	Muhembe	Cyetete	16 th September 2022	
3	Nyaruguru	Rusenge	Raranzige	Akabacura	19 th September 2022	
			Mariba	Rasaniro	19 th September 2022	
				Kabuye	19 th September 2022	
				Miko	19 th September 2022	
			Cyuna	Cyuna	19 th September 2022	
		Kiramutse		19 th September 2022		
		Remera	19 th September 2022			

	Kibeho	Gakoma	Viro	19 th September 2022
		Mubuga	Mubuga	19 th September 2022
			Uwintobo	19 th September 2022
	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Byanone	20 th September 2022
			Busanza	20 th September 2022
			Rebero	22 nd September 2022
		Rutobwe	Kanyinya	22 nd September 2022
			Rutobwe	22 nd September 2022
	Nyagisozi	Nyagisozi	Ryabidandi	23 rd September 2022
	Ngoma	Kiyonza	Gacumbi	23 rd September 2022
			Nyagahinga	23 rd September 2022
		Kibangu	Gituramigina	23 rd September 2022
		Rubona	Nyamirama	23 rd September 2022
	Ngera	Murama	Nyarugano	23 rd September 2022

5.2. Living environment and socio-collective facilities

5.2.1. Education

- The education sector in **Nyaruguru** district still has a long way to make. There are 120 kindergarden schools, an average of one secondary school (boarding) by sector. The number of teachers is equal to that of the existing school facilities (120) with a ration of 69 children / teacher. The district has 73 primary schools with 901 classrooms, including 272 classrooms rehabilitated and 371 to rebuild. The total number of students is 65,625 which lead to a ration of 72.8 students per class. This number exceeds by far the standards of UNESCO. For the project concerned area; the locality counts 27 secondary schools among which 21 provide nine- and twelve-year basic education (9YBE, 12YBE), the area has also 51 primary schools and 3 TVETs
- **Huye** is home to several academic institutions, including the largest university; National University of Rwanda. Due to the large number of university students and student-cantered activities in the city, Huye is also referred as a university town. In the project concerned sectors; there are 28 primary schools, 24 secondary school including 9YBE and 12YBE schools, the area has 4 higher learning institutions (universities and colleges).
- **Gisagara** District education sector possesses Nursery Schools, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Higher Education Institutions, Professional and Vocational Schools. The following list provides the numbers of educational facilities located in Gisagara District:
 - 1 university
 - 50 Secondary schools.
 - 10 Technical and Vocational Education and Training.
 - 95 Primary schools.
 - 73 Nursery schools.

The information collected during interviews of PAPs in the three districts indicates that the mean walking distance to the nearest school is 1,4 Km.



Figure 10: Education facilities located in the project area

5.2.2. Health

The health sector in Rwanda counts well-functioning, decentralized healthcare public service system comprising 1700 health posts, 500 health centers, 42 district hospitals, and five national referral hospitals.

Interviews with PAPs indicate that the mean walking distance to the nearest health center is 2.3 Km while the distance become 5.2 km to reach the nearest hospital.

- Nyaruguru district has a great number of health centers though some areas are still experiencing a serious problem of access to health care. The district counts 16 health centers and every sector has at least one health center, the district counts also a district hospital located in Munini Sector.
- The Huye district has one referral hospital, one district hospital, 19 health centres, 9 health posts, 2 private clinics, 2 private polyclinics and a prison dispensary.
- Gisagara District Healthcare sector is organized from Hospitals, Health Centers, and Health Posts. It has 2 hospitals, 15 Health Centers, and 47 Health Posts. The following table provides a list and location of hospitals and health centers in Gisagara district.



Figure 11: Healthcare facilities located in the project area

5.2.3. Water supply

NYARUGURU: The access to an improved water source is estimated at 58.60 % of which 11.43 % is the percentage of the population that benefit safely managed. The access rates to basic and limited water supply service are 33.34 % and 13.83 % respectively. Nyaruguru district has 7 tourist sites; the most important are those of Kibeho and Nyungwe National Park. The water supply systems in Nyaruguru project area are of the rural type. They supply water collected from springs. The water supply facilities in the Nyaruguru project area are as follows:

- 33 springs.
- 12 rural water supply systems.
 - 2 pumping systems.
 - 10 gravity systems.

HUYE: The access to an improved water source is estimated at 50.90% of which 11.20% is the percentage of the population that benefit from safely managed service. The access rates to basic and limited water supply service are 23.26 % and 16.44 % respectively.

The Huye, Ngoma, Tumba and Mukura sectors are supplied by 6 water sources namely: Kadahokwa dam, Kidogo Spring, Nyamasharaza spring, Kabakene spring, Nyakagezi spring and Wimana spring. The discharge capacity of each water source is as follow:

- Kadahokwa: 6,000 m³/day.
- Kidogo spring: 600 m³/day.
- Nyamasharaza spring: 720 m³/day.
- Kabakene spring: 480 m³/day.
- Nyakagezi spring: 168 m³/day.
- Wimana spring: 216 m³/day.

The Kadahokwa WTP is the only water treatment plant in Huye, it treats the water taken from the Kadahokwa dam within a capacity of 600,000 m³. The plant was upgraded in 2015 to its current production capacity of 6,000 m³/day and has not yet reached its design capacity of 8,500 m³/day.

The existing water network includes 5 storage tanks and a network of pipes with a total length of 122,754 m. WASAC recently executed the following works:

- Construction of main supply and distribution network, including 11.9 km of new pipeline and the rehabilitation of 151.3 km of the distribution network.
- Construction of two reinforced concrete reservoirs, 2,000 m³ at Kanazi Hill and 1,000 m³ at the industrial park.
- The water losses are estimated at 48.50 % in 2020.

GISAGARA: The access to an improved water source is estimated at 49.90 % of which 8.48 % is the percentage of the population that benefit from safely managed service. The access rates to basic and limited water supply service are 28.34 % and 13.07 % respectively. The water supply systems in Gisagara District are of the rural type. They are scattered throughout the district and supply water collected from springs. The total capacity of springs is about 3,650 m³/day. The water supply facilities in the Gisagara district are as follows:

- 29 springs.
- 25 rural water supply systems.
- 12 pumping systems.
- 13 gravity systems.



Figure 12: Existing water tank in Kibeho Sector, Nyaruguru District

5.3. Socio-Economic and Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the People Affected by the Project (PAPs)

The census and socio-economic survey for project affected persons is an important component in the planning for resettlement of the affected persons. The objective of collecting the socio and

economic data of the affected persons assists to know the social structure and distribution for purposes of planning the attendant resettlement. The objectives for the data collection include: -

1. Collection of population data detailing the individual and household characteristics from which the project affected persons will be assessed.
2. Identification of vulnerable and severely affected project affected persons
3. Identification of impacts of the proposed road project on the livelihoods of the PAPs
4. Identify concerns of the PAPs
5. Identify the resettlement preferences of the PAPs.

The data required for this purpose were collected using the following methodology:

- **Site verification and assessment:** the consultant team of enumerators conducted field reconnaissance guided by aerial topographic survey with support from local leaders (village level). The identification of the Project Affected Properties was identified from the topographical delineate provided by the client. For the pipeline, 3 m large were considered to depict the affected land and assets thereon along the proposed pipe routes across 26 sectors of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara.
- **Survey of properties to be affected:** enumerators conducted identification and measurements of land and crops there on, houses and trees to be affected which were recorded. Crops/ trees which shall be destroyed by the pipeline were valued according to their categories, size and age.
- **Survey and sensitisation of Project Affected Persons: with support of local leaders, enumerators** identified and surveyed the Project Affected Persons from 6 to 24th October 2022. The works consisted of identifying properties which will be affected, identify respective owners and conduct a detailed survey of the socio-economic status of the owner using an interview guided by a developed questionnaire.
- **Consultations and stakeholder's engagement:** further consultations were conducted at cell and district level to collect and address any additional concern and recommendation for better implementation of RAP

Eligible PAPs considered are individuals, community (in case of collective asset) and households who have:

- Legal rights to the land and or assets,
- No legal rights but can prove that they have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan,
- No legal right and no recognized claim but still claim by themselves or through other witnesses and can prove that they occupied the area of influence of the project for at least 6 months before a deadline established by the project proponent. This category is entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to improve their

previous standard of living (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common land resources, structures and crops, etc.).

5.3.1. Geographical distribution of PAPs

The surveyed persons who will be affected by the project are located within 26 sectors located in three districts of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara. The following table provides number of PAPs per sector.

Table 11: Geographical distribution of PAPs

#	District	Sector	Number of PAPs
1	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	52
		Kibeho	15
		Ngera	10
		Ngoma	26
		Nyagisozi	2
		Rusenge	51
TOTAL			160

#	District	Sector	Number of PAPs
2	Huye	Huye	42
		Karama	1
		Mbazi	10
		Ngoma	2
TOTAL			55

#	District	Sector	Number of PAPs
3	Gisagara	Kibirizi	9
		Muganza	22
		Ndora	25
		Remera	1
TOTAL			57

The survey revealed that Nyaruguru will have more PAPs than other Districts, the number of PAPs in Nyaruguru corresponds to 58.8% while Huye and Gisagara have almost similar number of PAPs corresponding to 20,2% and 21% respectively.

Table 12: Number of PAPs per District

#	District	Number of PAPs
1	Nyaruguru	160
2	Huye	55
3	Gisagara	57
	Total	272

In general, the number of PAPs seems to be lower compared to the project magnitude because the design of the alignment was chosen with resettlement minimization in mind and the bigger part of the WSS shall be placed in the public road reserved space for public utilities.

5.3.2. PAPs per gender

The survey revealed that the bigger percentage of PAPs are male. The table below indicate the number of male and female PAPs per location.

Table 13: PAPs per gender

#	District	Total PAPs	Female	Male
1	Nyaruguru	160	26%	74%
2	Huye	55	39%	61%
3	Gisagara	57	35%	65%

The gender was not considered for Cooperative kohamumu in Gisagara District and Ecole Scondaire Mutunda in Huye District.

5.3.3. Marital status

Among PAPs who responded on the question about their marital status, most of the them are legally married and live with their spouses. The overall percentage of legally married PAPs is at 74% of all PAPs including those who didn't respond to the question. The table below provides data on marital status of PAPs.

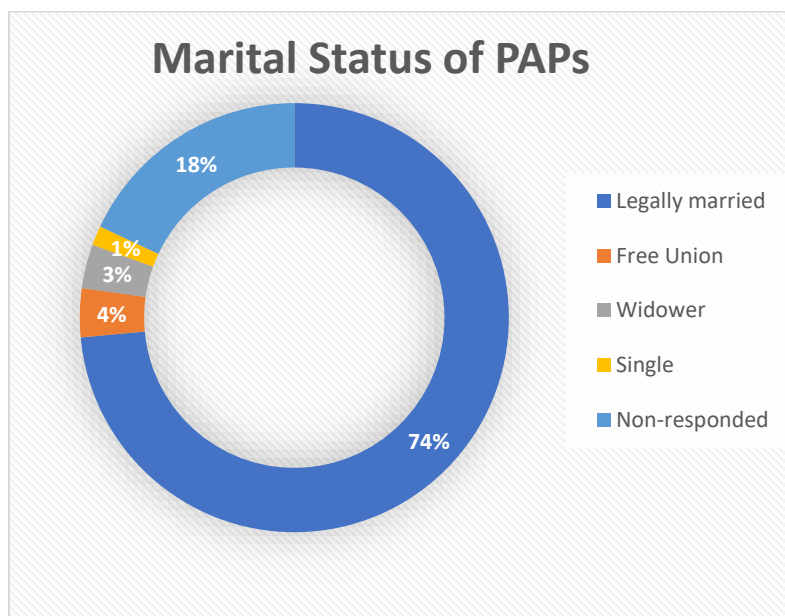


Figure 13: Marital Status of surveyed PAPs

5.3.4. PAH dependents

As per the graph below, the majority (74%) of PAPs household have dependents between 3 and 7. Aside of this, 10% of respondents have only 3 dependents while only 16% have above 7 dependents in their households.

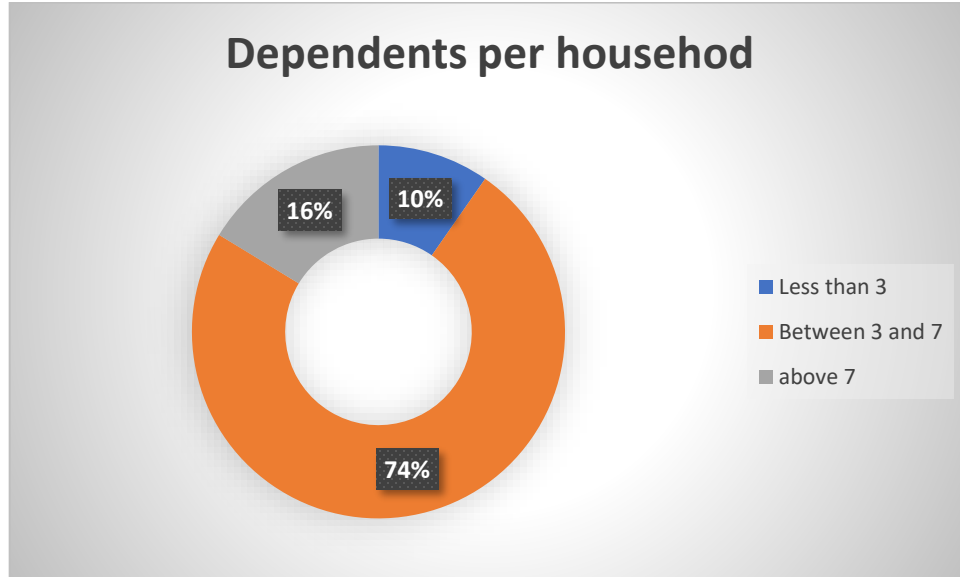


Figure 14: Number of dependents per project affected household

5.3.5. Education level of the head of the household

Forty-eighty percent (48%) of respondents have never been to school while 47% have only attended primary school. 5% attended secondary school including technical and vocational training Schools (TVET). Only one PAP has attended the high learning institution. This presents a not bad pattern for most heads of the households in rural areas where the main income generating activity is agriculture, or kettle rearing.

Table 14: Level of Education and monthly income

Education level	Number	Percentage
None	113	48%
Primary	110	47%
Secondary	11	5%
Higher education (IPRC or University)	1	0.4%

5.3.6. PAPs Monthly income

The table below shows that most of surveyed PAPs corresponding to 53,3% have income varying between zero to 30,000 rwf per month. This is explained by the fact that the project area is located in rural area and people who works 30 days in agricultural as labor can gain 30,000 Rwf per month.

Table 15: Monthly income of PAPs

Monthly income	Number	Percentage
From zero to 30,000 Rwf	122	53.3%
From 31,000 to 100,000 Rwf	92	40.2%
From 100,000 to 200,000 Rwf	12	5.2%
Above 200,000 Rwf	3	1.3%

5.3.7. Economic activity of the head of the Household

Among surveyed PAPs; 96,6% are farmers and it is explained by the rural setting in which they live, apart from farming occupation, few people work as moto-taxi, and retails traders corresponding to 2,6%. Three people among interviewed PAPs are salaried; one work as a civil servant while the remaining two persons work as a teacher (one in primary school, the second in secondary school).

Table 16: PAPs economic activities

Economic occupation	Number	Percentage
Farmer	226	96.6%
Business (transport and trade)	6	2.6%
Civil Servant	1	0.4%
Teacher	1	0.4%

5.3.8. Disability and chronic diseases level among the PAPs

The survey looked at the level of disability as well as chronic diseases among surveyed PAPs to be prepared for specific support which may be required during implementation of the RAP. The surveyed revealed that most of interviewed PAPs health status is good.

Table 17: Health status of PAPs

Health status	Number	Percentage
Good	196	84.1%
People with disability	10	4.3%
Chronic disease	27	11.6%

5.3.9. Vulnerable household

Groups that are considered particularly vulnerable by the Government of Rwanda are elderly people aged 60 and over, household headed by woman (either widow, divorced or single mother)

or people with chronic diseases and people with disabilities. The table below shows the number of people identified to be vulnerable as per the criteria explained above.

Table 18: Number of vulnerable PAPs

Vulnerability	Number
Elder persons (60 or/and above)	11
People with disability	10
Household headed by woman	11
Chronic disease	27
Total	59

The following provides the list of local social and cultural institutions in the Project area:

- - The Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP),
- - The Ubudehe programme,
- - The Fund for the Support and Assistance to the Survivors of the Tutsi Genocide and Other Crimes against Humanity,
- The Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission, etc

The project will work with the local authority to leverage these opportunities the benefit the vulnerable PAHs as an addition to the LRSP.

6. ELIGIBILITY AND DEADLINE

7.1. Eligibility for compensation and resettlement

Determination of the eligibility criteria for Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara WSS was based on both national Policies and AfDB operational safeguard-2 Involuntary resettlement: land acquisition, population displacement and compensation on Involuntary resettlement.

For this RAP, the eligibility will concern:

- **Communities**, in particular with regard to collective infrastructure, equipment and assets;
- **Households**: The basic unit eligible for resettlement measures corresponds to the household as a whole, represented by the head of household, constituting an administrative, accounting and monitoring unit vis-à-vis the resettlement process. A household designates an entity of person (man or woman) or a group of people sharing the same budget (housing, food, health etc.) and recognizing the authority of a person called head of household. This entity of people often shares the same yard and/or compound. In general, a standard household is made up of the head of household, wife(ies) of the head of household, child(ren) of the head of household and all the persons entrusted or supported by the head of household who may be ascendants of the head of household, household, non-parental adults, or grandchildren.
- **Individuals**, consisting of members of households affected by the project, including the head of household. Insofar as activities, incomes, and savings strategies can be disaggregated by gender (man, woman) and by status (head of household, wife, young person), certain compensation measures will be targeted towards individual effective beneficiaries.

PAPs are considered eligible for compensation in at least one of the following scenario category:

- **Category 1**: Those with formal legal rights to land or other property recognized under the laws of the Republic of Rwanda. This category includes people who physically reside at the project location and those who will be displaced or may lose access or suffer a loss of livelihood as a result of project activities;
- **Category 2**: Those who would not have formal legal rights to land or to other assets at the time of the survey or assessment, but can prove that they have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan;
- **Category 3**: Those who have no recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they occupy within the project's area of influence, and who do not belong to either of the two categories described above, but who, by themselves or through other witnesses, can prove that they occupied the area of influence of the project for at least 6 months before a deadline established by the borrower or the client and acceptable to the Bank. These categories are entitled to resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for land to improve their

previous standard of living (compensation for loss of livelihood activities, common land resources, structures and crops, etc.).

In addition, will be eligible for resettlement, people for whom the involuntary loss of land causes:

- Relocation or loss of habitat;
- Loss of assets or access to such assets or loss of sources of income or means of livelihood;
- Whether or not the people affected have to move to another site.

They are also eligible:

The formally recognized beneficiaries of persons who died between the time of the inventory of assets and that of the payment of compensation.

Some owners or occupants may, for reasons of prolonged absence, not be identified at the time of the surveys of the project affected persons. In such cases, a follow up will be undertaken in collaboration with local authorities to identify these people, contact them, assess their losses and compensate them.

However, people who come to occupy the areas to be moved/compensated after the cut-off date are not eligible for compensation or other forms of assistance.

In this RAP, we have tried to estimate, for each case of person affected (temporarily or permanently) by the loss of a building or a source of income, following the implementation of the project, the value of the compensation to which he is entitled.

The process involved review of tenure documents owned by occupants, interviews with households and groups in the affected area. Local Leaders and the Ministry of Environment (the Ministry which have lands under its responsibilities) have also helped and will help in resettlement that will be undertaken by WASAC.

The following eligibility matrix indicates the different categories of affected people and the compensation to which they are entitled according to the types of losses.

Table 19: Eligibility matrix

Type of loss	Specification	Rights holder	Entitlement	Details of entitlement	Eligibility criteria
Loss of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmland • Vacant land for residential use. • Land occupied by plantations • Land occupied by building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals • Community 	Compensation by cash	Amount corresponding to market value within limit set in the Rwanda land reference prices 2021.	Clear delimitation of the affected area. Presentation of land titles
Assets occupying the affected land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crops • Plantation • Habitation • Collective infrastructures (church building) • Fruits trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals • Community 	Compensation by cash	<p>Crops and fruits trees value according to the established ongoing market prices, and in line with provisions of the Rwanda Expropriation Law.</p> <p>Structures including collective infrastructure: Valuation was based on full replacement cost which shall consider the sizes of structures, materials used and their prices, transportation costs of delivery of these materials and manpower.</p>	<p>Clear delimitation of the affected area.</p> <p>Presentation of land titles</p> <p>Recognized assets ownership</p>
Economic loss	Disruption of business activities, loss of livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disturbance allowances • Job opportunities • Capacity building 	Disruption and loss of livelihood Business income: Compensation to be paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (the time between losing the business and full re-establishment of livelihood). This was estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties. Addition of 5% was added as provided by the expropriation law.	Recognized infrastructure ownership

7.2. Eligibility cut-off date

While AfDB OS2 indicates that the PAPs should be informed of a cut-off date, Rwanda law has no such mechanism. Thus, the cut-off date was established in accordance with the AfDB OS2 to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration or construction activities into the chosen land areas. The cut-off dates in the project area were set and agreed on with the PAPs following the schedule of consultation meetings and the exact dates are presented in the following table:

Table 20: Cut-off dates set for different

#	District	Meeting objective	Cut-off date
1	Gisagara	PAPs consultations, sensitization and announcement of the eligibility cut of date	22/09/2022
2	Huye	PAPs consultations, sensitization and announcement of the eligibility cut of date	23/09/2022
3	Nyaruguru	PAPs consultations, sensitization and announcement of the eligibility cut of date	24/10/2022

The cut-off date is the date of cessation of eligibility. This date was clearly communicated to the populations in the areas affected by the project during public consultations, meetings at the village and cell level. The dates were communicated to Districts during public consultation and engagement at District level. Those who encroach on the area after the established cut-off dates will not be eligible for compensation or assistance. Any claims for occupation prior to that date, and therefore mistakenly omitted from the survey, will be reviewed against evidence, and referred to the GRM for resolution. However, if the execution of the works should take place more than one year after the end of the studies, the Client will revise the deadline accordingly.

7. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

Public consultations and engagement was conducted through organized inclusive meetings held at different levels. Consultation and participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives, and the decisions and resources that affect them. It is a two-way process where the executing agencies, policy makers, beneficiaries and affected persons discuss and share their concerns in a project process. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process conducted throughout the project life cycle and where it is properly designed and implemented, it supports the development of strong, constructive and responsive relationships that are important for successful management of a project's environmental and social risks.

This chapter provides out the approach taken by the consultant to conduct consultations and engagement at villages and District level. The objectives, the activities carried out as well as the results obtained, in terms of concerns and recommendations made by the latter about the compensation and resettlement process, are reported here.

The consultations within the framework of the study were held in two forms, namely individual meetings and public consultations at the villages and districts level.

8.1. Objectives of the public consultation & engagement

The specific objectives of the consultation process were to:

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

8.2. Individual consultations

For individual consultations, a questionnaire was developed and used as interview guide to all PAPs. The questionnaire facilitated in collection of socio-economic characteristics data of PAPs but it contained also a consultative part on the perception of the project and the attitude of the PAPs towards the compensation options.

In the 26 sectors concerned by the project, each affected person present at the time of the surveys, participated in the identification and quantification of their property (measurements and description of buildings, demarcation of plots, counting of trees and crops) which would be affected by the expropriations.



Figure 15: Individual consultations in Ndora-Gisagara District

Similarly, two compensation options were offered for the choice of each PAP, namely compensation in cash/payment of compensation, and assistance in kind, for example in the form of provision of land to replace the lost land of the made of the project. The choices were made freely after interviewing these people on the ins and outs of the two compensation options. The table below presents the compensation choices proposed in the questionnaire.

Table 21: Opinions on the compensation options

#	Type	Compensation options
1	Preference in terms of compensation-Buildings	Fully compensate for losses in cash. Obtain the land in replacement and compensate the rest in cash Compensate by replacing the land and new building on new site.
2	Preference in terms of compensation-Farmland	Fully compensate for losses in cash. Obtain the land in replacement and compensate the rest in cash
3	Preference in terms of compensation-Perennial crops	Fully compensate for losses in cash. Obtain the plants in replacement and compensate the production losses in cash

4	Preference in terms of compensation-Graves	Fully compensate for losses in cash. (Displacement of the remains, ritual sacrifice, reconstruction of the grave) Reconstruct the grave and pay fees for displacement of the remain and the ritual sacrifice. Reconstruct the grave, displace the remains by funeral or hygiene services and pay rituals sacrifices
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8.3. Public consultation






Public consultation meetings were held in all the villages visited and located in the project's direct area of influence as well as at District level where key project stakeholders were invited. At village level, with support from chiefs of villages, meetings were held at cell offices bringing together people from concerned villages. Consultations started from 06/09/2022 and ended on 23/09/2022.

At district level, in collaboration with District one stop centers, the consultation meetings were organized on 19 and 20th October 2022. Districts invited all stakeholders in water and sanitation including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene board (District WASH Boards), private rural WSS operators, representative of WASAC at district & provincial level, development partners like World Vision.

The following list indicate dates, location, PAPs, local populations, authority and development partners who attended the consultative meetings.

Table 22: Consultation meeting at village level

#	Dates	Location	Number of participants	Photo
1	22/09/2022	District: Gisagara Sector: Muganza Cell: Remera	Total: 21 Male 16 Female 5	
2	22/09/2022	District: Gisagara Sector: Kibirizi Cell: Muyira	Total:8 Male: 4 Female 4	

3	22/09/2022	District: Gisagara Sector: Ndora Cell: Dawe	Total:4 Female: 2 Male: 2	
4	22/09/2022	District: Huye Sector: Huye Cells: Muyogoro, Nyakanazi	Total: 15 Male:10 Female: 5	
5	22/09/2022	District: Huye Sector: Huye Cell: Sovu	Total: 7 Male:4 Female: 3	
6	23/09/2022	District: Nyaruguru Sector: Ngoma Cell: Kiyonza	Total 7 Male: 4 Female: 3	
7	23/09/2022	District: Nyaruguru Sector: Kibeho Cell: Mubuga	Total 8 Male: 7 Female: 1	

8	23/09/2022	Nyaruguru Rusenge Cyuna	Total: 14 Male: 8 Female: 6	
9	19/10/2022	Nyaruguru District Head office	Total: 8 Male: 8 Female: 0	
10	20/10/2022	Gisagara District Head office	Total: 6 Mae: 6 Female: 0	
11	20/10/2022	Huye District Head office	Total: 14 Male: 13 Female: 1	

8.4. Opinions, appreciations and concern from participants

All participants appreciated the project as it is going to increase access to drinking water and consequently contribute in driving to a modern household in the concerned area. However, participants raised concerns and shared their opinions on how environmental and social issues should be managed:

At district level:

Opinions, appreciations and/or concern	Discussion
Participants raised the issue regarding resettlement and compensation communication to PAPs. Insisting that the consultant should not communicate to PAPs about expropriation as this may attract people to develop new construction or plants more trees as they know that they shall be compensated.	Participants were informed that among the message communicated to PAPs, there was the eligibility cut-off date after which PAPs cannot claim additional assets which were established after the eligibility cut-off date. Additionally, the participants are not willing to provide information without knowing the purpose of the survey.
Is the design final? If the design change, does it change the resettlement plan.	The design can change. The RAP will be reviewed once the execution starts.
Participants raised concern about the quality of water at the intake considering the following issues: Nyaruguru is erosion-prone area which increase water pollution by soil. There is an hydro-power plant under construction would affect the quality of water when in operation.	There shall be protection of the water intake area by putting terraces and planting trees on hills around the intake. There shall be quality monitoring of the water from the hydro-power plant to ensure there is no contamination from the hydro-power plant
The population in Gisagara need their own water treatment plant and the whole WSS. The water distributed from Nyaruguru is not always continuous as the pipes are most of the time broken.	The study considered that option but it was found that there is no possible source intake. The existing river (Akanyaru) is within the boundary with the country of Burundi. There shall be big tanks installed in Gisagara which can serve the population during the time there is a water shortage from Nyaruguru.
The feasibility report should be shared to all stakeholders for a proper planning at the district level	The final report shall be disclosed to all key stakeholders.
There shall be nuisances from the water treatment plant by noise, bad smells.	The water treatment plant shall reserve a buffer zone between its boundary and the nearest habitations
Nyaruguru hills are prone to landslides and may increase maintenance works.	Measures to protect the WSS route like planting trees and terraces will be recommended and implemented.
Social issues related to labor and speculative influx mainly during construction of the WTP in Cyahinda, Nyaruguru District	The contractor shall develop an environmental and social management plan before start of works.
The participants raised issue in regards to transmission pipes which are designed to pass through un-constructed residential plots, which became an issue when the owner want to start construction.	The design shall avoid pipes which pass through un-constructed residential plots but will prioritize alternative which pass near other infrastructures like road.

At village level, the following were the main concern raised by resident in the project area:

- All participants appreciated the project of WSS in their area and thanked the Government of Rwanda for promoting modern households in their villages.
- All participants expressed their concern in regards to possible delay in payment of the compensation and requested that works should start after paying all affected people.
- The project should provide public water taps for people who don't have means to get water connected to their home.
- The calculation of the compensation should be based on the maximum rate provided by the law.
- There should be compensation for the land used for the pipeline, because when you want to construct on that land, it become a long process to relocate the pipe.
- There was a concern in regards to some PAPs who don't have land title at the moment but which is being processed in the land centers.
- There should be per diem for consultation meetings

8.5. Future individual Household Sign-Off Process

The sign-off of individual households after agreement of the final valuation of assets and compensation entitlements will provide a further opportunity for consultation, addressing of concerns, and confirmation of final preferences regarding compensation/relocation.

8. IDENTIFICATION, ASSESSMENT AND COMPENSATION OF LOSSES

The project of WSS Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara shall acquire land which is currently occupied by residences, agricultural activities, social and cultural facilities. During design, efforts have been deployed to minimize resettlement where practicably possible by prioritizing placement of the transmission pipe in the road reserve area.

Preliminary studies for the project placed significant emphasis on social considerations in determining the pipe routing. The technical studies and the pipe routing design considered different criteria but mainly, the cost of resettlement, impact of length and pumping.

8.1. Principle and form of Compensation

This part of the report presents:

- The principles of compensation which shall be followed to compensate people affected by the project. These principles are consistent with the various policies of the Government of Rwanda as well as the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2-Involuntary Resettlement,
- The compensation means (terms and form of payment), a compensation matrix by type of loss and type of PAP is presented in this report too.

8.1.1. Principles

The following principles shall be observed and shall serve as a basis during compensation exercise for the project of water supply system Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara:

Affected people must be consulted and must participate in all key steps in developing and implementing involuntary resettlement and compensation activities;

Resettlement activities cannot be designed and implemented successfully without being integrated into a local development program, offering sufficient investment resources so that the people affected by the project have the opportunity to share in the benefits.

All affected persons must be compensated without discrimination of nationality, ethnic, cultural or social affiliation or gender, insofar as these factors do not increase the vulnerability of the persons affected by the project and therefore do not justify measures enhanced support.

Compensation must facilitate the social and economic integration of displaced persons or communities into host communities, avoiding the creation of conflicts between the two groups.

Affected persons must be compensated at replacement cost without depreciation, before the effective displacement of affected persons at the time of the expropriation of land and property therein or the start of project works, whichever occurs first. these events being retained.

Allowances can be given in cash or in kind, depending on the individual choice of the PAPs.

Efforts will however be made to explain the importance and benefits of accepting compensation in kind, especially for residential land and buildings;

The compensation and resettlement process must be fair, transparent and respectful of the rights of the people affected by the project.

8.1.2. Form of compensation

Compensation for PAPs may be made in cash, in kind, in a cash/kind combination, and/or in the form of assistance as shown in the table below.

Table 23: Type and form of compensation

Compensation means	Explanation
Fully compensate for losses in cash	For compensation in cash; payments will be calculated and paid in the local currency
Compensation in-kind	Compensation may include items such as plots of land, new building, etc.
Compensation in a cash/kind combination	Depending on the choice of the PAPs, they may decide to be compensated for part of the assets in cash and another in kind.
Assistance	Assistance measures and economic support by preparation of land and/or movement of heavy materials during relocation.

The project will remain open to all compensation options offered by the PAPs. However, in view of the nature of the losses that have been assessed and the choice of the PAPs that has been expressed, compensation in cash will be favored.

During the inventory surveys of affected assets, all respondents were consulted regarding their preferences in terms of compensation by type of property affected. All respondents opted for cash compensation.

8.2. Unit rate for compensation

The unit rate of the land was estimated based on the Rwanda land reference prices 2021 published in an Official Gazette n° Special of 01/12/2021 while the unit rates for the crops and construction were published in Official Gazette no. Special of 08/11/2018 by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in Rwanda (IRPV).

The following tables provides the unit rates which were adopted for evaluation of the land and assets to be affected:

8.2.1. Seasonal crops

The table below provides unit rates for seasonal crops

Table 24: Seasonal crops and respective unit rate

Type of seasonal crop	Unit	Unit rate
Colocases	m ²	200
Sweet potatoes	m ²	230
Beans	m ²	150
Millet	m ²	500
Maize	m ²	150
Sorghum	m ²	100
Pineapple	pces	250
Cassava	m ²	320
Potatoes	m ²	300
Peanuts	m ²	200
Yams	m ²	100

Wheat	m ²	100
Peas	m ²	150
Soybeans	m ²	200
Cabbage	m ²	700
Aubergine	m ²	800
Carrots	m ²	250
Salad plants	m ²	200
Cerelia	m ²	250
Squash	m ²	3,000
Tomatoes	m ²	800
Onion	m ²	350
Rice	m ²	550
Tobacco	m ²	1,100
Silk cotton tree	m ²	1,000
Sugar cane	m ²	750
Other Vegetables	m ²	160

8.2.2. Perennial crops

The table below provides unit rates for perennial crops:

Table 25: Perennial crops & respective unit rate

Type of perennial crop	Growing stage	Unit	Rate (Rwf)
Coffee tree	Small	pces	1,500
	Medium	pces	5,750
	Grown up	pces	10,000
Banana plantation	Small	pces	1,500
	Medium	pces	3,500
	Grown up	pces	5,000
Chili pepper plants	-	pces	350
Pennisetum (Urubingo)	-	m ²	1,200
Vetivers	-	m ²	675
Setaria	-	m ²	675
Citronnelle	-	pces	450
Sisal	-	pces	950
Bambou	-	pces	1,150
Euphorbes	-	m	750
Euphorbes (Fence)	-	lm	1,750
Umuhati (Dracaena Afromontana)	-	m	1,000
Umuvumu (sycamore tree)	Small	pces	6,000
	Medium	pces	13,000

	Grown up	pces	20,000
Umuko (<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>)	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	5,500
	Grown up	pces	10,000
Ikibonobono (<i>Riein</i>)	Small	pces	400
	Medium	pces	600
	Grown up	pces	1,000
Other plants			800

8.2.3. Lumber trees

The table below provides unit rates for lumber trees:

Table 26: Lumber trees and their respective unit rate (in Rwf)

Lumber trees	Growing stage	Unit	Unit rate (Rwf)
Grevillea	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,500
	Grown up	pces	5,500
Nile tulip (<i>Umusave</i>)	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	5,500
	Grown up	pces	10,000
Eucalyptus	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,500
	Grown up	pces	6,500
Cypress	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,200
	Grown up	pces	5,300
Pinus	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,500
	Grown up	pces	5,500
Cedrela	Small	pces	150
	Medium	pces	500
	Grown up	pces	1,600
Jacaranda	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,500
	Grown up	pces	6,500
Acacia	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,500
	Grown up	pces	6,500
Araucaria	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,500

	Grown up	pces	6,500
Filawo	Small	pces	1,000
	Medium	pces	3,500
	Grown up	pces	6,500

8.2.4. Fruits, ornamental trees and medicinal plants

The following table presents unit rates for fruits, ornamental and medicinal plants:

Table 27: fruits, ornemantal tress and medicinal plant

Type of plant	Growing stage	Unit	Unit rate (Rwf)
Passion fruit	0-1 year	pces	1,000
	>1 year	pces	3,000
Cherimoya fruits (Umutima w`imfizi)	0-1 year	pces	2,000
	> 1 year	pces	10,000
Mango tree	Small	pces	2,000
	Medium	pces	6,000
	Grown up	pces	10,000
Guava tree	Small	pces	2,000
	Medium	pces	6,000
	Grown up	pces	10,000
Papaya tree	0-1 year	pces	2,000
	> 1 year	pces	10,000
Citrus fruits	-	pces	7,500
Macadamia	Small	pces	2,000
	Grown up	pces	30,000
Avocado	Small	pces	3,000
	Medium	pces	11,500
	Grown up	pces	20,000
Vanilla	-	pces	6,000
Moringa	Igitu cya Moringa	pces	7,500
Medicinal plants	Grown up	pces	5,000
	Small	pces	12,500
	Medium	pces	20,000
	Medium	pces	20,000
Other fruit trees	-	pces	6,000

8.2.5. Houses and other building

For houses and other building on land the value was estimated depending on the materials used on all the compartments of the building (floor, wall, roof, etc.).

The following table presents the compensation rate for affected buildings.

Table 28: houses and building value rating

Item	Specifications	Unit	Rate (Rwf)
Compensation for site preparation works	Site preparation works (site clearing)	m ²	140
	Levelling works	m ³	2,900
Compensation for foundation	Excavation works	m ³	2,900
	Stones foundation	m ³	35,000
Roof covering	Clay tiles + timber roof truss	m ²	6,500
	Iron sheets + timber roof truss	m ²	10,500
Ceiling	Ceiling of woven grass	m ²	2,500
	Ceiling of iron sheets	m ²	10,500
	Fascia Board (Planche d'arrive)	Lm	1,500
Internal external walls	Walling using the mud and wood; 200 mm thick; bedded in mud mortar.	m ³	14,500
	Walling using clay burnt bricks and; size 200 x 250x100 mm; bedded in cement + sand mortar.	m ³	72,500
	Reinforced concrete lintel including reinforcing bars and formwork	m ³	172,000
	Claustra	pces	1,200
In-Situ Finishings	10 mm thick mud plaster	m ²	300
	External cement and sand (1:3) plaster	m ²	5,200
	Two coats of emulsion paint including undercoat and smoothing the wall	m ²	2,800
Windows & external doors	Single door in wood 900mm*2000mm	Pces	59,200
	Single steel door 900mm*2000mm	Pces	135,000
	Steel windows size 800x 900 mm	Pces	65,000
	Wood windows size 600mmx 600mm	Pces	22,500
	wood windows size 600x 550 mm	Pces	15,000
	Wood windows size 400x 400 mm	Pces	12,500
Floor finishing	Cement pavement + stones	m ²	12,500
	Cement pavement + burnt bricks	m ²	9,500
Electrical Installation	Supply from electricity main to the building.	lm	500
	Electrical wiring	Pces	35,000
	Flourescent lamp Light 18W LED	Pces	2,000
	Switches	Pces	1,000
	Socket outlets	Pces	1,500

	Electrical connection from REG	Is	100,000
	Installation fees (More than 4 alamps)	Is	200,000

8.2.6. Unit rate for land compensation

The the following unit rate was adopted to value the land:

Table 29: Unit rate for land compensation

#	Location				Unit rate (Rwf/ sqm)
	District	Sector	Cell	Village	
1	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	1,463
2	Nyaruguru	Ngoma	Rubona	Nyamirama	906
3	Nyaruguru	Kibeho	Gakoma	Viru	5,839
4	Nyaruguru	Rusenge	Chyuna	Cyuna	1,960
5	Nyaruguru	Ngoma	Rubona	Nyamirama	906
6	Nyaruguru	Ngoma	Rubona	Nyamirama	906
7	Gisagara	Muganza	Remera	Taba	1,500
8	Gisagara	Ndora	Gisagara	Gisagara	2,382
9	Gisagara	Ndora	Cyamukuza	Urusenyi	2,000
10	Huye	Huye	Sovu		275
11	Huye	Huye	Sovu	Karambo	2,162
12	Huye	Huye	Sovu		2,917

8.3. Data collection and processing

A survey of people who will be affected and their respective assets was organized from the 6th September 2022 to 24th October 2022. The survey was done along the whole pipe routing, considering all assets on the land which shall be used including crops (annual or perennial crops), plantations (coffee, tea, fruits trees, etc...) forest, buildings and the land which will be required for infrastructures related to intake, pumping stations, water treatment plant, tanks and chambers.

The data on affected land and assets were collected using a standard valuation form, the social economic status data of the PAPs were collected using the socio-economic survey form while the opinions, perceptions, concerns and recommendations were captured in the minutes of the different consultation meetings.

During the period mentioned in the previous paragraph the consultant conducted different consultation meeting with the following key objectives:

- Present the project to affected persons and other interested parties including local authorities.

- Inform local authorities on the undergoing survey of persons who will be affected and their properties (with potential to be affected)
- Explain the methodology of the survey and request cooperation and support from local authority as well as the general population during the survey.
- Collect opinions, perceptions and concerns in regards to resettlement activities and proposed recommendations.
- Communicate the eligibility cut-off date for the concerned area.



Figure 16: PAPs identification and assets surveys

Among the challenges faced during the process, we can mention the followings:

- Low participation of female in consultation meeting.
- Absence of assets owners during surveys.

8.3.1. Categories of people who may be affected by the project

The people who may be affected by the potential impacts of the execution of the Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara Water Supply System project can be classified into five categories. These are: individuals, households, certain categories of vulnerable people, local communities and unidentified people.

The data collected during the surveys show that the total number of PAPs identified is 272 made up of 237 households of which 45 are considered vulnerable, 3 assets belong to communities (Church, School and a Cooperative) and there were 11 unidentified PAPs. The following graph summarizes this distribution.

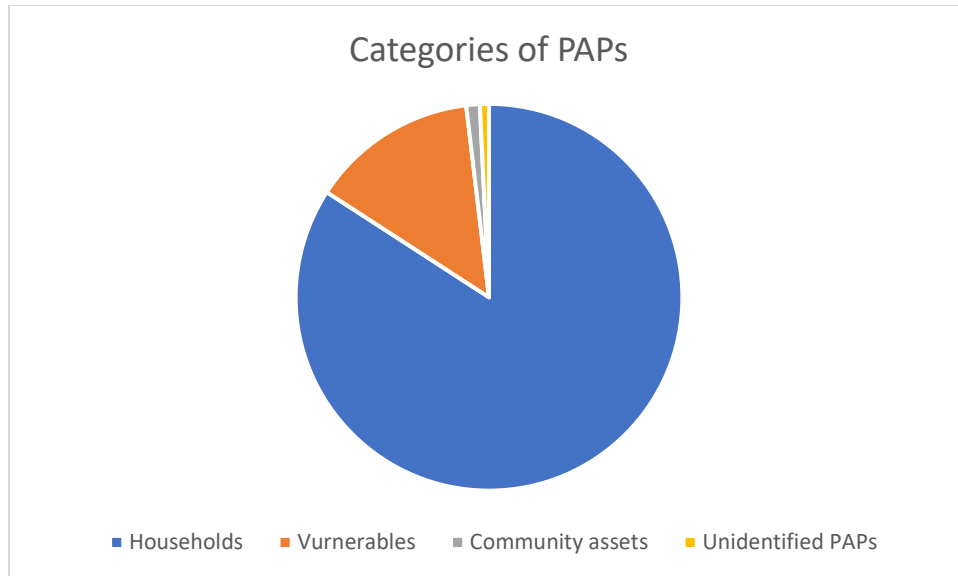


Figure 17: Categories of PAPs

8.3.2. Social infrastructures and assets which shall be affected by the project

The survey identified only one social infrastructure which shall be affected by the project. However, the survey also identified assets which belong to social entities like local cooperative and schools which shall be affected by the project. The following table provide details;

Table 30: Social infrastructures and assets which shall be affected by the project.

#	Category	Description	PAPs
1	Social Infrastructure	Church building	ADEPR MUHAMBARA
2	Assets belonging to social entities	Trees	KOHAMUMU Cooperative
3	Assets belonging to social entities	Crops: beans, maize, soy	School: Ecole Secondaire de Mutunda

The ADEPR church building is located in Busanza Village, Muhambara Cell, Cyahinda Sector in Nyaruguru District. The survey revealed the church has two buildings, the main and its annex. The following characteristics of the building:



Figure 18: ADEPR MUHAMBARA-Church building

Main building

- Foundation: Mud block
- Wall elevation: mud bricks (internal and external) size 200 x 250x200 mm; bedded in mud mortar
- Plaster: 10mm thick mud plaster
- Doors: Single door in wood 1000mm*2000mm (2), Single door in wood 1200mm*2000mm (1)
- Windows: wood windows size 1000x 800 mm (8)
- Roof covering: wood and metal roofing sheets



Figure 19: Main building-ADEPR MUHAMBARA

Annex to the main building

- Foundation: Mud block
- Wall elevation: mud bricks (internal and external) size 200 x 250x200 mm; bedded in mud mortar
- Plaster: 10mm thick mud plaster
- Doors: Single door in wood 1000mm*2000mm (2)
- Windows: Single wood windows size 600x 600 mm (3)
- Roof covering: wood and roof tile

The church as well as the other assets belonging to social entities shall be fully compensated by cash.

8.4. Evaluation and compensation of affected assets

8.4.1. Assessment of compensation for loss of crops

The survey counted and evaluated the value of all crops annual and perennial, trees and fruits which shall be affected. The following table provides the volume of crops which shall be affected by the project. Note that the seasonal crops may not be there when the project will start as they are harvested on seasonal basis.

a. Seasonal crops

The survey has identified different category of seasonal crops planted in the pipe routing as well as in the land which will be required for infrastructures like water treatment plant, pumping stations, intake and chambers. The following table provides the types of crops and the respective area they occupy.

Table 31: Surveyed seasonal crops and their respective value

Type of seasonal crops	Area (m ²) & quantity (pces) affected	Total cost (RWF)
Colocases	783.875	156,775
Sweet potatoes	778	178,940
Beans	10,856.875	1,628,531
Millet	18	9,000
Maize	4,915.875	737,381
Cassava	5,703.875	1,825,240
Potatoes	1,418	575,200
Peas	35	5,250
Soybeans	40	8,000
Onion	48	16,800
Tobacco	126	138,600
Sugar cane	37	27,750
Aubergine	84	67,200
Tomatoes	15	12,000
Cabbage	45	31,500
Carrots	5	1,250
Cerelia	5	1,250
Squash	33	99,000
Salad	4	800
Other vegetables	4,727	756,291
Total		6,276,758

b. Lumber trees and perennial crops

For lumber trees and perennial crops, the consultant considered the age of the crops by trying to respond to the following questions:

- Are the crops in years of growth and have not started the production period? (before flowering)
- Have the crops attained the period of production?
- Have the crops attained their climax period?

Considering responses to the above questions, the consultant classified the stages of crops growth in placenta stage (nursery), secondary stage (medium) and climax stage (productive). All PAPs shall be compensated in cash according to market value and the crop growth stage.

The evaluation of perennial crops was made by counting, by species, during the survey in the field. The table below provides unit rates for lumber trees. The following table provides the types of lumber trees and perennial crops as well as the respective values:

Table 32: Perennial crops and respective value

Type of perennial crops	Quantity (pces, sqm, lm) affected	Total cost (RWF)
Coffee trees	4,677	42,537,000
Banana plantation	11,314	48,455,000
Chili pepper plants	77	26,950
Pennisetum	2,905	3,486,000
Vetivers (sqm)	190	128,250
Sisal	159	145,650
Bambou	60	69,000
Euphorbes (m)	511	383,250
Euphorbes (Fence) (lm)	1,251.87	2,167,769
Umuhati (Dracaena Afromontana)	6	6,000
Umuhati (fence) (Dracaena Afromontana)	8	12,000
Umuvumu (sycamore tree)	13	232,000
Umuko (Erythrina abyssinica)	5	27,500
Ikibonobono (Riein)	12	12,000
Total		97,688,369

Table 33: Table representing surveyed lumber trees to be affected by the project

Type of lumber trees	Quantity (pces) affected	Total cost (RWF)
Grevillea	1,122	5,247,500
Eucalyptus	3,642	19,632,500
Nile tulip (Umusave)	98	935,000
Cypress	43	181,900

Pinus	2	11,000
Cedrela	52	83,200
Acacia	47	301,000
Jacaranda	2	13,000
Other trees	7	5,600
Total		26,410,700

c. Fruits, ornamental trees and medicinal plants

The survey indicated that there shall be some fruits, ornamental trees and medicinal plants which shall be destroyed by the project as well.

The table below lists the types of fruits trees and medicinal and ornamental plants, their respective quantity by number of pieces or occupied surfaces and corresponding values:

Table 34: Types of fruits trees and medicinal and ornamental plants

Fruits, medicinal, and ornamental plants	Quantity (sqm or pces)	Cost (RWF)
Passion fruit	32	92,000
Avocado	450	7,153,000
Mango trees	27	246,000
Guava tree	33	272,500
Papaya tree	31	166,000
Citrus fruits	30	99,000
Moringa	3	22,500
Medicinal plants	69	1,155,000
Flowers	145	51,740
Other fruits trees	10	60,000
Total		9,317,740

Compensation for trees planted in the road reserve area and belonging to the government will be covered by the compensatory replantation measure assessed and proposed within the overall framework of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study done on the project.

As indicated in the above tables, the total amount of compensation for crops (annual, perennial), lumber trees, fruits, ornamental trees and medicinal plants to be destroyed in the right-of-way of the pipelines and other infrastructures is estimated at RWF 139,693,567 (one hundred thirty-nine million, six hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and sixty-seven Rwandan francs).

8.4.2. Assessment of compensation for loss of houses and other buildings

The compensation for houses and other buildings which shall be destroyed by the project shall be governed by the law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 determining procedures relating to expropriation in the public interest. The value of the land on which those houses are built were valued based on the Rwanda land reference prices 2021 published in an Official Gazette n° Special of 01/12/2021. The estimation was done by Institute of Real Property Valuers (IRPV) as mandated by the mentioned law on expropriation, the prices are based on land parcel database held by the Rwanda Land Use Management Authority (RLMUA) and enriched with land-value driving attributes using Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques. These attributes included:

- Location of the land;
- Accessibility: both general accessibility and access to public transport;
- Population density;
- Topography;
- Land use: existing and proposed land use;
- Proximity to amenities and infrastructures (education facilities, health facilities, water network facilities, electricity network, markets);
- Proximity to water bodies

The calculation of the compensation costs was made on the basis of the unit prices defined in the table presented in the previous subchapter and the compensation will be made in cash without age-related depreciation in accordance with the requirements of the AfDB and on the basis of the total quantities corresponding to the affected constructions.

The following table summarizes the number of buildings affected and the compensation costs per location.

Table 35: Building to be destroyed and their respective value

#	Location				Category of building	Nbr	Cost
	District	Sector	Cell	Village			
1	Huye	Huye	Sovu	-	Main house	3	23,169,347
					Ancillary	6	10,043,112
2	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	Main houses	20	64,842,191
					Ancillary	38	24,741,436
Total							

8.4.3. Compensation for land loss

In general, the water pipes will be placed underground and people will have possibility to continue the normal use of their land however the survey identified land which shall be lost for construction of the following infrastructures; raw water intake infrastructures, pumping stations, water treatment plant, chambers and tanks.

Identified land are reserved and used mainly for agriculture according to RLMUA, as provided in the previous subchapter, the value of the land was estimated based on the Rwanda land reference prices 2021 published in an Official Gazette n° Special of 01/12/2021.

The total land which shall be required for the project correspond to 6,6 ha and the total value was estimated at 108,094,089 Rwf (one hundred and eight million, ninety-four thousand, eighty-nine Rwandan Francs). The bigger land is located in Nyaruguru District, Cyahinda Sector, Muhambara Cell, Busanza Village in the location where the water treatment plant shall be installed. The following table provides details of the total land required, their respective value and their location:

Table 36: Land location and respective value

#	Location				UPI/Owner ID	Area (m2)	Cost (RWF)
	District	Sector	Cell	Village			
1	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6180	2,701.0	3,951,563
2	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6183	2,400.0	3,511,200
3	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6141 2/03/02/04/6137	2,051.0	3,000,613
4	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6120	2,033.0	2,974,279
5	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/7694	1,920.0	2,808,960
6	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6179	1,584.0	2,317,392
7	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6136	613.0	896,819
8	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6184	1,350.0	1,975,050
9	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6007	300.0	438,900
10	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6175	866.0	1,266,958
11	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/9130	467.0	683,221
12	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6351	556.0	813,428
13	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6349	240.0	351,120
14	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6011	771.0	1,127,973
15	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6010	733.0	1,072,379
16	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6350	211.0	308,693
17	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6020	208.0	304,304
18	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6350	320.0	468,160
19	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6350	1,680.0	2,457,840
20	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/8792	3,576.0	5,231,688

21	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6016 2/03/02/04/6014	1,944.0	2,844,072
22	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6337	710.0	1,038,730
23	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza		7,396.0	10,820,348
24	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6177 2/03/02/04/6015	4,445.0	6,494,908
25	Nyaruguru	Ngoma	Rubona	Nyamirama	1193670005557030	300.0	271,800
26	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6182	1,207.0	1,765,841
27	Nyaruguru	Kibeho	Gakoma	Viru		1,600.0	9,342,400
28	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/9131	300.0	438,900
29	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6132	2,530.0	3,701,390
30	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza		5,000.0	7,315,000
31	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6186 2/03/02/04/6188	2,586.0	3,783,318
32	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/8811	319.0	466,697
33	Nyaruguru	Rusenge	Chyuna	Cyuna		750.0	1,470,000
34	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/8442	846.0	1,237,698
35	Nyaruguru	Ngoma	Rubona	Nyamirama	1195080012593070	300.0	271,800
36	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6018	1,059.0	1,549,317
37	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6020	208.0	304,304
38	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Muhambara	2/03/02/04/6131	1,348.0	1,972,124
39	Nyaruguru	Ngoma	Rubona	Nyamirama	1197181800254830	300.0	271,800
40	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza	2/03/02/04/6338	1,407.0	2,058,441
41	Nyaruguru	Cyahinda	Muhambara	Busanza		2,400.0	3,511,200
42	Gisagara	Muganza	Remera	Taba	1944	398.0	597,000
43	Gisagara	Ndora	Gisagara	Gisagara	2/04/03/1902	1,600.0	3,811,200

44	Gisagara	Ndora	Cyamukuza	Urusenyi	11/09/1914	2,382.0	4,764,000
45	Huye	Huye	Sovu		1198280043750070	121.7	33,479
46	Huye	Huye	Sovu	Karambo	2/01/02/03/307	556.2	1,202,472
47	Huye	Huye	Sovu		2/01/02/03/3823	272.6	795,310
Total						66,865.5	108,094,089

9.3.4. Moving graves

There was no grave identified in the project right of way and which would be moved by the project.

9.3.5. Inventory of lost and affected assets at the household level.

The inventory of lost and affected properties indicate that 237 households shall loose either or both land, crops and building. The table below provide in summery the figures of lost & affected assets at the household level (the whole list is attached in annex to this report):

Table 37: inventory of lost and affected asset at household level

#	Location (District)	Lost & Affected assets	Quantity	Compensation value
1	Nyaruguru	Land	61,235 m ²	96,451,728 Rwf
		Buildings Main	19 Units	64,842,191 Rwf
		Ancillary	37 Units	24,741,436 Rwf
		Crops & Trees	-	108,829,362 Rwf
2	Huye	Land	950.5 m ²	2,031,261 Rwf
		Building Main	3 Units	23,169,347 Rwf
		Ancillary	6 Units	10,043,112 Rwf
		Crops & Trees	-	9,655,460 Rwf
3	Gisagara	Land	4,380 m ²	9,172,200 Rwf
		Buildings Main	-	-
		Ancillary	-	-
		Crops & Trees	-	19,690,660 Rwf

9.3.6. Inventory of lost and affected assets at enterprise level

There was no lost and affected asset belonging to enterprise as such, however, the consultant surveyed lost and affected to a government aided school, a cooperative which both were inventoried as belonging to a community.

9.3.7. Inventory of lost and affected assets at community level

Table 38: Inventory of lost and affected assets at the community level

#	Location (District)	Community	Lost & Affected assets	Quantity	Compensation value
1	Nyaruguru	Church (ADEPR Muhambara)	Land	300 m ²	438,900 Rwf
			Buildings Main	1 Unit	4,397,805 Rwf
			Ancillary	1 Unit	1,347,976 Rwf
2	Gisagara	Cooperative KOHAMUMU	Eucalyptus (productive)	47 pces	305,500 Rwf
3	Huye	Ecole Scondaire de MUTUNDA	Guava tree (productive)	10 Pces	55,000 Rwf

		Beans	30 m ²	4,500 Rwf
		Maize	40 m ²	6,000 Rwf
		Soybeans	40 m ²	8,000 Rwf

9.3.8. Summary of types of assets affected and value

The table below provides summary of assets which shall be affected by the project and the respective estimated cost for compensation.

Table 39: Summary of total assets affected and respective value

#	Type of loss	Quantity	Budget for compensation (RWF)
1	Seasonal crops (sqm)	29,678.5	6,276,758
2	Perennial crops (pces)	21,189	97,688,369
3	Lumber trees (pces)	5,015	26,410,700
4	Fruits, medicinal and ornamental plants	830	9,317,740
5	Main building (pces)	23	88,011,538
6	Ancillary building and other works	44	34,784,548
7	Land (ha)	6,6	108,094,089
	Total		370,583,742

8.5. Support to restore the communities

Apart from the compensation based on valuation of lost land and assets, the following will be the assistance to be provided to PAPs:

- A livelihood restoration and strength Hing plan (LRSP) will be prepared to provide extra support to the vulnerable PAHs
- Compensation for the loss of business income: there was no commercial structure which would be affected by the project. However, there shall be compensation for the lost income and production for PAPs who are in agricultural activities. This compensation is to assist the PAPs during the transition period (the time between losing the income sources and full re-establishment of livelihood).
- Inflation Tendencies: In consideration of possible inflation in the period between the valuation of the assets and the compensation, inflation allowances will be added, when computing compensation costs.
- In addition to the compensation, the project will assist the vulnerable people that are within the project areas to improve their livelihoods through national assistance programme.

- Priority will be provided to PAPs in recruitment for job opportunities and capacity building where applicable;
- A percentage of 5% of the total compensation fee will be provided as disturbance allowance
- WASAC will assist in getting update or new land titles, and construction permits where necessary through district land bureau.

Other assistance to PAPs shall be administered through the following national assistance programs:

- Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP),
- Ubudehe programme,
- The Fund for the Support and Assistance to the Survivors of the Tutsi Genocide and Other Crimes against Humanity,
- Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission.

8.5.1. Advises and Social support PAPs

Social support and advises shall be provided to PAP during the implementation of the RAP as required by the AfDB policy on involuntary resettlement. In line with the above, the following activities shall be conducted by the Resettlement Administrative Committee with support from WASAC:

- Advise and support PAPs to compile files for compensation;
- Advise and support the PAPs to get the payment of compensation;
- Advise and support the PAPs to start of house construction work;
- Advise and support throughout the required period of moving, taking possession of new houses and restoring livelihoods;
- Consult, communicate and keep the PAPs informed about the progress of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

The consultant recommends that the proponent hire an independent organization (independent socio-economist consultant or a relevant NGO) to follow up on resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Considering that all PAPs chose compensation in form of cash, in order to ensure that the PAPs uses the compensation to restore their livelihoods and don't become more poor than they were, the consultant proposed that payment should be made in installment where the project proponent through a hired consultant make a close follow up of the use of the compensation to ensure that the livelihoods of PAPs is well restored.

8.5.2. Aid to vulnerable people

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. Groups that are considered particularly vulnerable by the Government of Rwanda are children under five years old, elderly people aged 60 and over, people with chronic diseases and people with disabilities.

As indicated in the table 17, the survey revealed that 59 PAPs are particularly vulnerable will therefore get special treatment during the resettlement process.

8.5.3. Information and awareness of the rights of persons affected by the project

Throughout resettlement implementation phase, it is necessary to sensitize and inform the people affected by the project and the population living in the villages bordering the project. This information and sensitization will be carried out jointly by the contracting authority, the district officials and WASAC. They will cover, among other things:

- Displacement program and its possible negative effects;
- The process and timing of resettlement activities;
- Positive and negative social impacts on displaced populations;
- Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and procedures;
- Organization of the grievances redress committee (GRC);
- The assistance to be provided to them so that they can prepare and manage their complaints in the best possible conditions.

8.5.4. Choice of the form of compensation

During the survey, it was left to the affected people to freely choose the form of compensation they wish. All respondents expressed a desire for cash compensation. This option was chosen to allow each PAP to freely choose their resettlement location so that they can maintain their social network as they wish. As the amounts are not most often cases of large sums, payment will be made in cash and will be paid in full at once.

Before the remittance of the amount of compensation, each PAP will sign an act of acceptance in the presence of the Resettlement Administrative Committee which will also sign through its president or his representative. The deed to be signed will specify the surname and first name of the signatories, the date, the amount of compensation received and the property affected. This document will serve as evidence to WASAC for them to process the full payment of the compensation.

8.6. Compensations for assets destroyed when opening the borrow pits

Even if the borrow pits and quarries locations, size and other specific information are not yet determined at this level, the project should plan for provision of resources to cover compensation for borrow pits and quarries that will be used during implementation of the project.

However, it will be important to remind the technical design offices and contractors for the work to give priority to existing old quarries in order to minimize resettlement. In the event that it is imperative to open new borrow pits or extend existing borrow pits which could cause social impacts, in particular loss of assets to the detriment of local populations, a supplement to this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be drawn up before the start of the opening works of these new borrow pits and quarries.

Under these conditions, the implementation of the RAP will be done according to the following procedure:

- Identification of borrow pits and quarries by the contractor and transmission of the list of retained quarries and borrow pits to the resident engineer office;
- Transmission of the detailed list of borrow pits and quarries with specific informations (location, approximate area, distance between the project site and the location)
- Assessment of the assets identified in the areas selected for the opening of the borrow pits and quarries, the PAPs, the corresponding costs, and the methodology for valuing the assets concerned;
- Transmission of the complementary RAP to WASAC for validation;
- Payment of compensation to the PAPs concerned by following the same procedure as presented in this RAP

8.7. Terms of payment of compensation

WASAC in collaboration with respective districts will, after identification of PAPs and their properties to be damaged by the project, sign an agreement with them related to the compensation. This agreement will be related not only to the compensation but also to the eligibility and the cutoff date for related claims. The compensation shall be paid to PAPs bank accounts or through any other means agreed on and specified in the contract.

8.8. Cases of owners absent or unknown

During the survey, some PAPs were not present and could not be identified and investigated because they could not be found during the period of the survey. For these affected persons, the Resettlement Administrative Committee, through WASAC, and in conjunction with the local authorities (chief of village and cell executive secretary), continue the search for identification. In all cases, the consultant has recorded the value of assets and the due compensation amount Resettlement Administrative Committee review and secure the amounts to be paid to the beneficiaries.

9. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

9.1. Institutional Framework

The Institutional framework for Water Supply and Sanitation in Rwanda is well placed in the water and sanitation sector related policies mainly the sanitation policy approved by the Cabinet in 2016, as well as the Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2024. The Water and Sanitation Sector is guided by the Vision 2050 which is about ensuring high standards of living for all Rwandans; improve quality of life, modern infrastructure, and transformation for prosperity. Water and sanitation sector play a critical role in ensuring targets of the Vision 2050, National Strategy for Transformation (NST 2018/19-2023/24) as well as SDGs (2030) targets are attained. For this to happen, the following institutions are the most relevant to play critical role in implementation:

6.1.1. Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)

The lead ministry for water and sanitation service providers in Rwanda is the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA). The Ministry has the responsibility to initiate programs and to develop and rehabilitate the national infrastructure network, including water supply component. It also participates in the initiation of programs and strategies that aim to increase access to water and sanitation services.

6.1.2. Ministry of Environment (MoE)

The MoE ministry is in charge to develop environmental policies and procedures and to protect natural resources (water, flora, fauna, and land). To achieve its mission of ensuring the conservation, protection and development of the environment, the Ministry of environment has two main departments:

- The environment and Climate Change
- Land, Water and Forestry.

Land related programs have objective of developing and dissemination of policies, laws, strategies and programs that aim at protecting, developing and ensuring optimal and rational utilisation of Land, efficient land administration system and modernised land mapping and planning tools. Through Land Tenure Regularisation programme, a land registry was created to help in all land transactions and land allocation. Land Administration Information System (LAIS) dash-Board provides key statistics on state land, district and private lands.

6.1.3. Water and Sanitation Corporation Limited (WASAC Ltd)

The Water and Sanitation Corporation LTD (WASAC) created by the Law N°87/03 of 16 August 2014. This company is an arm of the Ministry of Infrastructure charged with implementation of Water and sanitation policy, programmes, and projects, as well as provision of water and sewerage services in urban areas. The mission of WASAC is to provide quality and affordable water and sanitation services.

This agency will play a critical role in both the implementation of the project and during the environmental process to get the clearance of the ESIA report from RDB.

6.1.4. Rwanda Utility Regulatory Authority (RURA)

Water and Sanitation Services in the country are regulated by Rwanda Utility Regulatory Authority (RURA), which reports to the Office of Prime Minister. This structure was created in 2001 by the Law N°39/2001 of 13 September 2001, replaced by Law N°09/2013 of 01 March, 2013 establishing RURA and fixing its missions, powers, organization and functioning. The Regulator Issues Operation Licenses to Service providers and has the responsibility to approve tariff that is equitable and affordable. The existence of the regulator is meant to facilitate consumers to access affordable and quality water and sanitation services as well as ensuring a level playing ground among service providers.

6.1.5. Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)

REMA reserves the legal mandate for national environmental protection, conservation, promotion and overall management, including advisory to the government on all matters pertinent to the environment and climate change.

Its mission is to promote and ensure the protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources through decentralized structures of governance and seek national position to emerging global issues with a view to enhancing the well-being of the Rwandan people. The above mission, organization and as well as its functioning are defined by the Law N°63/2013 of 27 August 2013.

6.1.6. Rwanda Water Resource Board (RWB)

This agency was created from the Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority, which became two separate structures the Rwanda Water Resource Board (RWB) and Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA). The new body is responsible for advising Government and implementing policies and laws for natural water resources management. It is also in charge to support districts in the management of natural water resources. This agency has a major role in setting standards and regulations for the management of natural water resources.

6.1.7. Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)

Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) is responsible to establish and operate an effective land administration system that secure land ownership, encourages investment in land to improve socio-economic conditions and reduce poverty in Rwanda. RLMUA is also responsible to develop methods and technics that ensure the protection of land resources.

6.1.8. Rwanda Development Board (RDB)

The RDB was created by the Organic Law N°53/2008 of 02 September 2008 and its main mission is reviewing and approving EIA reports for proposed projects and programmes before their implementation, this responsibility was assured by REMA before the creation of this new structure.

6.1.9. Rwanda Standards Board (RSB)

Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) established by the Law N°50/2013 of 28 June 2013 in charge to establish and publish national standard and to disseminate technical regulations and to participate in monitoring standardization at national, regional, and international level. It provides the following functions:

- Establish and publish national standard.
- Provide legal, scientific, and industrial metrology service.

- Represent the country at the regional and international standardization organizations.
- Organize training programs in standardization, metrology and conformity assessment.

9.1.1. 6.1.10. Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)

The MINALOC Ministry is a key element in the decision-making process, particularly through its role in the management of the territory and its presence in the districts and urban areas. It also connects other ministries and government agencies with administrative entities such as provinces, districts, and sectors.

9.1.2. 6.1.11. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)

Formed in March 1997 from the joining of two Ministries: Finance and Planning, MINECOFIN is the author of the Vision2020 of Rwanda. MINECOFIN is responsible for the coordination of the national budgeting, planning, and financing framework.

9.1.3. 6.1.12. Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)

The MINAGRI is responsible for agriculture, livestock, soil and land management and rural water resources. It is a key partner for water supply to agriculture (irrigation, coffee washing stations, etc.) and livestock.

9.1.4. 6.1.13. Nyaruguru, Huye, and Gisagara districts

They are responsible for providing access to basic services, such as roads, water, sanitation, and waste management. During the implementation of the project, all 3 districts will support WASAC, especially during resettlement.

9.1.5. 6.1.14. Other actors

Other actors involved in the implementation of the expropriation and resettlement process includes; the project affected persons, the decentralized local authorities at sector, cell and village level as well as the populations living in area concerned by the project.

9.2. Organizational responsibilities

6.2.1. Administrative organizations of the study area

Rwanda is currently composed of two layers of government (central and local) and of six administrative entities: These structures, which were reorganised under the 2005 reform, are complementary. The country is divided into four Provinces and the City of Kigali which are also further divided into 30 districts. Moreover, the districts are further divided into 416 Sectors. Additionally, the sectors are further divided into 2148 cells and lastly, these cells are divided into 14837 villages. All these subdivisions are headed by different people at every level and they all have different roles though directing towards the same cause.³

The study area is located in the southern province and comprises of 3 districts; Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara. The WSS shall pass through 26 sectors in those districts. Les autorités au niveau du district, secteur, cellule et village dans la zone concernée joueront un rôle crucial dans la mise en œuvre de ce RAP.

³<https://www.gov.rw/government/administrative-structure#:~:text=Rwanda%20is%20currently%20composed%20of,further%20divided%20into%2030%20districts.>

a. Responsibility

As provided by the expropriation law; in case planned activities concern more than one District, the relevant Ministry determines projects of expropriation in the public interest and the Ministry in charge of land approves expropriation in the public interest.

WASAC as project developer/proponent with support from the districts, will be the lead agency in RAP implementation and will work in close collaboration with the Ministry of infrastructure and Ministry of Environment which will act as coordination and supervision agencies. RAP implementation team (RIT) has therefore been established through the institutional arrangements who will work harmoniously. The role of RIT is indicated below.

The RIT will be responsible for implementing the approved RAP through:

- Developing work plans for implementation of the RAP including the phasing of compensation payments in line with project development requirements for site handover;
- Coordination between the RIT and other agencies involved in RAP implementation;
- Updating the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and facilitating stakeholder engagements for effective RAP implementation;
- Disclose the compensation awards in manner consistent with the Rwanda law and AfDB OS 2 to PAPs;
- Delivery of RAP resettlement compensation and other support or assistance measures;
- Providing support to other agencies involved in RAP implementation; Monitoring and reporting on the progress of the RAP implementation to the project developer
 - i. Update the Livelihood restoration Plan (LRP) and deliver livelihood restoration assistance to the economically displaced;
 - ii. Update the vulnerable social groups matrix and deliver assistance to such PAP groups;
 - iii. Supporting the GRCs to manage grievances related to compensation;
 - iv. Register PAPs objections to compensation awards and initiate process for management;
 - v. Assist vulnerable PAPs to access verification or necessary information and awards.

b. RIT Composition and Structure

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

WASAC will ensure the overall coordination of the project will institutionalize this coordination through a high-level National Steering Committee (NSC), composed of MININFRA, MINECOFIN, MINALOC, MoE, and WASAC to discuss strategic issues related to RAP and the overall management of the project. Furthermore, the project will also include a more technical level Project Technical Committee (PTC) comprised of relevant Department Heads involved in project implementation, including, RHA, RTDA, MINALOC, RLMUA, and WASAC, and chaired by MININFRA.

c. Institutional responsibilities

Table 40: Institutional role in implementation of RAP

#	Institution/Entity	Responsibilities
1	AfDB	Approval and dissemination of the RAP
2	MININFRA	The Ministry of Infrastructure as the leading ministry of water supply and sanitation sector shall: Oversee the implementation of the project in general including this RAP in particular. Coordinate and monitor implementation performance of the project, risk management, monitoring & evaluation and disclosure of information. Formulate and initiate to the attention of the Minister in charge of land, the request for expropriation for public utility. Mobilize funds to support the project implementation and compensation of the affected persons. Collaboration with local implementing structures.
	Ministry of Environment	Examine the request and authorize expropriation in the public interest. Establishment of the Expropriation Commission Declaration of public utility (DUP) Coordination/Supervision Elaborate and have notified to the interested parties, the decision to the expropriation request.
	WASAC	WASAC as the project promoter shall have the overall responsibilities in RAP implementation. Ensure the projects designs comply with national requirements Assist Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in development and validation of project designs in compliance with national policy. Work with MININFRA to initiate the request for expropriation for public utility Develop the project for which the declaration of public utility is sought. Mobilize funds to support compensation due to affected persons Mobilize the necessary funds to carry out the project

		<p>Provide boundary markers and signs for the perimeter of the site chosen by the commission</p> <p>Dissemination of the RAP (districts and other actors involved) through WASAC communication channels including publication on the website.</p> <p>Collaboration with local implementing structures</p> <p>Assistance to organizations, local authorities, NGOs</p> <p>Coordination and monitoring of resettlement;</p> <p>Hire a social safeguard specialist to ensure proper implementation of RAP.</p> <p>Submission of activity reports to Donors</p>
Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMA)	Land and Authority	<p>RLMA has a key responsibility for registering land, issuing and keeping land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land.</p>
Nyaruguru, and Districts	Huye and Gisagara	<p>Participate in identification of PAPs</p> <p>Support, sensitization and mobilization of PAPs</p> <p>Sensitization and mobilization of populations</p> <p>Facilitate PAPs to get land titles for those who don't have them during survey.</p> <p>Participate in processing of complaints as the districts shall be part of the grievance resolution committee at District level.</p> <p>Monitoring of resettlement and compensation</p> <p>Participation in local monitoring</p> <p>Witness the process of land survey, census of affected property and persons.</p> <p>Collection of grievances in the event of complaints.</p> <p>Participation in public awareness and monitoring</p>
PAPs		<p>Participate in measurement and valuation of assets of PAP</p> <p>Provides right information during surveys</p> <p>Participate in consultations at village level.</p>
Consultants		<p>Conduct Socio-economic survey and analysis</p> <p>Evaluation of the RAP implementation</p> <p>Capacity building</p> <p>The consultant team will be responsible for issuing instructions to the contractor and where social and environmental considerations call for action to be taken.</p> <p>The Consultant will be responsible for the monitoring, reviewing and verifying of compliance with RAP recommendations.</p>

9.3. RAP Implementation

As described above; implementation of the compensation and resettlement strategies will require participation of several institutions and stakeholders at different levels. The RAP Consultant based on estimates of the value will provide list of the assets to be affected and corresponding values which will be used to compensate the owners of the affected properties. That value shall be an integral part of the overall project budget.

10. GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION MECHANISM

Dissatisfactions may arise through the process of compensation for a variety of reasons, including disagreement on the compensation value during valuation for assets, controversial issue on property ownership etc. To address the problem of PAPs during implementation of compensation, a Grievance Redress mechanism is proposed in this chapter and shall be adopted in the project-affected areas.

The experience has shown that many grievances derive from misunderstandings of the Project Resettlement Plan, or result from neighbor conflicts, which can usually be solved through adequate mediation using customary rules. Most grievances can be settled with additional explanation efforts and some mediation using customary disputes settlement mechanisms: Through explanations (for instance explain in detail how the Project calculated the complainant's compensation and that the same rules apply to all); or

In contrast, resorting to the judicial system often results in long delays before a case is processed, may result in significant expenses to the complainant, and requires a complex mechanism, involving experts and lawyers, which can fall well beyond the complainant's control, and be counterproductive to him/her. Also, courts may declare themselves not competent for matters related to informally owned property. Therefore, the Project will put in place an extra-judicial mechanism for managing grievances and disputes arising from the resettlement process based on explanation and mediation by third parties. Each of the affected persons will be able to trigger this mechanism, while still being able to resort to the judicial system. Procedures relevant to this amicable mechanism are detailed below. It will include three different levels.

- Registration of the complaint, grievance, or dispute case by WASAC in collaboration with local authorities (Sector level).
- Processing of the grievance or dispute until closure is established based on evidence that acceptable action was taken by WASAC; and
- In the event where the complainant is not satisfied with action taken by WASAC because of the complaint, an amicable mediation can be triggered involving the Grievance redress mechanism. .

Further to this, the Expropriation law will be used as the supreme guide in matters that relate to grievance handling if they cannot be handled at the committee level. Article 26 of the Expropriation Law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 provides complaints procedures for 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). The first step of redress is to inform those to be expropriated of their rights during the expropriation process. Articles 17-20 of the Expropriation Law obliges the representative

government authority (that which is implementing the project requiring expropriation) to inform affected people of their rights at each stage of the process.

According to article 26, all the grievances concerning non-compliance with the provisions of the contract, the value or timing of compensation or seizure of land assets without compensation shall be addressed to the Land Commission at the level at which the issue is based. The aggrieved party is provided with a legal expert in the matters of Land Law or any other survey expert with value verification skills, who will proceed to recalculate the value of compensation due.

If the new value is rejected by the Land Commission hearing the complaint, the aggrieved party may appeal to the immediate higher Land Commission within 15 working days which must then deliver its verdict within 30 days. If the aggrieved party is still dissatisfied with the decision, their final resort shall be to file the case to the competent Court of Law. According to article 26, filing a case in courts of law does not stop expropriation process to be affected.

To ensure that the affected parties are fully aware and to reduce possible backlog of complaints, it should be noted in advance that most members of the rural communities take time to decide to complain when aggrieved and as a result, may miss the 30 days' period required to file their complaints. As per international standards, grievances logged outside this timeframe may still be valid and legitimate. Customarily, the government expropriation authorities ensure that all affected people are fully informed and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time. Within this customary procedure, affected people are informed of the procedures before their assets are taken.

The grievance redress mechanism should be designed with the objective of solving disputes at the earliest possible time. This will be in the interest of all parties concerned, and it implicitly discourages referring such matters to a court of law for resolution. The procedures for complaints and redress should ideally be made in the simplest language and media/ format that are easily accessible to, and understood by, every local inhabitant. They should also provide enough detail to be meaningful.

The Expropriation Law (article 6) assumes that the only grievances likely to arise are those related to monetary compensation. This article has not provided a procedure for complaint about other aspects of the project like Gender Based Violence (GBV), Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and Sexual Harassment (SH). This may create some confusion on how to approach land authorities and this may result in delay in conflicts between different role players in the project.

10.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The purpose of the GRM is to record and address any complaints that may arise during the implementation phase of the project. As the GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, it is recognized that the GRM will comprise community level, project level and national judiciary level redress mechanisms. The mechanism will not be limited to only compensation complaint but also GBV, SEA, and SH complaints. For GBV/SEA/SH the grievance resolution committee shall have an MoU with competent service providers like Isange One Stop Center.

10.1.1. 11.1.1. Grievance resolution committees

The Grievance resolution committees shall be established at different levels starting from the site (example the site where there is planned a WTP), cell level where the members of the committee

are elected by the PAPs, at sector level, district and WASAC. The following table provide details of different GRC levels and corresponding members.

Table 41: Levels and members of GRCs

No	GRC Levels	GRCs members
1	Site level	<p>A minimum of one GRC at site level shall be established in each cell and will be composed of three people: (1) the representative of casual workers, (2) the representative of the contractor, and the (3) representative of the supervising firm.</p> <p>GRCs shall be established in respect of construction sites delineated in agreement with the contractor and the supervising firm, and there might be more than one GRC per cell as needed.</p>
2	Cell Level	<p>The GRC at cell level will be elected during community consultation meetings to be held between WASAC, the district, sector officials, and PAPs. The PAPs will select and vote five (5) candidates: President, Vice President and a Woman Representative, Youth representative as well as representative of People with Disability.</p> <p>The woman representative will serve as the <i>Committee Secretary</i>. The Village Leader representative, representatives of cell council and mediators as well as the cell Executive Secretary of where construction activities are implemented will be part of the elected Committee.</p> <p>Note: GRC of workers shall include representative of casual labor, contractor, and supervising firm</p>
3	Sector Level	<p>The GRC at sector level will comprise 8 members; the Sector Executive Secretary who will be the President, the Social Protection Officer who will be the Vice President, Representatives of sector council who will be secretary, National Women Council, National Youth Council, Representative of PWDs, sector mediators, Land officer.</p>
4	District Level (Nyaruguru, Huye, and Gisagara)	<p>The committee will be composed of 7 members namely the Vice Mayor in charge of Social Affairs who will be the President, District Director of One Stop Centre who will be the Vice President, Directors of Social Development and Good Governance who will be secretary, Representative of Social affairs commission in the district council, Representatives of National Women and Youth Councils as well as Representative of PWDs.</p>

No	GRC Levels	GRCs members
5	WASAC Level	The GRC committee will be composed of members of WASAC Senior Management of which the Director General will be the chair; and Public Relations and Communications Officer will be the Secretary.

10.1.2. 11.1.2. Types of Grievances and feedbacks

There are various grievances that are likely to occur during the implementation of proposed WSS project. Grievances or forms of feedback that might arise from water supply project include:

- a) Grievances related to land acquisition, land boundaries, assets valuation and compensation and loss of sources of income or livelihood.
- b) Misunderstandings between PAPs and the contractor regarding access arrangements.
- c) GBV, SEA, SH related grievances and other social issues.
- d) Tensions between workers and residents.
- e) Grievances arising from construction work including nuisances generated during construction such as noise, dust, vibration, workers' disputes, etc.
- f) Misuse of funds.
- g) Complaints about misbehavior of project staff.
- h) Complaints about procurement by contractors.
- i) Complaints about contractor performance

a. Grievance & Dispute Handling Procedure

The GRM procedures 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. All stakeholders will be informed of the procedure and it will be communicated before the starting of works.

Any grievance shall be submitted to the GRC, which shall record the case and try to resolve it. The procedure shall follow hierarchic stages as designed in the figure below, however when the grievance originates from outside the site, it shall be submitted directly to the GRC at cell level.:

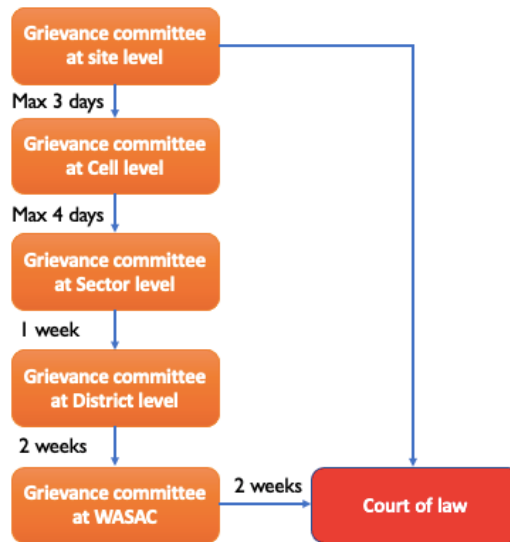


Figure 20: Grievance resolution escalation design

It is worth stressing that the communities and/or individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by the project may submit complaints to existing project-level GRM. However, the project level process will not impede affected person access to the legal system. If a complainant is not satisfied with the resolutions at all project levels, he/she will be allowed to take the matter to the appropriate legal or judicial authority as per the Rwandan laws.

b. Sensitive GBV, SEA and SH

Sensitive cases with relation to GBV, SEA and SH will not be recorded in the grievance logbook it shall be kept confidential; therefore, after recruitment of workers the GRC will be established separate from the one of PAPs already established to ensure grievances are addressed and resolved to avoid escalated conflicts among workers.

11.MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

11.1. Background

To achieve the objective of the AfDB Operational Safeguard 2, the Borrower is required to establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RAP and will take corrective action as necessary during implementation. The extent of monitoring activities will be proportionate to the project's risks and impacts. For all projects with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, the Borrower will retain competent resettlement professionals to monitor the implementation of resettlement plans, design corrective actions as necessary, provide advice and produce periodic monitoring reports. Affected persons will be consulted during the monitoring process.

The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the RAP, and the outcomes and impact of resettlement compensation in relation to the objectives and goals of the RAP. This section describes the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the RAP implementation including the, parameters, indicators to be used, role of the key persons(s) involved, post implementation monitoring activities and resources needed to carry out the monitoring activities.

Monitoring of the RAP will be carried out during the whole process of land acquisition and the compensation to ensure that the objectives are met and successful implementation of the RAP occurs. The monitoring will be carried out by a Resettlement Administrative Committee composed of representatives from the affected districts; Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara, SPIU-WASAC and GRCs to ensure that all of the responsible implementing agencies follow the schedule and comply with the principles of the RAP.

11.2. Objectives

The general objective of the M&E system is to assess the overall success and effectiveness of the RAP implementation processes and mitigation measures. Specific objectives of the M&E process will include:

- To assess the effectiveness of the RAP Implementation delivery arrangements and processes.
- To identify RAP implementation related problems as early as possible to allow timely corrective measures to ensure success.
- To ascertain whether planned activities are being realized by assessing RAP implementation outputs and outcomes

- To provide for a system for evaluation of the RAP implementation
- Assessment of mid and long-term impacts of Resettlement on affected households, on their livelihood, income and economic conditions, on the environment, on local capacities, on housing, etc.

11.3. Monitoring Tasks

Monitoring and evaluation will enable the promoter to ensure full compliance with the principles and procedures set out in the RAP and it will begin as soon as the RAP is approved and well before compensation and the release of rights-of-way.

The evaluation of the resettlement plan can be carried out once the major part of the compensation has been paid and almost all the resettlement has been completed. The objective of the assessment is to certify that all PAPs have been resettled and that all economic and productive activities have been restored.

The monitoring and evaluation activities of the RAP will consist of carrying out the following actions:

- Formulating performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs and outcomes of relocation activities;
- Verifying RAP implementation activities and milestones including timely delivery of resettlement measures and GRM;
- Verifying RAP implementation completion
- Ensuring involvement of affected PAPs and other stakeholders in the monitoring process (participatory monitoring);
- Assessing and evaluating of the outcomes and impact
- Planning for and ensuring post RAP implementation monitoring
- Preparing monitoring reports as indicated in this RAP

11.4. Monitoring and evaluation indicators

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

- Number and place of public consultation meetings held with PAPs and local authorities in preparation of, or during RAP implementation;
- Number of PAPs effectively compensated for different types of losses (specify the types being monitored) and aggregated amount disbursed compensation (actual versus planned);
- Timings of compensation

- Number of complaints including total received, and resolved. If not resolved; reasons, total justified, and total non-justified. This should include the subject matter for all complaints;
- An explanation for non-justified complaints;
- Total resolved at various levels including the type of agreement reached;
- Total referred to the legal system/ Courts of Law, including a clarification on who initiated (local leaders, PAP or Gisagara, Huye, Nyaruguru district administration) the referral and the subject matter.
- Completion of payment within, or after 3 months of estimated completion date indicated in the RAP implementation plan;
- Revival of livelihood activities for the affected persons within 4 months after the compensation payment;
- Submission of monitoring reports at the frequency indicated in the M/E of the RAP implementation report or quarterly.

11.5. RAP Monitoring Plan and responsibilities

This plan as shown in Table below displays activities to monitor during RAP process, type of information to collect responsibilities and frequency of monitoring actions.

Table 42: RAP monitoring plan and responsibilities

#	Item	Main Activities	Responsible Institution	Frequency
1	Public consultation	Consultation meeting with the PAPs	WASAC jointly with the concerned districts	Four times a month
2	Database	Updating survey results	WASAC jointly with the concerned districts	Monthly
3	Disclosure of entitlement	Display to the PAPs the results of the updated survey.	WASAC jointly with the concerned districts	After survey and assets valuation
4	Preparation of alternatives	Follow up of implementation of proposed alternatives	WASAC jointly with the concerned districts	Once a week
5	Compensation and other resettlement measures	Follow up compensation process	Concerned districts (Gisagara, Huye, Nyaruguru)	Once a week
6	Follow up of PAPs livelihoods restoration	Follow up and monitoring of PAPs livelihoods restoration	WASAC jointly with the concerned districts	Once a week

11.6. Resettlement Implementation Completion report

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

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

- Background of the RAP preparation including a description of the project activities, scope of impacts, number of affected persons, and estimate budget;
- Update of its implementation with actual numbers of displaced persons by segments, compensation paid, issues/complaints raised and solutions provided;
- Complaints status;
- Socioeconomic status of the PAP families, their living conditions and livelihood.

Highlight a few case studies of individual PAP family experience, including at least one family considered “vulnerable”; such as how the PAPs used the cash compensation they received, etc.

- Early assessment of the impacts of resettlement and compensation on affected categories at the time of the report production;
- Total sum disbursed; and,
- Lessons learned from the RAP implementation

11.7. Cost of monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation of the RAP activities shall be carried out by the project proponent with support from the concerned district administration thus, it will have no major financial impact (apart from mission, vehicle and fuel related expenses) because the activities will be completed by the existing staff in positions of the Environmental and Social safeguards in the concerned institutions.

12. RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The implementation of the RAP begins after its approval by WASAC and by the African Development Bank. Once the RAP is approved, it must be put into action immediately so that the compensation and expropriation operations are completed before the construction works begin, which is a fundamental condition.

The Project will take steps, after the filing of the RAP to WASAC concerned department and the concerned districts to ensure that the affected persons are informed (by consultation or other approved means of communication), and have the possibility to see the RAP document.

The people affected will be invited to give their opinion on the accuracy of the data as determined during the field mission and the feedback workshop. If a PAP is not satisfied with the data included in the RAP, the Project will have to open new consultations for a reconciliation of points of view. At the end of the conciliation, the Project signs with the PAP a new protocol for the recognition and approval of the RAP data, in the presence of the District officials (or his representative).

After receiving their compensation, the PAPs will be able to harvest, move and/or rebuild on new sites. Possession of the land can then take place.

Construction work can only begin once all the PAPs have been compensated and relocated in a accepted manner. No temporary displacement will be accepted.

Following the approval and effective payment of compensation, the next step will be the monitoring of the resettlement of PAPs according to the schedule below

Figure 21: RAP Implementation schedule

No.	Designation of activities	Month 1		Month 2		Month 3		Month 4		Month 5		Month 6		
1	Filing a copy of the RAP to (i) WASAC concerned department and (ii) the 3 concerned districts													
2	Establishment of the RAP Implementation Team and the Grievance redress committee (GRCs)													
3	Capacity building of the RAP implementation stakeholders (RIT and GRCs).													
4	Awareness of PAPs													
5	Preparation of PAP files													

6	Presentation of the compensation and acceptance protocol (acceptance) Signature of the deeds of acceptance indicating the asset affected, its financial estimate, the compensation arrangements																			
7	Mobilizing funds for RAP implementation																			
8	Payment of financial compensation																			
9	Release of rights-of-way																			
10	Acquisition of land restoration livelihoods																			
11	Follow-up of residual cases																			
12	Follow-up of building reconstruction work																			
13	Follow-up of the relocation and reinstallation process																			
14	Closure of the individual file (assessment of the assets affected and the payments made)																			
15	RAP Implementation Report Submission																			

13.RAP COSTS AND BUDGET

The budget for the implementation of the current RAP is summarised in the following table. The total estimated budget is **481,758,865** (four hundred eighty-one million seven hundred fifty-eight thousand, eight hundred sixty-five) RWF. This budget includes all the costs for the execution and implementation of RAP's activities.

Table 1 : Cost for the implementation and monitoring of RAP

Item	Cost (RWF)
Budget for Compensation	
Compensation of properties-building	
Compensation for losses of residential buildings	83,613,733
Compensation for ancillary infrastructure	33,436,572
Compensation for non-residential building (Church)	5,745,781
Compensation for land and agricultural production	
Compensation of annual crops losses	6,276,758
Compensation of perennial crops losses	97,688,369
Compensation of lumber trees	26,410,700
Compensation of fruits trees	8,111,000
Compensation of ornamental trees	51,740
Compensation of medicinal plants	1,155,000
Compensation for land	108,094,089
Sub-total of compensation	370,583,742
Budget of Resettlement and compensation measures	
Resettlement and compensation measures for the loss of the built environment	
Disturbance allowance (5%)	18,529,187
Sub-total of measures	18,529,187
Other expenses	
RAP implementation costs (10%)	37,058,374.20
Contingency (10% of RAP subtotal)	37,058,374.20
Compensation for access roads and worker camps (5% of RAP subtotal)	18,529,187.10
Sub-total other expenses	92,645,936
Total of RAP	481,758,865

14. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS-ATTENDANCE LISTS



DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)

DEVELOPMENT OF HUYE – GISAGARA-NYARUGURU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

PUBLIC CONSULTATION-LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Location: Nyaruguru District / Head office
 Date: 18/1/2022

No	Name	Institution	Position	Contacts (tel/email)	Signature
1	MUKACUMUKA	WASAC	Head of Branch	0788646284	
2	MUKUNGE Jean Pierre	Nyaruguru District	Dir. JSC	0788635205	
3	PAYABASABO Gaspard	KPC Ltd	MD	0782191353	
4	JANSA GUYE Sauson	Nyaruguru District	District infrastructure & property management officer	0787065030	
5	HABIMANA Vincent	KPC Ltd	Coordinator	0782585868	
6	TURUKU Emmanuel	WASAC	DWSSO	0786169686	
7	BIGEZIMANA Boligo	STUDI/LANDMARK	Social Safeguard	0788649271	
8	ERIC MURIRA	STUDI/LANDMARK/IDEA	Environmental Specialist	078110267	



DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)

DEVELOPMENT OF HUYE – GISAGARA-NYARUGURU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

PUBLIC CONSULTATION-LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Location: Huye District - Head office
 Date: 20/10/2022

No	Name	Institution	Position	Contacts (tel/email)	Signature
1.	MURERA Enz	JV. STUDI/LANDMARK IDEA	Environmental consultant	0787110267	
2	BIGENIMANA Bolingo	JV. STUDI/LANDMARK IDEA	Social Safeguard consultant	0788699271	
3	Alexis SIBOMANA	WASAC	AWSSB	0788898849	
4	Alexis DUSHIMANA	WUR	WASH Engineer	0788660293	
5	MUKONGAYIRE Prosper	Huye District	Ap. h/o OSC	0788610043	
6	MUKONGAYIRE Geoffrey	Huye District	Division Manager	0788511183	
7	Patrick HABERUMANA	REDEC Ltd	Commercial officer	0788436594	
8	MANIRARERA James	GISITAMU Sector	Admin	0785392400	
9	^{Antoine} HAKURUMANA	Karama Sector	Land Manager	0786828672	
10	MUGURWA Prosper	Mbarizi Sector	Land manager	0786828708	
11	Munyamahanu Jony	WASAC	Head of Kaduha WTP	078855510	
12	KANAMUKA Veste	WASAC	Branch Manager	0788307457	
13	IMBARWABUKERE Isaac	MUKURU Sector	SLM	0786829298	
14	BIZIMANA Alain	UGOMA Sector	Land Manager	0786828640	

**DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)**

DEVELOPMENT OF HUYE – GISAGARA-NYARUGURU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

CONSULTATIONS MEETING-MINUTES

1. LOCATION & DATE

DISTRICT: GISAGARA

CELL: REMERA

SECTOR: MUGANDA

VILLAGE: TABA, AKAZANABA

DATE: 22/09/2022

2. MAIN OBJECTIVE OF CONSULTATIONS

- Present the project to affected persons and other interested parties including local authorities.
- Inform local authorities on the undergoing survey of persons who will be affected and their properties (with potential to be affected)
- Explain the methodology of the survey and request cooperation and support from local authority as well as the general population during the survey.
- Collect opinions, perceptions and concerns in regards to resettlement activities and proposed recommendations.

3. OPINIONS, PERCEPTIONS, CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phaturaga badukuye amakuru bishimye
kiri kwana cyane umuhambara wari
amaze ariko bakunze kubahirane
umunye wabwirako mugomba kubwirako
umunye wari banyuye mu murya wari
umunye wari kubwirako umunye wari
umunye wari abaturage baturage baturage
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umunye wari umunye wari umunye wari

4. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. NOIRWUMBE CELISTIN
2. KARIMUNA LAURENT
3. NCAYI NYERETSE EMMANUEL
4. MUJAWAMARIYA ANNONCIATA
5. NTAHOMENBERE Jean Marie Vianney
6. SINCIRANKABA NICENT
7. WASEME RAKYA
8. SHIMYIRATO ENNOCENT

DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)

DEVELOPMENT OF HUYE – GISAGARA-NYARUGURU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

CONSULTATIONS MEETING-MINUTES

1. LOCATION & DATE

DISTRICT: HUYE
SECTOR: HUYE

CELL: SOVU
VILLAGE: KARAMBO

DATE: 22/09/2022

2. MAIN OBJECTIVE OF CONSULTATIONS

- Present the project to affected persons and other interested parties including local authorities.
- Inform local authorities on the undergoing survey of persons who will be affected and their properties (with potential to be affected)
- Explain the methodology of the survey and request cooperation and support from local authority as well as the general population during the survey.
- Collect opinions, perceptions and concerns in regards to resettlement activities and proposed recommendations.

3. OPINIONS, PERCEPTIONS, CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

↳ Kwishyurwa (ibirikubutako) hejuru
↳ Kabatanga Nomero
↳ Inyimbaramubizi igihe aje muhagarura

4. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NDIZIHIWE GASTON
USANGWA Jean Baptiste
NDAYISENGA Joseph
NAHIMANA BUSIGE Theophile

Abubikozu: HABIMANA Emmanuel 0784198340

NAYIGIÈRE NIZURENGE WAHUYE Nepomuscine 0786477824

MDAJI SEMIZI Alice

B / SOVU cell



[Handwritten signature]

DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)

DEVELOPMENT OF HUYE – GISAGARA-NYARUGURU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

CONSULTATIONS MEETING-MINUTES

1. LOCATION & DATE

DISTRICT: HUYE
SECTOR: HUYE

CELL: MUYOGORO
VILLAGE: AKARUZI

DATE: 22/09/2022.

2. MAIN OBJECTIVE OF CONSULTATIONS

- Present the project to affected persons and other interested parties including local authorities.
- Inform local authorities on the undergoing survey of persons who will be affected and their properties (with potential to be affected)
- Explain the methodology of the survey and request cooperation and support from local authority as well as the general population during the survey.
- Collect opinions, perceptions and concerns in regards to resettlement activities and proposed recommendations.

3. OPINIONS, PERCEPTIONS, CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- * someone who doesn't have a telephone?
- * water is problem there
- * Unpayable ^{recent} ~~person~~ project
- * ikibazo cyo kutabwira amazi ari amashyamba
aca mu mihanda yabo
- *

4. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. MUKARUKUNDO Clarife
2. MUKAMUSANGA Saideth
3. UKOBUKWE Françoise
4. AYINKAMINE Marie-Jeanne
5. SIBOMANA Denis
6. KAYIGEMA Domestacette

Uwansirikira Béatrice
G/S Muyogoro cell



DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)

DEVELOPMENT OF HUYE – GISAGARA-NYARUGURU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

CONSULTATIONS MEETING-MINUTES

1. LOCATION & DATE

DISTRICT: NYARUGURU
SECTOR: RUREMBA

CELL: OKUNYA
VILLAGE: MUKO

DATE: 27/09/2022.

2. MAIN OBJECTIVE OF CONSULTATIONS

- Present the project to affected persons and other interested parties including local authorities.
- Inform local authorities on the undergoing survey of persons who will be affected and their properties (with potential to be affected)
- Explain the methodology of the survey and request cooperation and support from local authority as well as the general population during the survey.
- Collect opinions, perceptions and concerns in regards to resettlement activities and proposed recommendations.

3. OPINIONS, PERCEPTIONS, CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The citizens for this village, they happy for this project and requesting for full compensation before starting this project to avoid the destruction of properties because the project is on that big area and it will be in the day and night example, it is a big project and is an big project for the government of Rwanda for building the hospital, school and for an road then they are request for full compensation

4. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. NTAZIJE JEREM
2. MUKARINANI DONALD
3. NYAMINANI DONALD
4. KALISA CLEMENT
5. ISE PAMUYA
6. KAYITAMA
7. MUKAMUKO SO
8. NABAKURERA NELONI OUK
9. HABIMANA PATRICE
10. MUGEMANYI PATRICE
11. MUKARURINGA

• APPENDIX 3: LETTERS REQUESTING DISTRICT STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION MEETING



Kigali 07th, October 2022
Ref: A20687RW/EAE/MKM/L-22-26762

Executive Secretary
Nyaruguru District
Southern Province
E-mail: info@nyaruguru.gov.rw

Subject: Public Consultation for Development of Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara Water Supply System

Dear Executive Secretary,

Reference is made to the contract Ref: A20687RW/EAE/MKM/M-22-23321 between WASAC (the client) and JV STUDI INTERNATIONAL/IDEA CONSULT/LANDMARK (the consultant) to develop Rwanda National Integrated Water Supply and Sanitation Master Plans (RNIWSSMP)-Development of Nyaruguru-Huye-Gisagara Water Supply System.

The main objective of the project is to ensure 100% access to clean water in parts of Nyaruguru, Huye and Gisagara districts. The proposed project will contribute to enhanced hygiene and sanitation by reducing water borne diseases. This will also contribute towards reduction of poverty within the study area through the improvement of socio-economic activities.

Among the tasks assigned to the consultant, there is public consultations which consists of a meeting and discussion on the project with key stakeholders involved in water projects in the District. During this exercise the consultant shall disclose and discuss the project details to participants and collects opinions, appreciations as well as concerns in regards to the project implementation from the participants.

In regards to the above, we would like to request your good office to mobilize key members of the District leadership including but not limited to the Vice-Mayor social affairs or Economic, Director of one stop center, Water and Sanitation personnel and through Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) invite on our behalf key development partners in water supply projects. With your consent we would like to organize this event on Friday 14th October 2022 from 10 am at the District Office.

We thank you for your usual collaboration.

Sincerely,

Maher Kamoun.
Team leader



REPUBLIKA Y'URWANDA



INTARA Y'AMAJYEPFO
AKARERE KA NYARUGURU
E-mail: info@nyaruguru.gov.rw
Web-site: www.nyaruguru.gov.rw

Nyaruguru ku wa .14.10.2022
N^o.34.51/07.02.03/MD.19.1/22

Madamu/Bwana Ugize Komite y'amazi, Isuku n'isukura y'Akarere ka Nyaruguru
NYARUGURU

Impamvu: Ubutumire mu nama y'abagize Komite ya WASHBoard mu Karere

Madamu/Bwana;

Nshingiye ku myanzuro y'inama ya Komite Nyobozi y'Akarere ka Nyaruguru yo kuwa 20 Mata 2016 yemeje ko hajyaho Komite ishinzwe gucunga imiyoboro y'amazi mu Karere (District WASH Board Committee);

Nezejwe no kukwandikira iyi baruwa, ngira ngo ngutumire mu nama nyunguranabitekerezo y'abagize Komite ishinzwe gucunga imiyoboro y'amazi mu Karere ka Nyaruguru. Iyo nama izabera ku ibiro by'Akarere ka Nyaruguru, kuwa 19 Ukwakira 2022, saa tatu (09h00) za mugitondo;

Muri iyi nama tuzarebera hamwe ibi bikurikira:

1. Imicungire y'imiyoboro y'amazi muri Rusange;
2. Kurebera hamwe imishinga itandukanye y'ibikorwa by'amazi iri gukorwa mu Karere;
3. Kureberahamwe imihigo y'amazi y'Akarere ka Nyaruguru izashyirwa mu bikorwa mu mwaka wa 2022/2023;
4. Kureberahamwe inyigo yo gukwirakwiza amazi isuku n'isukura mu turere twa Nyaruguru, Huye na Gisagara iri gukorwa na WASAC ikaba yarahaye isoko rwiyezamirimo witwa *JV STUDI INTERNATIONAL/IDEA CONSULT/LANDMARK*.

Ugire amahoro

GASHEMA Janvier

Umuyobozi w'Urugaga rw'amazi, Isuku n'isukura mu Karere ka Nyaruguru



Bimenyeshejwe

- Madamu Guverineri w'Intara y'amajyepfo/NYANZA
- Madamu Perezida w'Inama Njyanama y'Akarere/NYARUGURU
- Bwana Umuyobozi w'Akarere/NYARUGURU
- Madamu Umuyobozi Mukuru wa WASAC/KIGALI
- Madamu Umunyamabanga Nshingwabikorwa w'Akarere/NYARUGURU

DUKORANE UMURAVA, DUTERE IMBERE

• APPENDIX 4: SURVEY OF PAPS AND PROPERTY QUESTIONNAIRE

**DEVELOPMENT OF RWANDA NATIONAL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION
MASTER PLANS (RNIWSSMP)**

DEVELOPMENT OF HUYE – GISAGARA-NYARUGURU WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

SURVEY OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS (PAPS)

I.	Form code:	Date: ...../...../2022	
1.1.	Name of interviewer:		
1.2.	Administrative location	District: .....Sector: Cell: .....Village:	
II.	Identification of the project affected person (PAP)		
2.1.	Names of PAP		
2.2.	Names of respondent		
2.3.	Identification document	National ID: Passport Number:	
2.4.	Respondent quality	1 Owner 2 Spouse 3 Descendant 4 Other:	
2.5.	Status	1 Owner 2. Leaseholder 3 Other:	
2.6.	Sex of respondent	1 Male 2 female.	
2.7.	Phone number		
III	Socio-economic characteristics of the head of household		
3.1	Matrimonial status	1 Legally married. 2 Divorced. 3 Widower or widow 4 Free union. 5 Single	Number of dependent children:
3.2	Nationality	1 Rwandan. 2 Other specify:	
3.3	Education	1 None. 2 Primary. 3 Secondary. 4 Higher educations	
3.4	Principal activity	1 Civil Servant. 2 Farmer. 3 Trader. 4 Other, specify:	
3.5	Monthly income	.....RWF	
3.6	Health status	1 Good. 2 Chronic disease. 3 Person with disability. 4 other:	
3.7	Number of dependents	.....
3.8	Vulnerable persons (number)	1 Person with disability. 2 Aged over 60 years. 2 other, specify:	
IV	Inventory of affected properties		
4.1.	Type of property	1 Building. 2 Farmland. 3 Vacant land. 4 Trees	
A	Building		
A1	Building usage	1 Habitation. 2 Commercial. 3 Hangar. 4 Socio-collective facility, specify 5 Fence. 6 Grave	
A2	Ownership status	1 Land title. 2 Successor. 3 None. 4 other:	
A3	UPI		
A4	Total Size (m ²)	..... if A1=5 precise the linear meters:	
A5	Size of the building (m ²)	..... m ²	
A6	Location (GPS)	Point	Y
		1	.....S.....E
		2	.....S.....E
		3	.....S.....E
A7	Construction materials		
	Walls	1 Metal Sheet. 2 Dirt-house. 3 mud-brick. 4 baked bricks	

		5 other,.....					
	Roof	1 Concrete 2 Metal sheet. 3 Clay tiles. 4 Straw. 5. Other.....					
	Floor	1 Uncemented ground. 2. Cemented ground. 3 Floor tiles 4 Other					
	Fence	1 None. 2 Metal sheets 3 mud-brick. 4 baked bricks					
	Grave	1 with tiles. 2 in concrete. 3 in earth					
A8	Year of construction:			Year of occupation:			
A9	General status		1 Bad. 2 Medium. 3 Good. 4 Very good				
A10	Available infrastructures		1 Water. 2 Electricity. 3 Phone. 4 Septic tank. 5 Other				
A11	Estimated value		.....Rwf				
A12	Other affected assets		.....			
A13	Infrastructure	Workplace	School	College	Health center	Hospital	Water point
	Distance between the residence and	.....km	.....km	.....km	.....km	.....km	.....km
	Village name						
A14	Possibility of reconstruction in the same parcel		1 Yes. 2 Non.		X	.....S	
					Y	.....E	
B	Farmland						
B1	Land demarcation		Point	X		Y	
	Diagram of the land in the right-of-way		1	.....S		.....E	
			2	.....S		.....E	
			3	.....S		.....E	
B2	Affected area		.....ha or m ²				
B3	Land ownership status		1 Land title. 2 Succession. 3 None. 4 other,.....				
B4	UPI						
B5	Annual crop						
B51	Main practical speculation	Rain season	Enumerate the names of crops:				
		Dry season	Enumerate the names of crops:				
B52	Plot rental fee		.....Rwf/year				
B53	Revenues		.....Rwf/year				
B6	Perennial crops (fruit trees, forest trees)						

		Species	Age	Number
			
			
			
			
C Vacant land.				
C1	Land demarcation	Point	X	Y
	Diagram of the land in the right-of-way	1	.....S	.....E
		2	.....S	.....E
		3	.....S	.....E
C2	Affected area	.....ha or m ²		
C3	Land ownership status	1 Land title. 2 Succession. 3 None. 4 other,.....		
C4	UPI			
V Opinion on compensation means for affected property				
5.1.	Preference in terms of compensation-Buildings	1 Fully compensate for losses in cash. 2 Obtain the land in replacement and compensate the rest in cash 3 Compensate by replacing the land and new building on new site.		
5.2	Preference in terms of compensation-Farmland	1 Fully compensate for losses in cash. 2 Obtain the land in replacement and compensate the rest in cash		
5.3	Preference in terms of compensation-Perennial crops	1 Fully compensate for losses in cash. 2 Obtain the plants in replacement and compensate the production losses in cash		
5.4	Preference in terms of compensation-Graves	1 Fully compensate for losses in cash. (Displacement of the remains, ritual sacrifice, reconstruction of the grave) 2 Reconstruct the grave and pay fees for displacement of the remain and the ritual sacrifice. 3 Reconstruct the grave, displace the remains by funeral or hygiene services and pay rituals sacrifices		
5.5	Grievances			
5.6	Interviewer's remarks			

Signature of PAP
...../...../2022