



**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
RWANDA AGRICULTURE BOARD**

**SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL INTENSIFICATION AND
FOOD SECURITY PROJECT (SAIP)**



RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

FINAL REPORT

May 2018

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agriculture is the backbone of Rwanda's economy, accounting for about 33 percent of GDP, 72% employment, and 25% of all exports. The total arable land in Rwanda is slightly above 1.5 million ha, 90% of which is found on hillsides. Arable land on hillsides constitutes the vast majority of the total agricultural land in the country.

The agriculture sector faces several challenges: (i) a binding land constraint that rules out intensification (bringing more and more land under cultivation); (ii) small average land holdings (more than 60% of household cultivate less than 0.6 ha and 15% of rural farms less than 0.1 ha); (iii) poor water management (uneven rainfall and ensuing variability in production); (iv) the need for greater (public and private) capacity from the district to the national levels and insufficient extension services for farmers; and (v) limited commercial orientation constrained by poor access to output and financial markets. Without the option of continuous intensification, agricultural intensification must take place in the context of a potentially fertile, but challenging physical environment.

The proposed Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP) will consolidate and expand results obtained in the Bank funded projects, Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Project (LWH) and the Third Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP3), and other selected MINAGRI developed schemes.

The project will be implemented through four components:

Component 1: Institutional strengthening, nutrition improvement and agriculture productivity enhancement

Component 2: Market linkages, value addition and access to finance

Component 3: Irrigation and water use efficiency and utilization

Component 4: Project management, monitoring and evaluation and technical assistance

Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP) will focus on the following specific activities: 1) Strengthen farmer organizations, youth and women as successful enterprises through skills enhancement, vocational training, exposure visits, farmer field schools; 2) Improve farmer organizations' access to financial services through financial literacy and improved financial services and products; 3) Sustain and further increase productivity and profitability of select agriculture crops and horticulture; 4) Analyze and develop select value chains to help farmers to transition from subsistence farming to commercial farming, strengthening market linkages and value addition; 5) Build capacity of youth and women for self-employment, jobs, improved nutrition, off-farm activities, small livestock and fish farming and 5) Enhance availability of water for agriculture through efficient use of water and rehabilitation and scale up of existing irrigation schemes. The total project cost is USD \$26.3 Million.

This framework has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, through Rwanda Agriculture Board, based on the recognition that activities to be undertaken under various

project components may affect project affected people's assets, economic livelihoods sources or access to resources. The project will seek to avoid or minimize such negative impacts, wherever feasible, by exploring all viable alternatives. Where it is not feasible, to avoid adverse social and economic impacts, the project will ensure that the pre-project sources of livelihood and living standards of PAPs are improved or at least restored.

The objective and rationale of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to set out policies and legal framework principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of anticipated resettlements and other social impacts. These arrangements are also to ensure that there is a systematic process to guide the different stages of the implementation of the measures outlined in the framework for addressing the different types of resettlement. This process shall also consider the participation of affected persons, involvement of relevant institutions and stakeholders, adherence to both World Bank and Government policies, procedures and requirements on involuntary resettlement; and shall define compensation for affected persons as appropriate. This RPF will thus serve as the framework within which full Resettlement Action Plans will be developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts of the project.

The methodology for preparing this RPF included review of the existing baseline information (Literature review), field visits to assess the social conditions, practices and potential project risks and impacts. Public consultations with project affected persons, District officials, Sector officials and other key implementing partners were also conducted.

This framework has been prepared in consultation with the receiving communities, local leaders, stakeholders and the SPIU project team between February and March 2018 where efforts were made to achieve gender balance. This was done through a series of individual and public meetings where participants were given a chance to freely participate in the meetings and raise any queries and concerns.

The Rwandan constitution, the law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 related to expropriation in the public interest law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda, law No 17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda are the different national laws and regulations that are applicable to this project. They will be complemented with the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary resettlement and will all help to establish procedures for the compensation exercise and assets valuation in SAIP.

The main executing agencies at National level will be Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) through the SPIU and at the sub-project level, the implementing Districts; Muyanza, Rwamagana 34, Karongi 12, Karongi 13, Kayonza 4, Nyanza 23, Gatsibo 8, Nyabihu. The project will be implemented in collaboration with other stakeholders including the Ministry of land and forestry (MINILAF), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA), Ministry of Environment (MoE), etc. Grievance redress committees will also be created in the project sites to help in the resolution of complaints.

The safeguards component will be overseen and implemented by SPIU safeguards team. This team, composed of 2 staff, One Environmental Specialist and One social safeguards specialist, will need to be strengthened through capacity building to be able to manage the tasks planned for SAIP.

The arrangements for monitoring the resettlement and compensation activities will fall under the overall responsibility of RAB as the executing entity. At the sub-project level, the implementing Districts ensure monitoring is undertaken together with the Grievance and Redress Committees. Periodic evaluations will be made in order to determine if all PAPs have been compensated in full before implementation.

The cost for implementing the resettlement program for all sub projects is estimated to be Three hundred ninety five thousand and forty five United States dollars (USD 395,046). Due to the fact that the feasibility of the sub projects has not been undertaken, the exact unit prices, the number of people to be affected, and the scope of land acquisition are estimates, the exact figures will not be known until the RAPs are prepared.

The budget for compensation shall be provided by Government of Rwanda

Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared for each sub-project (District) when the activities are fully known and will guide the implementation of SAIP activities while ensuring that the World Bank safeguards Operation Policy 4.12 for involuntary resettlement and the national requirements for land acquisition are adequately addressed.

Upon clearance of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) by the World Bank, Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) will disclose this report by making copies available at the RAB/SPIU head office, MINAGRI library and Project website.

The RPF will be also be disclosed at the district offices where SAIP will be implemented.

The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose the RPF and subproject RAPs electronically through its external website

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ACCRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

CAC:	Cell Adjudication Committee
CAS:	Country Assistance Strategy
DDC:	District Development Committee
DDP:	District Development Plan
DLBs:	District Land Bureaus
GDP:	Growth Domestic Product
GoR:	Government of Rwanda
HH:	Household
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LVBs:	Land Valuation Bureaus
LWH:	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC:	Ministry of Local Government, Community Development and Social Affairs
MINECOFIN:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINICOM:	Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MINILAF:	Ministry of Land and Forest
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organizations
OP:	Operational Policy
PAPS:	Project Affected Persons
PAHs	Project Affected Households
PDOs:	Project Development Objectives
PMU:	Project Management Unit
RAP:	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF:	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSSP:	Rural Sector Support Project
Rwf:	Rwandan Francs
SAIP:	Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security project
SPIU:	Single Project Implementation Unit
USD:	United States Dollars
WB:	World Bank

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

- “Abunzi” is an elected dispute resolution body in Rwanda at the cell level with mandatory jurisdiction over disputes involving amounts less than three million Rwandan francs, which means almost all land disputes. The Abunzi also have mandatory jurisdiction over succession and boundary disputes involving less than three million Rwandan francs.
- “Act of public interest” an act of Government, public institution, nongovernmental organization, legally accepted associations operating in the country or of an individual, with an aim of a public interest.
- “Census” is a complete count of the population affected by a SAIP activity including collation of demographic and socioeconomic information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the nature and levels of impact.
- “Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.
- “Cut-off date” is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries (including unidentified owners). Beyond this date, any person not included in the census who lays claim to land or assets affected by the project (which they did not own before the cut-off date) will not be eligible for compensation.
- “Expropriation” the taking of private property in the public interest aimed at development, social welfare, security and the territorial integrity.
- “Land” refers to agricultural and/or non-agricultural land whether temporary or permanent and which may be required for the Project.
- ”Land acquisition” means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project under eminent domain.
- “Just compensation” an indemnity equivalent to the value of land and the activities performed thereon given to the expropriated person and calculated in consideration of market prices.
- ”Involuntary Land Acquisition” is the taking of land by government or other government agencies for compensation, for the purposes of a public project. The landowner may be left with the right to negotiate the amount of compensation proposed. This includes land or assets for which the owner enjoys uncontested customary rights.
- **“Involuntary resettlement”** means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct or indirect economic and social impacts caused by:
 - a) Loss of benefits from use of such land;
 - b) Relocation or loss of shelter;
 - c) Loss of assets or access to assets; or d) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location.

- **“Project affected persons” (PAPs)** means persons who, for reasons of the involuntary taking of their land and other assets under the project, result in direct economic and or social adverse impacts, regardless of whether or not they said PAPs physically relocate. These people may have their:
 - Standard of living adversely affected, whether or not the PAP must move to another location;
 - Right, title, investment in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset temporarily or permanently possessed or adversely affected;
 - Access to productive assets temporarily or permanently adversely affected; or
 - Business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat adversely affected.
 - The cost of any registration and transfer taxes.

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

- **“Resettlement Assistance”** means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

- **“Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)”** is an instrument to be used throughout the implementation of SAIP. It sets out the resettlement and compensation policy, organizational arrangements and design criteria to be applied to all sub-projects during implementation to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by those sub-project activities. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the SAIP sub-projects will be prepared consistent with the provisions of this RPF.

- **“Vulnerable Groups”** refers to:
 - Widows, the disabled, low income households and informal sector operators;
 - Elderly
 - Incapacitated households – those not fit to work and;
 - Child-headed households
 - Orphans

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 General Context

Agriculture is the backbone of Rwanda's economy, accounting for about 33 percent of GDP, 72% employment, and 25% of all exports. The total arable land in Rwanda is slightly above 1.5 million ha, 90% of which is found on hillsides. Arable land on hillsides constitutes the vast majority of the total agricultural land in the country.

The agriculture sector faces several challenges: (i) a binding land constraint that rules out intensification (bringing more and more land under cultivation); (ii) small average land holdings (more than 60% of household cultivate less than 0.6 ha and 15% of rural farms less than 0.1 ha); (iii) poor water management (uneven rainfall and ensuing variability in production); (iv) the need for greater (public and private) capacity from the district to the national levels and insufficient extension services for farmers; and (v) limited commercial orientation constrained by poor access to output and financial markets. Without the option of continuous intensification, agricultural intensification must take place in the context of a potentially fertile, but challenging physical environment.

With 5.3% average annual growth, the agricultural sector has more than doubled in value from 2000 to 2016. A well-established set of policy frameworks and enhanced access to better agricultural inputs, has greatly contributed to the positive agriculture sector performance. Crop yields increased significantly with the start of the Crop Intensification Program (CIP) in 2007 and the beginning of land consolidation in 2008. Despite these positive developments, Rwanda has yet to meet its agricultural yields are still not at their production potential; Current estimates indicate that major crops such as cassava, maize, wheat, potatoes, and beans are at just 40-50 percent of their productivity potential, due to suboptimal use of production factors.

The Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA4), part of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST), covering the period of 2018-2024 is currently being designed. The new strategy is being designed around the updated National Agriculture Policy (2017-2030). Priority actions in the new strategy are centered on four pillars of the policy which aims towards *a productive, green and market-led agricultural sector*: (i) Productivity and commercialization for food security, nutrition, and incomes; (ii) Resilience and sustainable intensification; (iii) Inclusive employment and improved farmers' skills and (iv) an Effective enabling environment and responsive institutions. The new policy and strategy emerging priorities include climate smart and nutrition sensitive agriculture, market access for farmers and feeding the cities, support to institutions towards a private sector enabler role from an actor.

SAIP will support the principal strategies for the agriculture sector as reflected in the recently prepared National Strategy for Transformation 2017-2024 (NST) and the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation 2018-2024 (PSTA4) which include expanding and sustaining the increased productivity gains; increasing and improving food and nutrition security for the rural population; strengthening and deepening value chain development; increasing commercialization of

agriculture production, and enhancing the enabling environment to attract the private sector to invest and add value to the productivity and diversification increases, as well as strengthening Rwanda's systems and capacities to ensure adequate and effective management and governance of the agriculture sector.

This proposed project will contribute mostly to the PSTA4 priorities (i) Productivity and commercialization for food security, nutrition, and incomes; and (ii) Resilience and sustainable intensification. The project implementation will focus on climate smart agriculture, nutrition sensitive agriculture and market access to small holder farmers.

The Sustainable Agriculture Intensification and food security Project (SAIP) is expected to trigger the following World Bank operational policies: (i) Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01); (ii) Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12); (iii) Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04); (iv) Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) and Project on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50). However, the Project will seek a riparian notification exception under OP/BP 7.50 because it (i) would not adversely change the quality and quantity of water flow to the other riparian and (ii) would not be adversely affected by the other riparian possible water use.

The resettlement policy framework (RPF) for the project is prepared to provide guidance in the implementation of site Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) and compliance with the involuntary resettlement (Public consultations and Citizen Engagement, compensation for affected assets, livelihood restoration and grievance redress mechanism).

1.2 Project Description

The proposed Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project (SAIP) will consolidate and expand results obtained in the Bank funded projects, Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Project (LWH) and the Third Rwanda Sector Support Project (RSSP3), and other selected MINAGRI developed schemes. The project will continue capacity building activities of the farmers' organizations (WUAs, SHGs, cooperatives) established under these projects, help them link better to the markets to create additional livelihood opportunities and expand activities to further scale up nutrition sensitive and climate resilient agriculture. The sustainability of the outcomes achieved depend, to a large degree, on the robustness and strength of the producers' organizations, their entrepreneurial skills and their negotiation capacity with commodity buyers, other value chain actors, and their entrepreneurial capacity. This project will invest in ensuring the sustainability of these achievements and introduce a gradual exit strategy for the existing projects. Special consideration will also be given to youth to stimulate profitable engagement in agriculture and agribusinesses, through developing skills and promotion entrepreneurship.

The project will be implemented through four components: (i) Institutional Strengthening, Nutrition Improvement and Agriculture Productivity Enhancement; (ii) Market Linkages, Value Addition and Access to Finance; (iii) Irrigation and water use efficiency and (iv) Project Management and Technical Assistance.

In the project implementation, special attention shall be taken to effectively involve youth and women, and use of ICT tools available and affordable to rural farmers in Rwanda.

The estimated cost of SAIP totals up twenty six million and three hundred US dollars (US \$ 26.3) over a five year period and this financing comes from IDA.

1.3 Project Development Objective

To increase agricultural productivity, market access and food security in targeted project areas.

1.4 Project components

The proposed SAIP will be implemented through four components:

Component 1: Institutional Strengthening, Nutrition Improvement and Agriculture Productivity Enhancement

The objective of this component is to “strengthen farmer organizations’ and other Institutions for increased agricultural productivity and household (HH) nutrition”. This component will have three sub-components: sub-component; 1.1 will build on and further strengthen the existing farmer organizations including self-help groups, zones, cooperatives, water user association and farmer unions; youth and women groups; and other organizations; sub-component 1.2 will focus on Agriculture Productivity Enhancement, and sub-component 1.3 will focus on strengthening household nutrition.

Sub-Component 1.1: Strengthening Farmer Organizations and Other Institutions:

The following activities are proposed to be implemented under this sub-component:

At the outset, an enterprise capacity needs assessment of Farmer Organizations will be carried out to help them transform into dynamic, successful and sustainable enterprises. Accordingly, capacity building, vocational enhancement and skills training of farmer organizations will be carried out through three training streams of (i) Organizational Development, (ii) Technical and (iii) Entrepreneurial.

The project will have a special emphasis on vocational training, skills enhancement, business planning, buying and selling in the market, market analysis, financial planning, inventory and stock checking, understanding input cost and pricing, accounting and book keeping, dealing with middlemen, traders, retailers and wholesalers, quality control, hands on support for the selected business, training in extension services, training in kitchen gardening, back yard poultry, management and upkeep of small livestock, vaccination, preparation of nutritious food menu, preparation of nutritious meal.

Special effort will be made to ensure participation of youth and women groups effective participation.

Sub-Component 1.2 Agricultural Productivity Enhancements:

It was agreed that the project will carry out analysis of select value chains on needs basis for a deeper understanding of productivity constraints, potential and opportunities so that the limitations and barriers could

be addressed and the available potential could be harnessed to the fullest. The interventions will include but not limited to : (i) maintenance and expansion of land husbandry and climate smart agriculture interventions; (ii) establishment of demo plots, green houses, tunnel farming etc.; (iii) use of ICT for productivity enhancement; (iv) adoption of improved farm implements; (v) adoption of appropriate technology, especially for female farmers; Support inputs supply (including improved/bio-fortified seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc); (vi) support seed production, multiplication and storage (vii) climate smart agriculture interventions; (viii) preparation and utilization of compost; (ix) appropriate application of fertilizer and pesticide; and (x) introduction of standard operating procedures (SOPs) and protective gear for application of fertilizer and pesticides. Modalities of co-financing by beneficiaries for these activities will be further detailed during pre-appraisal.

Sub-Component 1.3 Household Nutrition Improvement:

The sub-component aims to significantly improve nutrition status of selected households:

- (i) The key intervention will include Behavior Change Communication (BCC) for improved nutrition, Social marketing campaigns, radio programs, ICT messages, media, cultural activities (e.g. theater, songs, music); promotion of local food based dietary guidelines and healthy cooking menu /demo meals; promotion of nutrient-rich crops and animal proteins sources; kitchen garden demos and provision of bio-fortified seeds; promotion and distribution of poultry and small livestock. The mission agreed to finalize the criteria for provision of bio-fortified seeds, poultry and small livestock, and beneficiaries' contribution during pre-appraisal.
- (ii) The mission agreed that the project will not pursue the proposed activities of fish farming in existing dams based on high dam safety risks, and food safety risks related to fishing without proper cold chain or water access in rural households in the project's targeted areas.
- (iii) To attain maximum impact the project will work very closely the Bank Funded Stunting Prevention and Reduction Project which is under preparation and other government initiatives. To the extent possible, especially in the three districts where both projects are likely to have a presence, every effort will be made to complement the interventions so that any duplication could be avoided and benefits could be multiplied.

Component 2: Market Linkages, Value Addition and Access to Finance:

The objective of this component is to strengthen the capacity of farmers, their organizations and relevant value chains actors, to increase access to markets, value addition, and expand access to financial services. The project will consolidate and scale-up the efforts undertaken by LWH and RSSP3, strengthening the development of sustainable market linkages and value addition, through increased performance and commercialization of select value chains.

The component, will build on Component 1, working with the farmer organizations, to increase their market orientation, in facilitating and connecting farmers to markets. To improve availability of inputs, the component also aims to develop the network of agro-dealerships.

Through a value chain approach, the project aims to bundle its interventions along the value chains ensuring that market infrastructure and technology is demand-driven and market-oriented, and co-funded by the private sector.

The component interventions will be implemented in close cooperation with Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB), Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), Rwandan Standards Board (RSB), and Rwanda Inspectorate, Competition, and Consumer Protection Authority (RICA).

Sub-component 2.1: Market Linkages:

This sub-component seeks to build on the productivity gains and investments made in LWH and RSSP, strengthening the market linkages and value addition potential for selected value chains. The project will promote a public private partnership (PPPs) programs, supporting farmers to add value to their produce, and find reliable market outlets, leading to significant increases in income, and secure nutrition improvement. The following activities will be implemented under this sub-component:

Value chain analyses: The project will fund detailed value chain analyses will be undertaken in the select vegetable and fruits, maize, Irish potato and beans value chains, to guide interventions throughout the project, ensuring market orientation, and supporting the process of commercialization. Financing modalities (including in-kind contribution by agribusinesses, including farmers and farmer groups) of market and processing equipment will be developed and agreed on. The value chain analyses will provide vital market and technical input to the capacity building of farmers and farmer groups in Component 1.

Marketing: The project will target both domestic and regional markets for staples and horticulture, as well as higher-impact export markets. In order to strengthen market and pricing information the project will support farmers in accessing existing (and future) market information systems, such as RAtIN2 and eSoko+3. Complementing this, the project staff, together with farmers groups, will facilitate dialogue between farmers ‘groups and the private sector, to establish contractual arrangements and linkages to intermediary markets, such as the Rwandan Grain and Cereal Cooperation (RGCC) and East African Exchange (EAX) as well as directly with end buyers, such as African Improved Foods (AIF), and exporters, such as Proxi fresh. Technical support and other embedded services to improve productivity and quality will be promoted through MoU and other contracting modalities. To strengthen public-private dialogue within the relevant actors in the value chain, and foster the development of the sector, value chain specific multi-stakeholder platforms⁴ will be supported.

Value addition: To enhance the income generation margins at farm level, the project aims to capture and create value addition at farm level. The project will provide capacity building in post-harvest handling in priority value chains to minimize losses, and reduce perishability. Second, the project aims to support farmer groups in capturing value, by promoting quality, and pre-processing activities, such as cleaning, grading, sorting and packaging, and facilitating farmers to obtain certification, to ease access to domestic and export markets. These will include targeted efforts towards the reduction in aflatoxin levels in maize grains and Global GAP certification for horticulture. The project will support agro-processers in obtaining the Standardization Mark (S-Mark) from the Rwandan Standards Board (RSB). Post-harvest handling and quality equipment, such as threshers, plastic sheets for drying, plastic crates, dryers, moisture meters, hermetic bags and aflatoxin kits will be provided, through co-funding grants. In addition, the project will co-invest in packaging and primary processing equipment and technology, including preservation and fortification, to reduce food loss, and preserve and increase nutrition content. These interventions build on Component 1 skills development and business training, of youth and women in cooperatives and/or individual entrepreneurs already managing or wanting to start up a business.

Public-private partnerships (PPP): to leverage private sector investment for the above interventions, the project will establish a challenge fund, focused on export promotion, support to MSMEs in agro-processing and packaging, and the promotion of agro-dealership and commodities aggregation. Innovative solutions will be developed to address challenges in the supply chain, such as improved and immediate post-harvest handling practices and facilities, together with spot aflatoxin checks at cooperative level.

Sub-component 2.2: Market and Processing Infrastructure:

To complement the interventions in sub component 2.1, the project will invest in post-harvest, marketing and processing infrastructure, to the benefit of those cooperatives which are not yet mature enough to be able to fully self-finance required infrastructure needs. Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities and related capacity building will be provided for the existing and newly constructed infrastructure. This sub-component will facilitate the provision of relevant infrastructure and facilities. The following interventions will be supported by the project:

- (1) A needs and suitability assessment on necessary post-harvest handling and market infrastructure requirements will be undertaken. Furthermore, the development of appropriate financing modalities (including in-kind contribution from agribusinesses, including farmers and farmer groups) will be elaborated through grant agreements.
- (2) Under LWH and RSSP3 focus was on drying and bulking at main collection points, but a need has been identified in immediate post-harvest handling such as food waste and food safety including reduction in aflatoxins. This includes drying shelters and grounds, and collection points, near the fields, for immediate post-harvest handling, as well as in bulk. From these smaller drying/collection facilities, the produce will be transferred to existing bigger storage facilities at the cooperatives level. These larger storages will also be used to stock strategic reserves to cope with food shortage during possible droughts. For the horticulture sector, cold rooms will be constructed to increase shelf life and preserve quality and nutrient content, and reduce post-harvest losses. Agro-dealership shops, processing and storage facilities and will be constructed to enable entrepreneurs, in particular, youth and women, to establish micro and small enterprises.
- (3) The project will train farmer groups to manage these facilities to ensure their profitability and sustainability. In addition, the project will facilitate the quality control and certification of the above infrastructure per relevant standards and requirements.
- (4) The provision of the infrastructure will be done through grant agreements based on contributions from agribusiness, including farmers and farmer groups. The infrastructure will complement the market linkages and therefore facilitate the linkages with potential investors for financing opportunities.
- (5) The modalities for co-financing by beneficiaries will be clarified and confirmed during pre-appraisal.

Sub-Component 2.3: Access to Finance

Access to finance remains a limiting factor for farming activities in Rwanda and Government is focusing on local level institutions to ensure that farmers are served:

- Building on the activities and interventions of the LWH the project will focus on the identification of financial services and products required by farmer organizations, youth and women groups.

- To meet the growing business needs of cooperatives and farmers, the project will continue to support financial literacy of farmers, business planning for cooperatives, enhancement of the culture of savings and use of credit, and better portfolio management of selected SACCOs.
- Linkage with other financial institutions and intermediaries will be undertaken to enhance their understanding of the agriculture sector, build awareness to the market/business potential (i.e. business case for investing/supporting the sector) and utilization of SACCOs for agent banking. The project will reach out to and collaborate with existing government ministries/agencies that are tasked with supporting the capacity building of SACCOs to develop financial products that better meets the needs of farmers, de-risk their investments, and enhance their access to timely and appropriate financial services.
- The project will also work with private non-bank financial institutions to expand credit to farmer organizations, develop forward contracts and buy back guarantee schemes and utilization of warehouse receipts.

Component 3: Irrigation and water use efficiency

The objective of this component is to promote technology and best practice for increased availability and efficient use of water for irrigation.

The project is expected to provide, among others, the essential infrastructure and technology for small-scale irrigation, with total area of 2,500 ha, to intensify crop production in a participatory fashion, accompanying the capacity development and institutional strengthening activities. The Project will co-finance small-scale irrigation infrastructure and support package (maintenance and business plan development). The small-scale irrigation technology includes ready to use 1ha, 5ha, and 10ha complete sprinkler, drip and rain-gun kits with portable diesel/petrol pump-units and pipes as well as the treadle pump etc.

The proposed investments into improved management of water and other natural resources will be beneficial not only to Rwanda but to downstream riparian as well. Water quantity can be impacted by the investments into the small-scale irrigation and related activities; but this impact is expected to be negligible as detailed in the technical annexes.

Based on the estimates of areas to be developed under new small-scale irrigation, the calculation of water abstraction for the major river basins in Rwanda (Nile and Congo), found 0.106 % abstraction of mean annual discharge for both basins, which is estimated to be an insignificant part of the current flow of the rivers.

The mission proposed that the Project seek a riparian notification exception under OP 7.50 paragraph 7(a) pertains to "any ongoing schemes, projects involving additions or alterations that require rehabilitation, construction, or other changes that in the judgment of the World Bank (i) would not adversely change the quality or quantity of water flows to the other riparian; and (ii) would not be adversely affected by the other riparian possible water use. With concurrence of the RSA and the Lawyer, the team will seek guidance on obtaining exception to riparian notification the Africa Vice President.

Component 4: Project Management and Technical Assistance

This component will support all aspects of project management including: (a) management and coordination, (b) monitoring and evaluation, (c) technical assistance, and (d) a grievance redress system.

The expected outcome of this component is an effective and transparent project management system. The main functions and activities will be to: (a) provide overall governance and direction to the project; (b) provide strategic, management, and operational guidance and support to project staff for achieving the PDO and expected outputs; (c) regularly monitor and analyze the overall and component specific quality and pace of implementation, ESMF compliance, budget and expenditures, and address any issues, bottlenecks, and gaps to ensure that progress in project implementation is on track; (d) conduct a capacity needs assessment of project staff and provide requisite knowledge, management skills, exposure visits, and specific thematic/technical training in a systematic manner; (e) establish a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and reporting system, including baseline surveys, a mid-term assessment, and end of project evaluation; (f) establish a clear and effective mechanism for grievance redress, including a system for receiving, recording, and addressing complaints and using them for course corrections as required; (g) strengthen project communication and knowledge management as well as document, collate, and disseminate project experiences and learning; and (h) support reviews, studies, and policy analysis that would contribute to the country's agriculture, food security, and nutrition policies and plans.

1.5 Resettlement Implications

1.5.1 Project scope

SAIP seeks to increase agricultural productivity, market access and food security in 8 sites located in 7 Districts. These sites are Muyanaza of Rulindo District, Rwamagana 34 of Rwamagana District, Karongi12 and Karongi 13 of Karongi District, Kayonza 4 of Kayonza District, Nyanza 23 of Nyanza District, Gatsibo 8 of Gatsibo District and Nyabihu site of Nyabihu District. However, this list may expand during the implementation as needed by the GoR.

The project will focus on the following activities:

- (i) Strengthening farmers' organizations (SHGs, cooperatives and Water user's associations) through the establishment of effective, transparent and accountable management systems and building of a culture of entrepreneurship that encourages market-oriented production;
- (ii) Strengthening Participatory Knowledge-Intensive Extension Approach, promoted as the Twigire Muhinzi extension model;
- (iii) Training beneficiaries on kitchen garden construction, maintenance and nutrition messaging and cooking demonstrations; supporting households to have access to vegetable seeds, bio-fortified crops such as Iron fortified beans and vitamin A rich sweet potatoes, small livestock such as chickens, pigs or goats, and veterinary services and training on how to pair animal protein (meat, milk, and eggs) with produce from their gardens for a balanced, diverse meal.
- (iv) Investing in post-harvest infrastructure such as collection points, drying and storage facilities to the benefit of cooperatives which are not yet mature enough to be able to self-finance required infrastructure;
- (v) Promoting a public private partnership approach (PPPs), facilitating dialogue between farmers' organizations, unions and/or cooperatives and the private sector to establish

- contractual arrangements throughout the value chain; facilitating direct linkages between farmers and SACCOs.
- (vi) Providing essential infrastructure and technology for small-scale irrigation to intensify crop production in a participatory fashion.

1.5.2 Resettlement implications

SAIP proposes to build on the results of LWH and RSSP and will target existing and newly developed irrigation schemes as well as their catchment areas while increasing access to irrigation through scaling up existing farmer led small scale irrigation schemes to cover 2,500Ha in total. The project is expected to involve land acquisition at some of the project sites because of the civil works involved under component 2.

The activities under the proposed project that will trigger resettlement include construction of post-harvest infrastructures that will include 30 drying shelters, 5 storage facilities, 6 horticulture collection centers and 4 cold rooms. However, all the adverse impacts are considered for Mitigation.

The Resettlement Policy framework and Resettlement Action Plans have to be developed to guide the implementation of SAIP activities and ensure that the World Bank safeguards Operation Policy 4.12 for involuntary resettlement and national requirements for land acquisition are adequately addressed.

The table below summarizes the resettlement implications related to SAIP activities and the proposed Mitigation measures

Table 1: Resettlement implications and Mitigation measures related to SAIP activities

Components	Specific Activities	Resettlement implications	Mitigation Measures
Institutional Strengthening, Nutrition Improvement and Agriculture Productivity Enhancement	Agriculture enhancements (inputs, demo plots, FFS, etc) Capacity building of farmer's organizations Nutrition education and cooking demonstrations	No resettlement implications is envisaged under this activity	N/A
Market Linkages, Value Addition and Access to Finance	Construction of post-harvest, marketing and processing infrastructures including dry shelters and grounds, collection points, cold rooms and storage facilities	Loss of land Loss of assets on land (crops, trees and structures)	Preparation of a resettlement action plan according to the RPF to fully compensate for lost/damaged property and resettle the displaced persons. Compensation of lost/damaged property according to prevailing market prices
Irrigation and water use efficiency	Small scale irrigation using small scale irrigation kits ie complete sprinkler, drip and rain-gun kits with portable diesel/petrol pump-units and pipes as well as the treadle pump, etc	No resettlement implications is envisaged under this activity	N/A

1.5.3 Lessons learned during RAP implementation in LWH and RSSP sites

SAIP will adapt the LWH and RSSP approach on RAP implementation as follows:

- **Grievance Redress Committees:** Grievance Redress Committees have been set up, trained and functional in every LWH and RSSP site. They have been channels through which aggrieved people file their complaints and through which their complaints and grievances are settled amicably and without wasting time and resources going through administrative and legal procedures. This has ensured successful project development and implementation.
- **PAPs with land titles in Marshlands:** Marshlands are an unquestionably special category of public land and their use, for those earmarked for it, must be done in the form of concession. However during project intervention, it was found that some PAPs own land titles in the marshlands. The project could verify and confirm the PAP land title with the Ministry of land and forestry (MINILAF) and Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA), then conduct consultations with the affected people in collaboration with RLMUA/MINILAF and local administration to request for land use change in line with the new project activities.
- **Lack of documentations (IDs, Bank accounts and land titles):** PAPs are mobilized and encouraged to look for National IDs, open bank accounts and acquire land titles early enough during the first public consultation meetings. This ensures that by the time of compensation, there will be no delays caused by lack of documentations.
- **Early involvement of local leaders and PAPs:** Involvement of the local leaders at an early stage ensures ownership of the project, facilitation of the PAPs to acquire documents with ease.
- **Engagement of the vulnerable:** LWH and RSSP projects have provided assistance to the project affected vulnerable such as extra assistance in preparing agricultural fields or tree nurseries for protection of embankments in terraces etc. These activities go on, until they have been fully re-established.

1.6 Rationale of RFP for SAIP in Rwanda

The SAIP is expected to involve land acquisition at some of the project sites because of the civil works involved under Component 2. The Project activities likely to lead to resettlement comprise of investments in postharvest infrastructures that will include construction of 30 drying shelters, 6 storage facilities, 5 horticulture collection centers and 4 cold rooms. Therefore, the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank Regulations require to develop the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to address the needs of those who might be affected when an operator's operations causes the involuntary taking of land and other assets resulting in: (a) loss of land, (b) relocation or loss of shelter, (c) loss of assets or access to assets (d) loss of income sources or means of livelihoods, whether or not the affected person must move to another location.

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be required for MINAGRI/RAB to facilitate the compliance with relevant national and the World Bank resettlement and other requirements for subprojects under SAIP in a coherent manner. The RFP spells out the principles of resettlement, corporate resettlement policy frameworks, institutional arrangements and capacity available to

identify and mitigate potential social safeguard concerns and impacts of each sub-project as well as schedules and indicative budgets that will take care of anticipated resettlements and other social impacts. Additionally, the RPF sets out the Monitoring and Evaluation framework, which defines indicators that will be mainstreamed into the overall Monitoring and Evaluation system for all the subprojects. This ensures that the subprojects meet the national resettlement requirements and consistent with OP 4.12 and other applicable safeguard provisions of the Bank. The RPF will be prepared as a standalone and separate document but will serve as a framework within which Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) will be developed when the project is certain of the locations and specific impacts.

1.7 Methodology for the preparation of RPF

The present study RPF report was conducted by the Project Environmental and Social Safeguards team using the following approach and methodology:

1. Literature review

The review of the existing baseline information and literature material was undertaken to gain further and deep understanding of the project. Among the documents that were reviewed included: the SAIP design document, the National agriculture policy, Districts development plans for targeted Districts, RSSP and LWH project documents. The project team also undertook detailed review and analysis of the current relevant legislations, policies and guidelines including national and World Bank Safeguards Policies.

2. Field Visits

The project team visited all the 14 sites where SAIP will be implemented to familiarize with the different social and environment issues on the ground and to engage the affected people concerning the implementation of this project.

3. Public consultation

Various discussions and consultation meetings were held with Project beneficiaries the relevant districts and sectors officials, other relevant staff of the key implementing partners of the SAIP including among others Rwanda Environment Management Authority, Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), MINALOC, MINICOM and other MINAGRI projects.

4. Preparation of RPF

The preparation of RPF for Rwanda SAIP consisted of:

- Collection of baseline data on social-environment of the project areas;
- Identification of resettlement implications;
- Identification of mitigation measures;
- Preparation of screening procedures to be used while screening subproject activities

CHAPTER TWO: LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Principles and Objectives of the resettlement policy framework

2.1.1 Objectives of the RPF

The overall objectives of this RPF will be to avoid involuntary resettlement where feasible or minimize it by exploring all viable alternative project designs. Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement will be executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by SAIP to share in project benefits. Displaced persons will be meaningfully consulted and will have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.

Displaced persons will be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

2.1.2 Principles of the RPF

The RPF for SAIP will therefore adopt the following principles:

1. Involuntary resettlement and land acquisition will be avoided where feasible, or minimized, where it cannot be eliminated.
2. Where involuntary resettlement and land acquisition are unavoidable, resettlement and compensation will be provided to the PAPs which provide sustainable development programs, providing resources to give PAPs equal opportunity to share project benefits.
3. PAPs will be meaningfully consulted and will participate in planning and implementation of works under SAIP.
4. PAPs will be assisted in their efforts to ideally improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, before displacement levels or levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the project implementation, whichever is higher. Impacts on the PAPs are measured by the quantity of land to be acquired / lost and residual land and its economic viability. Once the severity of impact has been considered an entitlement option is selected.

The policy applies to all PAPs regardless of the total number affected, the severity of the impact and whether or not they have legal title to the land. Informal or traditional tenure is to be treated in the same manner as formal, legal titles. This RPF covers direct economic and social impacts that will result from SAIP and thereby cause involuntary taking of land resulting in

1. Relocation or loss of shelter;
2. Loss of assets or access to assets; or
3. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location

The proposed project is expected to trigger World Bank safeguard policies on (i) Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01); (ii) Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12); (iii) Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04); (iv) Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) and Project on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50) as

well as Rwandan regulations. This RPF will therefore ensure that any hostile impacts from project activities to people's livelihoods is addressed through the following mitigation measures;

- Avoiding displacement of people and where this is inevitable, full compensation procedures (Resettlement assistance and rehabilitation) will be put in place.
- Minimal number of overall PAPs

2.2 National relevant policies and strategies

This section describes the relevant policies and strategies, legal instruments, institutional arrangement and framework applicable to this project in different districts of Rwanda with respect to resettlement and compensation. The awareness of social issues started as early as in 1920. Since 1977 action program were initiated such as: human settlement (1977), stockbreeding (1978), soil protection and conservation (1980), water supply in rural areas (1981), erosion control (1982) and reforestation (1983). The national environment strategy was prepared in 1988-1989 to keep a balance between population and natural resources.

The aims of this strategy are as follows:

- To enable the country to strike a dynamic balance between population and resources while complying with the balance of ecosystems; and
- To contribute to sustainable and harmonious socio-economic development such that, both in rural and urban areas, men and women may realize their development and well-being in a sound manner.

2.2.1 National Land Policy

National land policy was adopted in February 2004. This policy provides register and transfer of land and possibility of investments in land. It also highlights key principle of land use and land management. The policy advocates the protection of green areas, marshy land, valley and protected areas in Rwanda. These protected areas are classified as such because of their multiple roles, namely ecological, economic, cultural, and social. The main objective of their preservation was the conservation of different species and different habitats of biodiversity for educational, touristic and research purposes. These areas have been affected by various changes, one of which is the spatial reduction due to the resettlement of the population.

Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda

The Land Use Master Plan states that all types of land tenure must be in compliance with the designated land use. The Land Law provides two types of formal land tenure: full ownership/freehold and long term leasehold. As a result of the recent privatization of State owned lands, many land users don't hold either type of land tenure. As a result of this, the Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements.

Article 5 of the land law No 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land rights

are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees.

2.2.2 National Resettlement Regulations

This part describes National institutional, legal and policy framework for resettlement requirements in Rwanda, applicable to the project as well as the international provisions that bear relevance to the implementation of this project.

2.2.3 Rwanda Constitution

The constitution is the supreme law of the land. Under Article 29 of the Rwanda constitution, every citizen has a right to private property, whether personal or owned in association with others. Further it states private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable. However this right can be interfered with in case of public interest, in circumstances and procedures determined by law and subject to fair and prior compensation.

2.2.4 Expropriation Law for Public interest

The law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 relating to expropriation in the public interests determines the procedures relating to expropriation of land in the interest of the public. Article 3 of the law stipulates that it is only the government that has authority to carry out expropriation. However the project, at any level, which intends to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest, shall provide funds for inventory of assets of the person to be expropriated and for just compensation on its budget.

According to the above expropriation law, no person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation on pretext of self-centered justifications and no land owner shall oppose any underground or surface activity carried out on his or her land with an aim of public interest. In case it causes any loss to him or her, he or she shall receive just compensation for it. The law identifies properties to be valued for just and fair compensation including land and activities that were carried out on the land such as different crops, forests, buildings or any other activity aimed at efficient use of land or its productivity. However, as per Article 27 of the law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, the owner of land designated for expropriation in the public interest shall provide proof of rights to land and property incorporated thereon, like land titles or any other documentary evidence showing he/she has property ownership. Here the law is silent on access to economic activities on the land.

2.2.5 Law n° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda

The law No N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda is the law that determines modalities of allocating, acquisition, transfer and management of land in Rwanda. It also establishes the principles applicable to rights recognized over all lands situated on Rwanda's national territory and all rights united or incorporated with land, whether naturally or artificially.

According to the Law, Land in Rwanda is categorized into two: Individual land and Public land. The latter is subdivided into two categories: the state land in public domain and the state land in private domain. The Article 12 and 13 of the land law stipulates that State land in the public domain consists

of all land meant to be used by the general public or land reserved for organs of State services as well as national land reserved for environment conservation.

2.2.6 Law establishing and organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda

Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession provides conditions for registration of land valuers in Rwanda, establishes the Institute for real property Valuers and sets conditions to exercise the profession. The law also allows the Government staff to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions.

Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law discuss on the valuation methods. These articles specify that the price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of affected asset, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference. The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the national law after approval from the Institute of Valuers Council.

2.3 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement

The Involuntary Resettlement policy aims at avoiding involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or minimizing and mitigating its adverse social and economic impacts. This policy covers direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank assisted investment projects, and are caused by (a) the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets, or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or (b) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) sets the guidelines for the Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) that would have to be prepared when any project investment (activity) triggers this policy. It has to be prepared by the government and approved by the Bank in compliance with OP 4.12.

The policy also requires that the implementation of the resettlement plans are a pre-requisite for the implementation/start of the construction to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement and compensation are in place. The policy aims to have the affected persons perceive the process to be fair and transparent. Where there is a conflict between the Laws of Rwanda and the Bank OP 4.12, the latter must take precedence if the Bank is to fund the project/activity.

As stated above, SAIP is expected to cause physical and economic displacement from the activities under Component 2: Market linkages, Value addition and access to finance. As a compensation measure, the displaced People will be fully and fairly compensated for their affected assets according to the prevailing market prices, and through livelihood restoration measures like employment in civil

works and through provision of other agricultural inputs ie Seeds, fertilizer etc However, where the PAPs' livelihoods are land-based; preference will be given to replacement compensation.

2.3.1 Comparative Analysis between Rwanda legislations and World Bank OP 4.12

Although Rwanda has developed and enacted new land and new expropriation laws that are responsive to land and property especially in case of expropriation, there are some gaps when compared to World Bank OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. These gaps include the following:

Stakeholder Participative and Consultation

World Bank OP 4.12 requires that persons to be displaced should be actively being consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs. The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected people be fully informed of the expropriation process. The law also conflicts the very purpose of consultation and involvement by prohibiting any opposition to the expropriation program if considered to be under the pretext of self-centered justification which might not be the case.

Determining Eligibility for Compensation

While World Bank considers and allows a wide range of persons eligible for compensation, such as those who do not own land but access to the property and will be displaced, Rwandan legislation only stipulates that compensation be due to property owners (land or other assets). WB OP 4.12 will provide the framework for resettlement for the SAIP.

Transfer period

The Article 36 of the Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid. WB OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. Measures pertaining to provision of economic rehabilitation however can and often do occur post displacement.

Avoiding Resettlement

According to OP4.12, resettlement should be avoided whenever possible, while the Article 3 of the new expropriation Law regards expropriation in the public interest as inevitable. No person shall hinder the implementation of the program of expropriation in the public interest on pretext of self-centered interests.

Assistance to Resettle the Displaced

While expropriation laws provides for compensation measures, it is silent on other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required.

The table below summarizes the difference between the Expropriation law and the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

Table 2: Comparative Analysis between World Bank OP 4.12 and National Legislations

Principles	Rwanda Legislations	World Bank OP 4.12	Recommendations
Valuation	Valuation is covered by the Expropriation Law and the Land Valuation Law and stipulates that the affected person receive fair and just compensation for their affected assets.	OP 4.12 prefers Replacement cost method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance are provided as if the entire asset had been taken.	Adopt the replacement cost method of valuation where assets are valued using a sufficient amount to both replace lost asset and cover all related operation costs. In case, the residual of the asset acquired is not economically viable, compensation will be provided for the entire asset.
Compensation	Article 22 of the expropriation law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 entitles the landholder to compensation for the value of the land and activities on the basis of size, nature, location while considering the prevailing market value.	OP 4.12 gives preference to land based resettlement strategies for displaced persons whose livelihoods are land-based as compared to monetary compensation	Adopt OP 4.12 mode of compensation by giving preference to land based resettlement where the PAP's livelihood is land based. In cases, where the PAP's livelihood is not entirely land based, compensation will depend on the choice of the PAPs.
Participation and consultation	The Rwandan law on Expropriation simply stipulates that affected peoples be fully informed of expropriation issues. The law also conflicts the very purpose of consultation and involvement by prohibit any opposition to the expropriation program if considered to be under the pretext of self-centered justification which might not be the case	OP 4.12 requires that affected/displaced persons should be actively be consulted and should have opportunity to participate in planning and design of resettlement programs	Adopt OP 4.12 methods of participation where the PAPs are fully engaged and are allowed to participate in project designs and implementation.

<p>Timeframe</p>	<p>The cut-off date is not clearly defined. As per the law (Article 17 of the expropriation law), PAPs are requested not to develop any other long-term activities on the land after the publication of the decision on expropriation in the public interest and list of PAHs.</p> <p>Rwanda expropriation law also stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over, which is 120 days after compensation has been paid.</p>	<p>OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation. These include compensation and other measures required for relocation and preparation and provision of facilities of resettlement sites, where required. In particular, taking of land and related assets may only take place after compensation has been paid and where applicable resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided. Furthermore, measures pertaining to provision of economic rehabilitation however can and often do occur post displacement.</p> <p>WB OP 4.12 provides for a timeframe (cut-off date); people who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance)</p>	<p>A cut- off date should be applied.</p> <p>Adopt OP 4.12 approach, which states that, where the borrower has offered to pay compensation to an affected person in accordance with an approved resettlement plan, but the offer has been rejected, the taking of land and related assets may only proceed if the borrower has deposited funds equal to the offered amount plus 10 percent in a secure form of escrow or other interest-bearing deposit acceptable to the Bank, and has provided a means satisfactory to the Bank for resolving the dispute concerning said offer of compensation in a timely and equitable manner.</p>
<p>Overall strategy</p>	<p>Section 2 of the expropriation law on procedures, provides for the process to show how the sub projects fits into the land master plan of the area in question</p>	<p>Under the OP 4.12 , it's not necessary to prove that the project fits within the overall land master plan</p>	<p>Adopt Rwanda Expropriation Law</p>

Eligibility	Article 26 of the law No 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 requires the person who owns land intended for expropriation to provide evidence of ownership or rights on that land and presents a certificate to that effect	OP 4.12 criteria for eligibility include even those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-- provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan and also those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	Adopt OP 4.12 approach; this will be more appropriate for determining eligibility due to the fact that many of those who farm the lands don't own it, although they may have depended on farming on such lands for their livelihood, and as such, should be assisted to at least maintain their pre-project level of welfare. (especially for assets)
	Expropriation law is silent on provision of alternative land and resettlement of those to the pre-displaced status.	OP 4.12 requires and prefers resettlement of displaced persons through provision of land for land instead of cash compensation for land, when livelihoods are land based. Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.	Use World Bank OP 4.12. During the implementation of SAIP, resettlement will be required; therefore the PAPs whose livelihoods depend entirely on land will be given land. The displaced will be assisted to improve or restore their livelihoods and standards of living to levels prior to project start, whichever is higher.
Required Measures	Expropriation law does not provide for alternatives when undertaking compensation	OP 4.12 requires displaced persons to be consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.	Adopt the World Bank OP 4.12 which gives the PAPs choices and options on feasible resettlement alternatives
Grievance redress	The new Expropriation Law of 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 creates the Resettlement and Grievance	OP 4.12 requires PAPs be informed of the compensation exercise and	Adopt both the OP 4.12 and Rwanda Expropriation Law on establishing

mechanisms	redress committee and provides complaints procedures for individuals dissatisfied with the proposed project or the value of their compensation and process for expressing dissatisfaction and for seeking redress.	establishes Grievance Redress Mechanisms	Grievance Redress Mechanisms formed by District (sector/cell) authority, PAP representatives and Project and inform the PAPs about it
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2.4 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The institutional framework for environmental management is currently enshrined in the Organic Law determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of the environment in Rwanda, published in the Official Gazette RWA N° 9 of the 1st May 2005, particularly in its chapter III relating to the establishment of the institutions.

a) Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

MINAGRI is the executing agency for SAIP. The SPIU in Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) will be the implementation entity for this project. Due to new restructuring, the SPIU that is implementing World Bank financed projects will move from MINAGRI to RAB. This SPIU has an experienced Safeguards team composed of environmental and social safeguards specialists that will help in the implementation of this RPF.

b) Ministry of land and forestry

The Ministry of land and forestry (MINILAF) has the general mission to ensure sustainable protection, conservation and development of lands and forestry. Specifically, the Ministry is responsible for developing and disseminating the sector policies, laws and strategies that aim at conserving, developing and ensure optimal and rational use of land and forestry. It also develops laws related to expropriation as well as their follow up and evaluation.

c) Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority

The Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA) has the following mission with regards to SAIP execution:

- ✓ Registering land, issuing and keeping land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land;
- ✓ Supervising activities relating to proper management and valuation of affected assets;
- ✓ Advising on the selection of adequate borrow pits and quarry areas and their management plans

d) Province and Districts

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

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

and the district is responsible to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon.

With regard to the Province, it will have a supervisory role, for all the activities carried out in the district. In fact, the articles 172 and 173 of the law 87/2013, stipulate that the province shall supervise the functioning of the district.

2.5 CRITERIA FOR EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION IN RWANDA

2.5.1 Eligibility

Eligibility for compensation as a result of expropriation is enshrined in the constitution under article 29 of the Expropriation Law. The two laws regulate and give entitlement to those affected, whether or not they have written customary or formal tenure rights. The person to be expropriated is defined under article 2(7) of the Expropriation Law to mean any person or legal entity who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest, in which case they shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation.

According to the WB OP 4.12, three (3) categories of PAPs are eligible for compensation: i) Those with written formal tenure rights, ii) Those with no title or valid claim to the land at the time the census begins but have a recognized claim and if they occupy the project area prior to the cut-off date and iii) Squatters and encroachers are entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy prior to the cut-off date. Those covered under (i) and (ii) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with this RPF. Persons covered under (iii) are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date.

The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas. Each category in the eligibility matrix has compensation calculations associated with it based on type of lost asset, type of tree, type of crop and yields.

Rwanda expropriation law stipulates a timeframe upon when the property to be expropriated must be handed over which is 120 days after compensation has been paid. WB OP4.12 requires that displacement must not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place, i.e., measures over and above simple compensation.

2.5.2 Determination of cut-off date

The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen project areas. The cut-off date is established in consultation meetings with the PAPs, local leaders and stakeholders and prior to the census. The PAPs will be notified of cut-off date through community gatherings, churches and displaying to public offices. Local leaders (Executive Secretaries of Sectors and Cells as well as village leaders within the project sites) will also be used to inform/remind the PAPs on the cut-off date and upcoming census. The persons who encroach on the

area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The measures will be taken to prevent encroachments/squatting after the cut-off date is established.

2.5.3 Compensation Entitlement

In event of loss occurring to an individual, Article 3 of the Expropriation Law stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for it. This entitlement is based on the figure arrived at by the independent valuer. Article 4 of this law also stipulates that any project which results in the need for expropriation for public interest shall provide for all just compensation in its budget. Through mutual arrangement, both parties can determine the mode of payment. Article 22 (2) of the Expropriation Law provides that through an agreement between the person to expropriate and the one to be expropriated, just compensation may either be monetary, alternative land or a building equivalent as long as either option equates to fair and just monetary compensation.

In case the determination of ‘just’ compensation exceeds in value the alternative land given to the expropriated person, the difference will be paid to the expropriated person.

2.5.4 Land Expropriation and Valuation

A landlord whose land is to be expropriated shall be entitled to payment of compensation for land and other assets, plus compensation relating to all activities resulting in any improvement to the land. Land and other assets are classified into two categories: movable and immovable assets, both of which are eligible for compensation. For movable assets, compensation relates to inconveniences and other transition costs caused in the process of relocation. Immovable assets include: crops, forests, any building or other activity aimed at efficient use of the land, the value of land, and the activities thereon that belong to the person expropriated.

Valuation of land and property is carried out by the valuers registered by Institute of Real Property. The amount of compensation for property is determined on the basis of the replacement cost of the property. The law provides that the valuation for expropriated lands be based on its type, use, location and availability, building on this guidance provided by MINILAF.

2.5.5 Procedures for Expropriation

Organic law on expropriation stipulates and provides for public sensitization on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. In addition to sensitization, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice on the person or entity subject to expropriation. A consultative meeting is held within 30 days after receipt of the application for expropriation. Based on these consultations, the relevant Land Commission or Committee (Cell level, sector, district or National level) takes a decision to approve the project within a period of 15 days.

The application for expropriation should have relevant information about the project, including description, the justification that the project is aimed at the public interest, the Land Use Master Plan

for the land area on which the project shall be implemented, documentation indicating that the project does not have negative impacts on environment (or that the impact is mitigated by the project) as well as proof confirming the availability of funds to fully cover compensation costs. The Land Use Master Plan should be referred to and a survey conducted in order to get a comprehensive description of the activities/ items on that land as well as the list of beneficiaries of activities on that land.

After the survey process is completed and approved by SAIP coordination, parties must sign a contract detailing the objective of expropriation, the value of compensation and the payment method and schedule.

The contract serves as a documentary evidence of the full consent of all parties to the rights and obligations as well as procedures enshrined therein. They bind the parties to it and the contractual provisions become the law between the parties.

The final decision is normally communicated publicly to the population by the relevant Land Commission. The decision is also normally posted in the public offices where the land at issue is located as well as on radio Rwanda and in State newspapers. As such, this is intended to inform the concerned parties and it is normally done within 30 days after the decision has been made (Article 13 of the Expropriation Law).

2.5.6 Complaints Procedures and Redress

a) Complaints procedures

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

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

b) Grievance Redress Mechanisms

Grievance redress mechanisms will be required to ensure that project affected people (PAPs) are able to lodge complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to

the intended beneficiaries. All stakeholders will be informed of the intention to implement the grievance mechanism, and the procedure will be communicated before the starting of civil works.

b.1) Grievance Redress by local administration

The site Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) composed of representatives from the participating District, RAB/SAIP, Contractors and supervising firm as well as representatives of the affected communities (including the gender and vulnerable representatives) will be created to supervise the safeguards compliance throughout the project implementation period and resolve related issues/ conflicts. This committee will ensure that all affected people are fully informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress, and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time.

All grievances concerning non-fulfillment of contracts, levels of compensation, or seizure of assets without compensation shall be addressed to the site GRC and resolved in coordination with the District Administration.

b.2) Grievances resolution by Court

It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Village, Cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The cell and Sector Executive secretary is the focal person to lead the Grievance resolution process at the Cell or Sector level. The unsolved grievance at the Sector level can be referred to the District level. The District will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 30 days maximum of the complaint being lodged.

If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court, preferably a local court. If not resolved then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints.

CHAPTER THREE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, LAND TENURE SYSTEMS AND PROVISIONS

3.1 Social-economic information

The section below presents the socio-economic profile of the 12 Districts where SAIP will be implemented.

3.1.1 Nyanza District

Nyanza district is located in the southern District of Rwanda and is divided into 10 sectors. Its population is 323,719. The population of Nyanza district is predominantly female; 166,069 are women corresponding to 51.3 % of the total population.

The average size of the household in Nyanza district is below the national average household size. It is about five persons per household (4.6). Around half (50%) of the population in Nyanza district is identified as non-poor, with the other 50% consisting of 22% who are poor and another 28% extremely poor. Compared with the other districts of Southern Province by levels of non-poor, Nyanza is in third place after Huye (53.4%) and Kamonyi (53.3%). It ranks 11th least poor among all districts.

The overall employment rate is 82% of the resident population aged 16 years and above in Nyanza district, the unemployment rate is 0.4% and the economic inactivity rate is 17.4%. Most people aged 16 years and above in Nyanza are independent farmers, with 71% having this as their main occupation; Household income is driven by agriculture income (53%). The mean size of land cultivated per household in Nyanza district is 0.52 ha.

3.1.2 Nyabihu District

Nyabihu district is located in the western province of Rwanda. The total population of Nyabihu district is 330,000. The average size of the household for Nyabihu district is similar to the national average (4.8). Nyabihu district is among the districts which have the lowest percentages of extremely poor and poor population categories. It has 28.6% of extremely poor and poor people.

In Nyabihu district, the overall employment rate is 82% of the resident population aged 16 years and above, and the economic inactivity rate is 17.9%. The household income is driven by agriculture (43%), followed by wage income (25.7%) and business income (12.4%). The smallest contributor to household income in Nyabihu district is rent (5.6%).

For Nyabihu district, the mean size of land cultivated per household is 0.46 hectare. The mean size of land cultivated per household at national level is 0.5 ha.

3.1.3 Gatsibo District

Gatsibo District is located in the Eastern province of the country. The estimated total population on of Gatsibo district as provided by EICV3 survey results in 2010–11 is 491,000. This represents 19% of the total population of Eastern Province and 5% of the total population of Rwanda.

Only about 57% of the population in Gatsibo district is identified as non-poor; 24% are poor (excluding extreme-poor) and 18% extreme-poor.

The overall employment rate is 84.3% of the resident population aged 16 years and above in Gatsibo district; the unemployment rate is 0.1% and the economic inactivity rate is 15.7%. The household income is driven by agriculture (60%), followed by wage income (16%) and business income (8%). The smallest contributor to household income in Gatsibo district is public transfers' income (2%)

The mean size of land cultivated per household in Gatsibo district is 0.76 ha and 68% of households of Gatsibo cultivate under 0.9 ha of land.

3.1.4 Kayonza District

The population of Kayonza district is 332,000; about 55% are aged 19 years or younger. People aged 65 years and above make up 3% of the population. About 52% of the population is female individuals and the majority of the population is young, with about 83% still under 40 years of age.

The average size of the household in Kayonza district (4.7) is below the national average household size. Kayonza comes eleven from bottom by average size of household. In terms of the other districts of Eastern Province, Kayonza and Kirehe have lower household sizes.

Kayonza has 43% of its population identified as poor (including extreme poor).

Agriculture is the main economic activity and source of income for about 80% of households. However, more than three-quarters of adults aged 16 years and above are underemployed, Kayonza is ranked sixth for underemployment in the nation.

Nearly seven out of ten cultivating households cultivate under 0.9 ha of land (which is the average size that the Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that a Rwandan household requires to conduct sustainable agriculture), including 22% with under 0.3 ha of land. 64% of all households in Kayonza district raise some type of livestock; this figure is above rural and country-wide average.

3.1.5 Rwamagana District

The population of the district is 318,000 and about 53% are aged 19 years or younger. People aged 65 years and above make up 4%. The majority of the population is young, with about 82% still under 40 years of age.

The average size of the household in Rwamagana district (4.7) is slightly below the national average household size. It comes 12th bottom by mean household size country-wide. 70% of the population in

Rwamagana district is identified as non-poor, 18% as poor (excluding extreme-poor) and 12% as extreme-poor. Compared with other districts of Eastern Province, Rwamagana district comes first for proportion of non-poor.

The household income is driven by agriculture (42%), followed by wage income (22%), business income (21%) and rents (10%). The smallest contributor to house-hold income in Rwamagana district is public transfer income, with 0.2%.

The mean size of land cultivated per house-hold in Rwamagana district is 0.7 ha

3.1.6 Rulindo District

The EICV3 survey results show that the total population of Rulindo district in 2010–11 was 294,000. This represents 16% of the total population of Northern Province and 2.7% of the total population of Rwanda. Females comprise 52.7% of the population of Rulindo district.

The average household size is 4.7 for Rulindo district, which is slightly lower than the national average of 4.8. In Rulindo district, 57.1% of the population is identified as non-poor, 23.2% as poor and only 19.7% as extremely poor. Compared with other districts in Northern Province, Rulindo district has the highest percentage of extreme-poor.

Agriculture is the main industry for 77% of the population aged 16 and above, followed by Trade (5.6%), Mining and Quarrying (5.3%), and Construction (4.1%).

The mean size of land cultivated per household is 0.7 ha, which is above the national average (0.59), rural average (0.6) and urban average (0.46). Rulindo district also has 84.1% of cultivating households that cultivate under 0.9 ha of land.

3.1.7 Karongi District

The estimated total population of Karongi district as provided by EICV3 survey in 2010–2011 is 355,000, representing 14% of the total population of Western Province and 3% of the total population of Rwanda. Females comprise 54% of the population of Karongi district.

The average size of the household in Karongi district is below the national average household size. It is about five persons per household (4.6)

Only about 38% of the population in Karongi district is identified as non-poor; 22% is poor (excluding extreme-poor) and 40% extreme-poor. Within Western Province, Karongi is the second poorest district after Nyamasheke district. Most of the population aged 16 and above have Agriculture as their main industry (86%), followed by Trade with 4%. All other industries are under 3%

The mean size of land cultivated per household (in ha), by district. The mean size of land cultivated per household in Karongi district is 0.5 ha, which is slightly lower than the national average (0.59ha), 81% of all households in Karongi district raise some type of livestock.

3.2 LAND TENURE SYSTEMS AND PROVISIONS IN RWANDA

3.2.1 Land use

Agriculture is the most important sector of the Rwandan economy with a contribution of 33% to the GDP and contributes 25% of export revenue. Coffee and tea are the main export crops, with about 62 and 60 million US\$ of export revenue in 2014. The agriculture production system is based on small family subsistence farms whose production is consumed by the owners at more than 80 %. Seven (7) main crops, namely banana, bean, sweet potato, cassava, Irish potatoes, sorghum and maize, of which the first five are present in 90% of production units and constitute the common basis for all the regions of Rwanda.

Table 3: Yield of main crops by target District for 2017 B Season (kg/ha)

Crop	Nyanza	Rulindo	Nyabihu	Gatsibo	Kayonza	Karongi	Rwamagana
Maize	1,263	1,259	842	1,389	817	1,626	1,182
Sorghum	1,124	-	-	1,152	663	289	738
Paddy rice	2,192	-	-	3,576	5,630	-	2,075
Wheat	-	787	1,329	1,272	-	-	-
Cassava	3,909	1,521	4,512	2,925	2,623	1,866	2,513
Sweet potatoes	5,664	3,239	4,869	5,512	3,516	6,256	6,456
Irish potatoes	1,670	4,448	12,876	3,650	2,632	4,712	4,290
Yams & Taro	5,233	1,601	8,941	2,525	2,594	11,133	2,443
Cooking Banana	4,108	2,260	4,684	3,684	5,089	3,696	4,605
Dessert banana	3,793	2,222	2,286	2,868	3,125	3,696	3,002
Banana for beer	6,035	4,080	1,954	2,590	6,445	3,249	6,528
Climbing bean	2,215	736	1,545	2,173	583	918	1,240
Peas	798	969	779	426	350	647	509
Ground nuts	513	1,124	-	511	316	-	544
Soya beans	324	630	486	556	384	6,86	500
Vegetables	15,706	4,276	12,598	13,637	5777	17,723	9,823
Fruits	2,135	8,054	751	2,401	11,545	16,101	12,054

Source: GoR, 2017 Seasonal agricultural Survey- Season B

In addition to agricultural activities, most farmers in Rwanda raise livestock. The national average milk production is 1litre / cow/ day for 180 days of lactation (MINAGRI, 2001). The pastures mainly consist of family fallows and marginal lands considered as inappropriate to agriculture, such as the undergrowth. The demographic pressure progressively leads to the semi intensification and intensification of fodder resources used to feed animals. MINAGRI (2006) showed that the number of cows nationally increased by 60 % between 2000 and 2005.

The number of goats increased by 67 %, sheep by 195 %, pigs by 93 %, poultry by 44 % and rabbits by 67 %. The limited subsisting pastoral areas are used inefficiently, because farmers do not master the rotative management of pastures, resulting in overgrazing and overexploitation caused by trampling, degradation and reduction of vegetation cover.

Table 4: Land cover in Rwanda

Land Cover Types	% of the total
Potential Arable Land (Actual land under agriculture)	61
Wetlands	10
Forests	10
Water bodies (lakes and rivers)	6
Protected areas (parks)	8
Settlement and other infrastructure	5

Source: MINIRENA (2010)

3.2.2 Land tenure systems

Generally, there are two types of formal land tenure: full ownership and long term leasehold.

Article 7 of the land law formalizes land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. In such cases, populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through the decentralized District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees. However in doing so all types of land tenure must be in compliance with the designated land use and environmental protection measures as outlined in the Land Use Master Plan.

3.2.2.1 Categories of land in Rwanda

Land in Rwanda is divided into two categories; either urban or rural land. Urban lands are defined as lands confined within the legal boundaries of towns and municipalities as well as lands in suburbs and collective settlements of towns and municipalities. Any other land is rural. Land ownership is divided into the following categories: individual owned lands and State lands (whether urban or rural).

Article 10 of the land law provides that individual land is comprised of land acquired through custom, written law, acquisition from competent authorities, purchase, gift, exchange and sharing. State lands are further categorized into two sub-categories: public domains and private State owned lands (Articles 12 and 13). State land for public domain comprises land reserved for public use, for use by organs of state services or for environmental protection.

CHAPTER FOUR: ASSESSMENT OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND DISPLACEMENT

This chapter sets out eligibility criteria, which is significant to determine who is eligible for resettlement and compensation benefits, and to discourage inflow of ineligible people.

4.1 Principles

The involuntary taking of land results in relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must be displaced or not. Meaningful consultations with the affected persons, local authorities and community leaders will therefore allow for establishment of criteria by which displaced persons will be deemed eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance.

OP 4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility:

- a) Those who have formal rights to land including customary/communal land, traditional and religious rights recognized under Rwandan Law.
- b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Rwanda or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan.
- c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying, using or getting their livelihood from before the cut of date, but are recognized under World Bank OP4.12.

Those covered under (a) and (b) above will receive compensation for both land and assets on the land and other resettlement assistance in accordance with the Project. Persons covered under (c) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this RPF only if they occupy the project areas prior to a cut-off date established by the project in close consultation with the potential PAPs and local leaders. Persons who encroach on the area after the *cut-off date* are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in (a), (b) or (c) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

The establishment of a cutoff date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen project areas. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. It should be noted that the cutoff date should be determined before the census is conducted and agreed upon by all the stakeholders especially the PAPs.

4.2 Estimation of number and categories of affected people

Referring to the project activities mentioned in Chapter One under project description and considering that SAIP will expound on what LWH/RSSP projects have in place, the project will have very minimal impact to the communities; However, SAIP will acquire private land for construction of post-harvest infrastructures. The definite numbers of PAPs to be displaced or hectares to be acquired is not known at this stage of project preparation. The precise number of persons that will be affected by the project will be determined through an elaborate census while preparing the Resettlement Action Plans for the respective project sites identified.

4.3 Assistance to Vulnerable Groups

The compensation implementation will entail taking special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as female headed households, the elderly, disabled persons and the poor. PAPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre project standards or even higher. Project Affected People, vulnerable groups inclusive, will be employed and paid for works executed. In addition to cash for work, agricultural input (lime, compost) will be provided where command areas will have been extended. The vulnerable will also be facilitated to get cows through One Cow per Family Program (Girinka program). However, deeper discussions with vulnerable PAPs will be conducted to identify their personal projects and necessary support from the project.

4.4 Types of Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through any other form agreed between the expropriator and a PAP. For payment of compensation in kind, the timing and alternative locations will have to be decided and agreed upon.

Table 5: Types of compensation

Type of Compensation	Description
In – Kind Compensation	(i) Compensation of affected community assets like water points: The project will provide building materials, transport and labor costs and reconstruct the affected community assets for all users.
Cash compensation	(i) Compensation using cash will be calculated according to the prevailing market prices of the asset
Resettlement and Economic Rehabilitation Assistance	(i) Capacity building of PAPs on small income generating projects; (ii) Provision of assistance to facilitate reestablishment of livelihood activities such as provision of seedlings and agricultural inputs (iii) Creation of income generating activities like compost making, etc. (iv) Resettlement assistance may include moving allowance, transportation, and labor associated with resettlement
Additional assistance	(i) Facilitation/ advocacy on government social protection support to vulnerable groups.
Disruption fee	(i) The compensation for disruption is 5% of the total value of the property expropriated

4.5 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix is given in the Table below and will form the basis for (resettlement planning through the preparation of RAPs and) compensation of project affected people.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement
Loss of land	Farmer/Title holder, and Tenant/Lease holder	<p>Cash compensation for affected land equivalent to market value if less than 20% of land holding affected land remains economically viable.</p> <p>If greater than 20% of land holding lost land doesn't not remain economically viable, Land for land replacement will be conducted where feasible, or compensation in cash for the entire landholding according to PAP's choice.</p> <p>Relocation assistance</p>
Loss of trees	Farmer/Title holder, and Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trees for trees replacement - Compensation for the lost tress according to the market prevailing prices
	Vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment in set ups of tree nurseries or making compost
Loss of perennial crops	Farmer/Title holder and Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PAPs are mobilized and encouraged to harvest their crops before start of works (Works start 6months after the agreed cutoff date) - Provision of capacity on other sources of income (ie Making compost)
Loss of community assets and structures	Users of the structure (such as water points, etc) likely to be affected by land husbandry works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In kind compensation for the entire structures to be affected
Loss of income due expansion of the command area	Farmer/Title holder and Tenant/Lease holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment in civil works of expansion of command area - Provision of agricultural inputs(compost and lime) - Provision of fruit tree and other grass species - Provision and Capacity building of other income generating sources (ie Making compost)

	Vulnerable	- Vulnerable are employed in softer works like establishment of tree nurseries ie Fruit trees

4.6 Methods of asset valuation

The methods to be used in valuing assets that will be eligible for compensation shall be consistent with both Rwandan laws and the World Bank policies on involuntary resettlement.

Assets likely to be affected will be valued and compensated for according to the following guidelines and as appropriate for each site:

- ✓ SAIP will compensate for assets and investments according to the provisions of the resettlement plan
- ✓ Eligibility for compensation will not be valid for new persons occupying/using the project sites after the cut-off date, in accordance with this policy.
- ✓ Compensation for land will be based on replacement method if the PAPs livelihoods are land based.
- ✓ The market prices for crops and trees will have to be determined by independent valuers or from valuation office at the District and will consider the prevailing market prices in the location.

4.7 Valuation of Assets according to the Expropriation Law

According to Rwandan Expropriation Law, any expropriated assets are to be ‘justly’ compensated with valuation undertaken by an independent valuer. This RPF provides the basic principles for the valuation of affected assets. The project through an independent valuer’s assessment will need to determine appropriate unit cost rates for each location and according to the prevailing market prices.

4.7.1 Valuation methods

Below are several methods that will be used for the valuation of affected assets. These are described below:

a) Replacement Cost Approach

Replacement cost refers to the amount sufficient to cover full recovery of lost assets and related transaction costs. Replacement cost will be used when valuing all improvements on land.

In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The OP 4.12 requires compensation at full replacement cost.

For losses that cannot easily be valued or compensated for in monetary terms such as access to water sources, public services, customers, and suppliers; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas, attempts will be made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities. Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement will be adopted. The approach will involve direct replacement of expropriated assets and covers an amount that is sufficient for asset replacement, moving expenses and other transaction costs.

b) Gross Current Replacement Cost

Gross Current Replacement Cost (GCRC) is defined as the estimated cost of erecting a new building having the same gross external area as that of the existing one, with the same site works and services and on a similar piece of land.

During the implementation of this RPF, the replacement cost approach will be used in all project sites because it fully meets the requirements of the WB policy on involuntary resettlement OP4.12.

4.7.2 Calculating compensation for assets

The following methods of calculation should be adopted for the preparation of the aforementioned standardized asset valuation tables and/or the application of specific case by case valuations in the case of projects that have significant impacts.

a) Compensation for Crops and Trees

PAPs will be encouraged and permitted, where possible, to harvest their produce before loss of asset. In order to ensure that this is possible and that appropriate market prices are received for yields, there needs to be sufficient consultation and notification of the cut-off date beforehand so that harvesting can be properly planned for. Where trees cannot be harvested before the project, cash compensation for loss of trees will be done according to the prevailing market prices.

b) Compensation for Community Assets

In all cases, these will be provided in kind. The alternative community asset will be at least of the same standard as or better standard than the affected asset.

c) Compensation of Structures:

Valuation will be based upon full replacement cost. Replacement cost will be based upon sizes of structures, materials used and their prices, transportation costs of delivery of these materials.

d) Compensation for land:

Valuation will be based upon market value; however, for PAPs whose livelihoods are land based, the replacement cost method will be used.

e) Disruption fee:

The compensation for disruption caused by expropriation is 5% of the total value of property expropriated.

CHAPTER FIVE: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 Public consultation and Citizen Engagement

Public consultations with PAPs and stakeholders were held to inform them of the upcoming project activities, seek their views, and discuss any unforeseen project impacts and outstanding implementation related matters in a manner that can be understood and interpreted by the relevant audience.

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

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

5.2 Consultation with Affected people

Meetings with the affected people were conducted in five sites out of 8 selected. These are Muyanza, Rwamagana 34, Nyabihu, Karongi 12 and Karongi sites. They engaged the project affected people, project staff, represented districts staff and the private sector.

The sites were chosen on the basis of their landscapes to represent the other sites where SAIP will be implemented (ie highland, middle land and lowland). Rwamagana 34 and Muyanza sites are located in low land and middle land regions respectively whereas Nyabihu and Karongi sites are located in the high land regions.

The project together with local leaders explained to the community scope of the project, objectives and its connection with the LWH and RSSP projects. The consultations explained that the negative impacts anticipated are minor and will be mitigated through their collaboration.

Some of the things discussed include the concerns to the public, capacity building for operation and maintenance of the project infrastructures, the compensation procedures including the different compensation packages available and entitlement, integrated pest management, generation of income, gender inclusion and participation etc. Together with the affected people, the participants identified gaps from LWH and RSSP projects and suggested how SAIP could fill these gaps.

The feedback from the communities, opinions and needs were documented and has been taken into consideration in the preparation of this RPF.

5.3 Consultations with Stakeholders

Consultations with key stakeholders are a continuous process that was carried out through the preparation of this project and will continue through the construction and operational phases of the project.

The exercise identified all the stakeholders within and in the surrounding area including local community, local authorities, civil society, Government Ministries and agencies and private sector. These consultations assisted the participants to understand the local conditions, different NGOs and institutions doing similar projects within the sites as well as the existing traditional methods used by the communities.

The stakeholder's consultation meetings also helped in highlighting the socio-economic and environment concerns and impacts that could arise from the project which was significant in coming up with appropriate mitigation measures.

5.4 Findings from consultation meetings

In total, about *Four hundred and seventy eight (478) people disaggregated by gender as 278 Men and 200 Women* in five sites were consulted between February and March 2018.

The overall benefits of the consultation meetings in the 5 sites are summarized below as:

- Clarity concerning roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder
- Early engagement of the community and the local administrative authorities
- Understanding of the different challenges encountered from similar projects and sustainable solutions
- Increased ownership from all the concerned parties
- Better strategies for effective communication among all the concerned parties

Below, are some photos from consultation meetings





The table below highlights the feedback from consultation meetings

Table 7: Key outcomes of the consultation meetings

Outcomes of the consultation meetings in Muyanza site	
Beneficiaries asked if SAIP will connect them to buyers for their produce.	The project will connect the farmers to reliable market outletstargeting both domestic and regional markets especially for staples and horticulture. The project will also support farmers in accessing existing (and future) market information systems
Beneficiaries asked if SAIP will facilitate them with post-harvest infrastructures for horticulture produce	Post-harvest handling needs have been identified; This includes drying shelters, drying grounds and collection points, nearer to the fields, for immediate post-harvest handling. For the horticulture sector, cold rooms will be constructed to increase shelf life and preserve quality and nutrient content, and reduce post-harvest losses.
Construction of additional terraces	There will not be any construction of terraces, however SAIP will facilitate farmers to add value to their produce grown on hillsides and connect farmers to markets for the selected value chains.
Beneficiaries requested that the project will facilitate them to find other sources of income ie Tailoring, Small processing industries etc	
Beneficiaries further requested that the project will offer capacity building in good agriculture practices.	
Beneficiaries requested that SAIP will help them to fight malnutrition by providing small livestock at the household level.	
Outcomes of the consultation meetings in Rwamagana 34 site	
The beneficiaries asked for the expected community benefits likely to occur from the project implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment opportunities during civil works where PAPs will be given priority - Overall increased agricultural productivity -Capacity building for farmers - Improved nutrition among the project beneficiaries at the

	household level -Gender equity and engagement of the youth and vulnerable
The beneficiaries further asked for clarity concerning the management of grievances and conflicts during expropriation and compensation procedures	-Grievance redress mechanism strategies will be put in place, including grievance redress committees that will be elected by the local communities. These GRCs will be close to the PAPs and shall be trained on conflict redress mechanisms.
The beneficiaries requested for support in capacity building of post-harvest handling processes and operation and maintenance of the project facilities.	
Increased access to market for their produce	
Outcomes of the consultation meetings in Nyabihu site	
After explaining to the participants about the scope and objectives of SAIP, the beneficiaries requested for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate the farmers to acquire Irish potato seeds that are pest resistant 2. Access to reliable markets with fair prices 3. Support the farmers to establish an agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizers) fund 4. Capacity building/Trainings in regards to cooperative management 5. Establishing a centre for nutrition 6. Hiring nutrition agents per village who will assess nutrition issues and train households 7. Facilitate farmers to become seed multipliers by establishing at least one green house in the sector where the project will be implemented. 	
Outcomes of the consultation meetings in Karongi 12 and 13 sites	
The beneficiaries asked the relationship between LWH with SAIP	SAIP will build on the results of LWH and RSSP sites and will continue capacity building activities of the farmers' organizations (WUAs, SHGs, cooperatives) established under these projects, help them link better to the markets to create additional livelihood opportunities and expand activities to further scale up nutrition sensitive and climate resilient agriculture.
The cooperatives informed the meeting of the benefits obtained from LWH project that include among others: Soil conservation through terraces, Postharvest infrastructures, Good agricultural practices, Cropping throughout all the agriculture seasons, use of organic and inorganic fertilizers and access to markets and finance.	
The beneficiaries requested that SAIP will facilitate them in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased access to financial institutions and facilitation to bank services like credit etc 2. To connect them to buyers both locally and internationally 3. To hire support staff for the cooperative 4. To expand the command area 5. Provision of more irrigation equipment since the ones they have are insufficient 6. Capacity building in improved nutrition 	

7. Carrying out regular soil tests to check the for the quantity needed for fertilizers
8. Provision of small livestock that will help them in compost making
9. Construction of temporary dryers per zone (The existing one is far)
10. Capacity building in operation and maintenance of the irrigation systems

CHAPTER SIX: PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The SAIP implementation activities in Rwanda will be implemented in Seven (7) Districts and its activities will include construction of post-harvest infrastructures and extension of the command area by 2500ha using small scale irrigation through rainwater harvesting and rehabilitation of existing schemes.

Following the completion of the compilation, production and approval of specific project identified sites; in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP will be stated, as follows:

- The socio economic assessment will be conducted on the project affected communities, including demographic, income and poverty index data of the affected households/persons, land size owned, vulnerability, access to social services (education, health, water, and credit facility, public services etc.), preferred options for compensation, average length of residence in the area, livelihoods and income etc. The baseline information gathered on each affected person or household shall be used when monitoring and evaluating the project impacts.
- An environmental and socio economic assessment of the subproject impacted areas will be carried out to determine scope and nature of resettlement impacts.
- Assessment will be carried out to ascertain and monitor the impact of resettlement on the PAPs.

Before any sub-project activity that causes loss of any property is implemented, PAPs will need to be compensated in accordance with the resettlement policy framework. For activities involving restriction to access or loss of business, it is further required that these measures include provision of compensation and of other assistance required for relocation prior to displacement and preparation of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. Taking related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

The measures to ensure compliance with this RPF will be included in the RAPs that will be prepared for each site/district involving resettlement or compensation. The schedule for the implementation of activities must be agreed to between the expropriator and the PAPs. These include the target dates for start and completion of civil works, timetables for transfers of completed civil works to PAPs, and dates of possession of land that PAPs are using. The screening process must ensure that RAPs contain acceptable measures that link resettlement activity to civil works in compliance with this policy.

Once the RAP is approved by the local and national authorities, it will then be sent to the World Bank for final review, approval and disclosure on the external website.

The RAP will be disclosed to the PAPs in the local language.

6.2 Preparation of Resettlement Action Plan

When a sub-project is expected to cause physical or economic displacement, a RAP must be prepared by the Project which will be approved by the Project and World Bank. The RAP will include the following information:

6.2.1 Screening

Screening will identify the land/ areas that may result in resettlement impacts. Sub-project screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts related to the activities proposed under SAIP and to provide adequate measures to address them. It also ensures that the avoidance or minimization of resettlement is key sub-project selection criterion. The screening process will ensure that subprojects presented for SAIP funding complies with the requirements of WB OP 4.12 and Rwandan expropriation and resettlement Laws.

The process of screening will be undertaken in consultation with the PAPs to ensure that it takes all their considerations into account, and that all potential impacts are identified.

6.2.2 Socio and Economic baseline Survey

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

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

6.2.3 Census of PAPs

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

The census will serve five important and interrelated functions:

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

It's advisable that an independent consultant will need to be contracted to undertake the census, under close supervision of the site Resettlement and Compensation Committees and the project safeguard team.

6.2.4 Preparation of Asset Inventory

A selected and trained field team shall visit the project area to carry out an asset valuation survey. The team should include resettlement committee representatives, local administration, and representative of the PAPs among others. During the survey, each asset should be enumerated and inscribed on an inventory and a valuation of the asset carried out using the approach described above. The values of each asset should then be recorded in a register and shown to the affected person for agreement. The register will be signed and a copy given to the affected person.

The implementing agency will keep all copies of the documentation of the whole process. The documents will be referred to during monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities.

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

- ✓ Written evidence indicating that the person purchased the land, Received it as a donation or as a legacy or a successor;
- ✓ A document or statement of local administrative entities indicating rights of the expropriated person on the land;
- ✓ A document or testimony of the neighbors confirming the ownership of the land;
- ✓ A court certificate.

Photographs of PAPs to be displaced will be attached to each PAPs file. This will ensure that the right beneficiaries are compensated.

6.2.5 Preparation of RAP Report

Following the socio-economic census and identification of affected people, a RAP will be developed by the Consultant under the Project supervision. It will be prepared in consultation with affected parties, particularly in relation to the cut-off date for eligibility, disturbances to livelihoods and income-earning activities, methods of valuation, compensation payments, potential assistance and timeframes.

The basic elements of a RAP are outlined in OP4.12 and each element of a RAP is briefly described in this RPF, but the Annex gives detailed requirements of the RAP.

6.2.6 Implementation of RAP

During RAP implementation, project stakeholders will play a key role. MINAGRI, MINILAF, MININFRA, RLMUA, RAB and Districts are the main institutions. As stated above, the implementation of the RAPs will be the responsibility of the implementing Districts in each sub-project location and will be coordinated by the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee created for each site with the supervision of the SPIU safeguards team. The grievance redress committee is appointed by the affected people in the presence of the District Council and local leaders.

Funds for compensation payment will be provided by MINAGRI. National level institutions will ensure that there is compliance with the RPF and national and WB legislations, and that information is available and consolidated in one place for the overall SAIP monitoring.

6.2.7 Review and Submission to Project Authorities

After the completion of the RAP for a specific site, the Consultant must submit the RAP to the Project for review and approval. The report is also reviewed by the World Bank for approval after ensuring that it is in compliance with OP4.12 and any other relevant policies/ procedures.

6.2.8 Public Consultation and engagement

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

6.3 Mechanism for consultations and public participation

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

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

6.3.1 Overview

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

The plan will address and mitigate the resettlement's impact on host populations who should be informed and consulted. Any payments due to the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettled persons should be promptly made.

Conflicts between hosts and resettled persons may develop as increased demands are placed on land, water, forests, services etc., or if the resettled persons are provided services and housing

superior to that of the hosts. Effective and close consultation with PAPs is a pre-requisite for project success.

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

6.3.2 Data collecting phase

After several visits to the project sites and consultations with all the stakeholders and PAPs, the consultants will design appropriate questionnaires intended for data collection at project location levels. The consultant will design questionnaires for data collection from various households, organizations and institutions such as women groups, farmers' Associations, individual farm units, primary and/or secondary schools, health centers and agricultural cooperative unions or individual farm units, depending on the nature of information source.

All the actors will constitute the main taskforce in the data collecting phase and PAPs will be consulted to participate in the process by providing socio-economic information about their livelihoods. This could be done through use of forms, questionnaires and interviews. Persons or groups of persons at the project sites, location, village levels, or household levels to be interviewed will also be identified and selected through stratified random sampling. Those to be interviewed will include those directly affected by physical works and a scientifically accepted number of respondent households for each sub-project location.

6.3.3 Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation phases

Before implementation, the PAPs will be informed about their rights and options, at which point they will air their views. The PAP's representatives will participate in the project completion workshops, to give their evaluation of the impacts of the project. They will also suggest corrective measures, which may be used to improve implementation of other upcoming subprojects. After completion of all expropriation/compensation operations, the PAPs will be consulted in a household survey to be undertaken as a monitoring and evaluation exercise.

6.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism

During the implementation of the project activities, it is likely that disputes/disagreements between the project implementers and the affected persons will occur especially in terms of boundaries, ownership of crops or land or use of land/ properties, compensation values, delay in disbursement of the compensation packages.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will provide a way to an effective avenue for expressing concerns and achieving remedies for communities, promote a mutually constructive relationship and enhance the achievement of project development objectives.

The grievance redress mechanisms will be established in accordance to the guidelines outlined here in the RPF. They will have to provide opportunities for PAPs to settle their complaints and

grievances amicably and without wasting time and resources going through administrative and legal procedures.

6.4.1 Grievance Redress committees

The grievance redress committee (GRC) is democratically elected and set up by the affected people at Cell level; the GRC is made up of 5-7 members in which 4 are PAPs. This committee will receive capacity building on conflict resolution and handling by the project safeguard team. It ensures that all affected people are fully informed of the process for expressing dissatisfaction and seeking redress, and will issue warnings about the consequences of failure to lodge their complaints in time. The composition of the GRC is; Cell executive secretary (affected cell), Village leader, Contractor, SPIU staff and PAPs representatives.

Grievances are received by the members of the GRCs both during community gatherings/assemblies where PAPs are most likely to attend; However, GRCs will provide their contacts to PAPs who want to be received in privacy. The grievances are recorded in a log book where they are monitored until redressed. The timeline for the grievance recourse at cell level is about 2 weeks depending on the type, accessibility and degree of priority.

If the aggrieved PAP is not contented with the decision at the cell level, he/she will take it to the Sector level where the Sector executive secretary will try and resolve the problem within 2 weeks. In case the PAP is not contented with the Sector's decision, the complaint mounts to the District level which will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue and negotiation) within 30 days of reception of the complaint. If no agreement is reached at this stage, the PAP shall file the case with a competent local Court.

However, the Grievance Redress Committee will provide assistance at every stage to the aggrieved person to facilitate resolution of their complaint and ensure that the matter is addressed in the best way possible.

In practice, grievances and disputes that are most likely during the implementation of a resettlement program are the following:

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

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

6.4.2 Monitoring of complaints

In addition to the Grievance Resolution Form, a Grievance Log will be kept by the project staff indicating the date the complaint was lodged, actions to be taken and personnel or team responsible for the complaint. SPIU/RAB will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved.

The channels of receiving complaints include among others, weekly community gatherings, face-to-face meetings, written complaints to the GRCs, telephones, or third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, etc).

6.4.3 Grievance Log

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

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

CHAPTER SEVEN: IMPLEMENTATION, BUDGET AND MONITORING OF RPF

7.1 RPF implementation arrangements

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) through Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) as the executing agency has the overall responsibility for implementing the project. The implementation arrangement builds on responsibilities already in place to ensure that the requirements of this RPF are met. The project safeguards staffs are responsible for safeguard implementation and monitoring.

7.2 Linking Resettlement implementation to civil works

Upon review and approval of a RAP by RAP/SPIU and World Bank, the implementing agencies (Districts) will embark on the process of RAP implementation. This process will be conducted prior to the commencement of the construction activities. PAPs will be allowed sufficient time for relocation or handover of land. PAPs will only be required to move after receipt of their total compensation packages including replacement land and structures whenever applicable.

For each sub project, the resettlement schedules will be coordinated with construction schedules. Before any project civil works activity is implemented, PAPs will have to be compensated in accordance with the Rwandan and World Bank resettlement laws, regulations and guidelines as set in this RPF. In other words, no individual or affected household should be displaced due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for the individual or affected household. The land acquisition (for both construction and relocation) and demolition of houses should be completed within the preparatory stage of the engineering construction and before the beginning of relevant engineering works.

The schedule is thus expected to ensure that all PAPs, prior to their physical relocation will:

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

7.3 Implementing Institutions

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)/ RAB

RAB under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) is the main overseer and implementing agency for SAIP. It will act as the central agency responsible for all information exchange and complementarities between the other stakeholders.

2. Ministry of Land and Forestry (MINILAF)

MINILAF governs the implementation and application of the Land law, the Land Use Master Plan and compensation exercise. While the Ministry deals with the overall land policy and the alignment with these laws at the national level, responsibilities for their implementation locally has been entrusted with the District.

This is guaranteed by working directly with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources. MINILAF will therefore play a critical role in ensuring that appropriate laws are being observed and appropriate compensation is provided to all affected persons resulting from SAIP activities.

3. Single Project Implementation Unit Under RAB

The SAIP implementation activities in Rwanda will be implemented through the Single Project Implementation Unit under RAB in the Ministry Agriculture and Animal Resources. The role of the SPIU will be to implement the RPF, coordinate monitoring activities, maintenance of monitoring information, building the capacity of other stakeholders in collection and analysis of monitoring data. The existing social safeguard Specialists of the SPIU will be the focal persons during the implementation of both RPF and site specific RAPs.

They will also undertake the internal monitoring and evaluation role of all resettlement related activities during construction phase and operational phase.

4. Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)

RLMUA through its department of Land administration and Mapping is the organ responsible for overall management and coordination of all activities related to land administration, land use planning and management in Rwanda. The role of RLMUA in the RPF and RAP process will be to advise on matters related to land ownership and expropriation. RLMUA will also ensure that PAPs have timely access to their land documents to enable them receive their full compensation packages on time.

5. Institute of Real Property Valuers

The valuation during the RAP processes will be carried out by locally certified valuers. As stated before, a project can either use government valuers or independent valuers to provide ‘fair and just’ valuation of affected assets considering the prevailing market prices of the locations.

6. District

The District Executive Committee is the organ that determines projects of expropriation in the public interest. As per the expropriation law, at the District level, expropriation shall be carried out by the District Executive Committees after considering the decision of the Land Commission at the District level. Therefore, the District Executive Committee will approve expropriation of the persons identified during the RAP process. The District will also facilitate the project during mobilization or sensitization of the local communities; facilitate conflict resolution, Grievance resolution and Monitoring of RAP activities.

7. Non-Government and civil society organizations

The NGOs and CSOs will play a role in the implementation of the RAP through witnessing the RAP process, overseeing of livelihood restoration programs, monitoring and evaluation of the RAP activities, Programs for vulnerable, etc.

8. Local communities / Project Affected People

The local people will play a role of community guarding to ensure that the rightful owners of the property are the ones compensated and also in receiving grievances of the PAPs.

Table 8: Summary of institutional Responsibilities for RPF implementation

Institutions	Responsibilities
MINAGRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approval of Resettlement related documentation from all subprojects (screening forms, RAP reports etc) to ensure consistency and compliance with RPF; • Overall monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation (i.e., annual audits and review of sub-project level monitoring undertaken by District authorities), ensuring that RAPs are implemented in accordance with Rwandan laws and OP 4.12.
RAB/SPIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate the resettlement process by screening of sub-projects to identify resettlement and compensation requirements • Establish Resettlement and Compensation Committee in consultation with respective DLB • Have a representative in each sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committee • Provision of capacity building and technical support relating to resettlement and compensation activities; • Ensure funds allocated appropriately, according to RAP.
MINILAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the resettlement sites have sustainable programs including environmental protection measures related to national legislations • Ensure environmental protection and management. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement). • Ensure the resettlement plans are within the context of national land use plan
District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verify land owners from records of land register • Issue construction permits and monitor compliance with construction plans • Monitor and approve activities pertaining to valuation of land and other immovable property • Work in collaboration with the Sub- Project Resettlement and Compensation Committees to ensure that ‘fair and just’ compensation is reached in accordance with the law and the requirements of this RPF. • Initiate expropriation proposal • Approving for expropriation of persons • Review and sign off of all documentation (e.g., Screening forms, completed RAPs, grievance forms, consultation plans) before submitting to SPIU head office • Overall responsibility for collecting of data for monitoring purposes (integrate information requirements into existing databases and data systems). • Ensure the resettled have been provided access to housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply,), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.
Rwanda Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To check and to approve surveys, various maps surveys carried out during the RAP

Management and Use Authority	exercise.
Resettlement Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verifying PAPs/Community policing • Validate inventories of PAPs and affected assets; • Facilitate conflict resolution and addressing grievances • Guide and monitor the implementation of compensation

7.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

7.3.1 Introduction

The RAP team will develop and put in place a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The main indicators that the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan will measure are:

- ✓ Impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre project standard of living or better
- ✓ Overall improved livelihoods of communities affected by the project
- ✓ The holistic management of conflicts.

In order to measure these impacts, the RAP will identify the specific indicators to be monitored; define how they will be measured on a regular basis; and identify key monitoring milestones.

Internal monitoring shall be controlled by the Sub-project Resettlement and Compensation Committees. They will be mandated to carry out independent monitoring of the implementation of the resettlement and compensation plans at periodic intervals of quarterly or half yearly (as circumstances dictate) during the program life.

Monitoring will provide both a warning system for the project and a channel for the affected persons to make known their needs and their reactions to resettlement execution.

7.3.2 Internal and External Monitoring

There will be need to carry out both internal and external monitoring to ensure complete and objective information and to avoid single sidedness.

7.3.2.1 Internal Monitoring

Grievance redress committees in collaboration with the SPIU/RAB safeguards staff will take full responsibility for regular monitoring of the implementation of the project.

a) Indicators of project affected people

Verifiable indicators for measuring the impact of all basic information concerning the status of project affected people arising from the sub Project include:

- ✓ Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub project.
- ✓ Length of time from sub project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs
- ✓ Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works
- ✓ Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind)

- ✓ Number of PAPs recruited in the civil works
- ✓ Number of people raising grievances in relation to each subproject.
- ✓ Number of received and unresolved grievances per subproject.

b) Indicators of RAP Performance

In order to assess whether these goals have been met, the resettlement and compensation plans will indicate parameters to be monitored, institute monitoring milestones and provide resources necessary to carry out the monitoring activities. The following provides a list of potential indicators for monitoring, which assess the change in the following for those who have been resettled.

- ✓ Percentage of individuals selecting cash or a combination of cash and in-kind compensation;
- ✓ The number of contentious cases as a percentage of the total cases;
- ✓ The number of grievances and time and quality of resolution;
- ✓ The ability of individuals and families to re-establish their pre- displacement activities, crops or other alternative incomes;
- ✓ Number of impacted locals employed by the civil works contractors;
- ✓ General relations between the project and the local communities.

c) Indicators on Gender mainstreaming

Gender indicators are established to measure and compare the situation of women over men over time. They play a crucial role in the gender mainstreaming of the project cycle and ensure that the project's gender equality objectives are being met. These will include:

- ✓ Number of women PAPs
- ✓ Number of women receiving compensation
- ✓ Monthly/Weekly reports with gender disaggregated data
- ✓ Number of women PAPs employed in civil works

7.3.2.2 External Monitoring

External monitoring will be undertaken by an independent Consultant and will be prepared at least 2 years after completion of the construction phase.

External monitoring will include an independent impact evaluation that will determine the following

- ✓ If compensation payments have been completed in a satisfactory manner; and
- ✓ If there are improvements in livelihoods and wellbeing of PAPs

Several indicators will be used to measure these impacts; these will include:

- ✓ Comparison of income levels before and after and improved livelihoods
- ✓ Employment generated
- ✓ Changes in health standards
- ✓ Increased agricultural production
- ✓ Increased access to markets etc

7.4 Methods for measuring Impacts

The following methods will be used to measure impacts:

- ✓ Questionnaires with database for comparative analysis(Before & After)

- ✓ Compensation reports
- ✓ Consultations with affected people

7.5 Annual Audit

The annual audit of RPF implementation will include (i) a summary of the performance of each sub-project vis-à-vis its RAP, (ii) a summary of compliance and progress in implementation of the processes and (iii) a presentation of compliance and progress in the implementation of the RPF.

The audit will verify results of monitoring of RAP implementation indicators, and assess whether the project achieved the resettlement objectives. A specific measure of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced will be completed. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RAP sub project activities.

Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate to meeting the objectives and whether the objectives were suited to PAPs conditions. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank.

7.6 Socio-economic monitoring.

The purpose of socio economic assessment, is to ensure that PAPs livelihood and wellbeing have improved, and have not worsened as a result of the subproject activities. An assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income and livelihoods, and provision of sufficient community development activities. Monitoring of living standards continues after resettlement.

A number of indicators will be used to determine the status of affected people and appropriate parameters and verifiable indicators will be used to measure the resettlement and compensation plans performance. The socio-economic assessments will use surveys, focus group meetings, and participatory appraisal tools for measuring impacts. A separate assessment will be made for each subproject. Additionally, since a baseline household survey will have been completed during RAP preparation, the end RAP assessment will measure changes from this baseline.

7.7 Storage of PAPs Details

Each PAP household will be provided with a signed report recording his or her initial situation, all subsequent project use of assets and compensation agreed upon and received. At the same time, before compensation all household heads will be required to provide passport size photographs that will help with clarity during compensation.

It is normal that some compensation procedures and rates may require revision at some time during the project/program cycle. The SPIU, District Administrations will implement changes through the Change Management Process in the Monitoring and Evaluation manuals of the project (PIM or Project Implementation Manual), which will require feedback from indicators monitored by the local regional governments to determine whether goals are being met, and a grievance procedure for the local community to express dissatisfaction about implementation of compensation and resettlement.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources through RAB as the main executing agencies will be the custodian of all the documents of the project affected persons.

7.8 Estimated Budget

A detailed budget will be prepared for the implementation of resettlement activities including compensation. Specific RAPs prepared for the subprojects for each identified site must provide a budget which is significant during planning and implementation phases.

However, the exact unit prices, the number of people to be affected, and the hectares of land to be acquired are estimates. The exact figures will not be known until the RAPs are prepared.

The costs outlined include those relating to preparation and implementation of each individual RAP, capacity building and technical assistance required to ensure that implementers of each RAP are fully able to do so.

Table 9: Estimated cost for RPF Implementation

Activity	Unit Cost (\$ US)	Total Cost (\$ US)	Basis of Estimates
RAP preparation for each of Project sites	10,000	80,000	This estimation includes cost for Census for assets, Socio-economic surveys, public consultations and RAP report preparation
RAP implementation for each of the Project sites	23,000	184,000	This includes the estimated cost for compensation and livelihood restoration programs
Capacity building	5,500	44,000	This estimate is based on comparable agricultural projects (LWH and RSSP) approved by the World Bank
RAP monitoring	2,000	16,000	This estimate is based on comparable agricultural projects (LWH and RSSP) approved by the World Bank
RAP Audit	LS	35,133	This estimate is based on practice from other projects
Total		359,133	
Contingency (10%)		35,913	
Grand Total		395,046	

7.9 Disclosure of social safeguards documents

Upon clearance of this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) by the World Bank, Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) will disclose this report by making copies available at the RAB/SPIU head office, MINAGRI library and Project website. It will also make copies available to the local government's agencies (RLMUA) and other project stakeholders. All RAPs to be prepared under SAIP will be disclosed by the RAB/SPIU SAIP by making copies available at its head office in Kigali and website.

The RPF will also be disclosed at the offices of the Districts where the project will be implemented.

The Government of Rwanda will also authorize the World Bank to disclose the RPF and subproject RAPs electronically through its external website

CHAPTER EIGHT: INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT, CAPACITY BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

8.1 Introduction

The effective implementation of this RPF will require technical capacity in the human resource base of implementing institutions as well as logistical facilitation. Implementers need to understand inherent social and environmental issues to be able to clearly identify their indicators.

While preparing this RPF, an institutional assessment was inbuilt to identify strengthening needs on social and environmental evaluation, screening, mitigation and monitoring.

8.2 Capacity Assessment and Capacity building

Overall project management will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) through Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB). This is a major task covering technical, procurement, social and environment safeguards, local economic development, financial management and accounting aspects of the Project.

The existing Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) managing the World Bank projects (LWH and RSSP) will implement the project. The SPIU has a strong team (technical, financial, procurement, safeguards, monitoring and evaluation) which has gained experience and obtained excellent results in the past. However, the staff will need be strengthened through project awareness and capacity building to be able to carry on the tasks required under the implementation of SAIP.

8.2.1 Human Resource Capacity Requirements

The safeguards team at the SPIU is made of 2 staff (1 Social safeguard specialist and 1 Environmental specialist) who have been implementing and overseeing the project RAPs and overall issues related to safeguards in the LWH and RSSP project sites, the team will still execute the same safeguards responsibilities under SAIP.

Each District has a land officer, social protection and environmental officers among other staff who are responsible for the social and environment safeguard aspects of the development projects in the District. The staff at the sector level that are accountable for the implementation of SAIP include; Agronomists, Social protection officers and land managers whereas the responsible staff at the cell level consist of the Cell Executive secretary and the Social and economic development officer. Due to limited budget, workload and capacity limitation, the engagement of the staff mentioned above is specifically restricted to minor community level development actions. Social and environmental safeguards management aspects are daily cared for by the Cells and Sectors staff and helped by the site Grievance Redress committees. However, their knowledge and technical capacity on the aspects of safeguards is not sufficient and will need to be improved through consistent capacity building.

The SPIU will therefore emphasize on capacity building through trainings and workshops of the relevant district staff (land officers, social protection officers, environmental officers; Agronomists Executive Secretaries, and Grievance redress committees(GRC) on safeguards implementation and

monitoring aspects (ie monitoring compensation, valuation, Grievance Redress Mechanisms, gender equity and GBV, child labor prevention, follow up of displaced PAPs, reporting, etc.). Such trainings and workshops shall be provided by the project management before the start of project works to ensure proper management of social and environment safeguards aspects under the Sustainable Agriculture and Intensification Project.

8.2.2 Technical Capacity Enhancement

Mobilization meetings, awareness campaigns and trainings on social safeguards will be required for the following institutions and personnel:

1. RAB/ SPIU Environmental and Social Safeguard specialists,
2. Local Government Authorities (District authorities, Sector authorities, Cell authorities and GRCs) through sectors and cells covered by SAIP activities.
3. Subproject Grievance redress committees;
4. SAIP Monitoring and Evaluation staff
5. Engineering Contractors who will be contracted or sub contracted to undertake the construction works and supervision works;
6. Farmers organizations (Cooperatives and Associations);
7. Community opinion leaders.

The Trainings will cover:

- The safeguards policies according to the Rwandan laws and OP 4.12
- Implementation and monitoring the compliance of safeguards during both the construction and operation phase of the project.
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- Organization and management of Grievance redress committees

CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) prepared this RPF for SAIP implementation to ensure that the project implementation is in full compliance with both Rwanda related laws and legal framework and World Bank safeguards policies.

The policies, legal and institutional frameworks for the prepared RPF in project sites were developed. This report provides guidelines for assessment of affected assets and persons and process for preparing, approving and implementing the RAP. The implementation and monitoring procedures of the RPF as well as capacity needs were assessed and provided. This RPF has an inbuilt grievance procedure that will be used to address grievances that may arise during the RAP implementation. This mechanism will be administered, as far as possible, at the Cell level by the Resettlement and Compensation Committee to facilitate access by PAPs.

The estimated budget for RPF amounts to US \$ **395,046** and includes RAP preparation, implementation, Capacity building, PAPs livelihood restoration measures, RAP monitoring and audit.

Given the nature and location of the project, the potential project impacts associated with SAIP are considered minor and can be mitigated through detailed citizen engagement, just and fair compensation for lost assets, provision of assistance to vulnerable people and provision of livelihoods assistance in the project areas.

This RPF will be complemented by site specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) which will provide appropriate safeguard measures in the project identified areas.

REFERENCE

1. GoR, 2004. Rwanda National Land Policy. Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forests, Water and Mines.
2. GoR, 2003. Rwanda Environmental Policy
3. GoR, 2008. Resettlement Policy Framework. Second Rural Sector Support Project.
4. GoR, 2010. Resettlement Policy Framework. Land husbandry, Water harvesting and Hillside irrigation.
5. GOR, 2016. Resettlement policy Framework, AF Feeder Road Development project
6. GoR, 2011. Resettlement Policy Framework and Process Framework for LVEMP II.
7. GOR, 2012. Resettlement Policy Framework, the Third Rural Sector Support Project.
8. GoR, 2010. Organic Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 establishing and organizing the real property valuation profession in Rwanda.
9. Premature, 2015. Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015 Relating to Expropriation in the Public Interest,

ANNEXES

Annex 1: RESETTLEMENT INSTRUMENTS

This annex describes the elements of a resettlement plan, an abbreviated resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, and a resettlement process framework, as discussed in [OP 4.12](#), paras. 17-31.

Resettlement Action Plan

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

3. **Description of the project.** General description of the project and identification of the project area.

4. **Potential impacts.** Identification of

(a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;

(b) the zone of impact of such component or activities;

(c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and

(d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.

5. **Objectives.** The main objectives of the resettlement program.

6. **Socioeconomic studies.** The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including

(a) the results of a census survey covering

(i) Current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;

(ii) standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal

economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;

(iii) the magnitude of the expected loss—total or partial—of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;

(iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for in [OP 4.12](#), para. 8, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and

(v) provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.

(b) Other studies describing the following

(i) land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;

(ii) The patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;

(iii) Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and

(iv) social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs)) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.

7. Legal framework. The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering

(a) The scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;

(b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for

such procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;

(c) Relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;

(d) Laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;

(e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and

(f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land—including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage (see [OP 4.12](#), para.15 (b)).

8. ***Institutional Framework.*** The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering:

(a) The identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;

(b) An assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and

(c) Any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

9. ***Eligibility.*** Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

10. ***Valuation of and compensation for losses.*** The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.¹

11. ***Resettlement measures.*** A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see [OP 4.12](#), para. 6). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the

resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

12. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation.* Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering:

(a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;

(b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;

(c) Procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and

(d) Legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

13. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services.* Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, infrastructures), and social services (e.g., schools, health services);² plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

14. *Environmental protection and management.* A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement³ and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

15. *Community participation.* Involvement of resettlers and host communities,⁴ including:

(a) A description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;

(b) A summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;

(c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and

resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals families or as parts of preexisting communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and

(d) Institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.

16. ***Integration with host populations.*** Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including:

(a) Consultations with host communities and local governments;

(b) Arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettle.

(c) Arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettler and host communities; and

(d) Any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.

17. ***Grievance procedures.*** Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

18. ***Organizational responsibilities.*** The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.

19. ***Implementation schedule.*** An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits

to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.

20. **Costs and budget.** Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.

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

Abbreviated Resettlement Plan

An abbreviated plan covers the following minimum elements:

- (a) A census survey of displaced persons and valuation of assets;
- (b) Description of compensation and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- (c) Consultations with displaced people about acceptable alternatives;
- (d) institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress;
- (e) Arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- (f) A timetable and budget.

Resettlement Policy Framework

The purpose of the policy framework is to clarify resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to subprojects to be prepared during project implementation (see [OP 4.12](#), paras. 26-28). Subproject resettlement plans consistent with the policy framework subsequently are submitted to the Bank for approval after specific planning information becomes available (see [OP 4.12](#), para. 29).

24. The resettlement policy framework covers the following elements, consistent with the provisions described in [OP 4.12](#), paras. 2 and 4:

- (a) a brief description of the project and components for which land acquisition and resettlement are required, and an explanation of why a resettlement plan as described in paras. 2-21 or an abbreviated plan as described in para. 22 cannot be prepared by project appraisal;
- (b) Principles and objectives governing resettlement preparation and implementation;
- (c) a description of the process for preparing and approving resettlement plans;
- (d) Estimated population displacement and likely categories of displaced persons, to the extent feasible;
- (e) Eligibility criteria for defining various categories of displaced persons;
- (f) A legal framework reviewing the fit between borrower laws and regulations and Bank policy requirements and measures proposed to bridge any gaps between them;
- (g) Methods of valuing affected assets;
- (h) organizational procedures for delivery of entitlements, including, for projects involving private sector intermediaries, the responsibilities of the financial intermediary, the government, and the private developer;
- (i) a description of the implementation process, linking resettlement implementation to civil works;
- (j) a description of grievance redress mechanisms;
- (k) a description of the arrangements for funding resettlement, including the preparation and review of cost estimates, the flow of funds, and contingency arrangements;
- (l) a description of mechanisms for consultations with, and participation of, displaced persons in planning, implementation, and monitoring; and
- (m) Arrangements for monitoring by the implementing agency and, if required, by independent monitors.

25. When a resettlement policy framework is the only document that needs to be submitted as a condition of the loan, the resettlement plan to be submitted as a condition of subproject financing need not include the policy principles, entitlements, and eligibility criteria, organizational arrangements, arrangements for monitoring and evaluation, the framework for participation, and mechanisms for grievance redress set forth in the resettlement policy framework. The subproject-

specific resettlement plan needs to include baseline census and socioeconomic survey information; specific compensation rates and standards; policy entitlements related to any additional impacts identified through the census or survey; description of resettlement sites and programs for improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; implementation schedule for resettlement activities; and detailed cost estimate.

Process Framework

26. A process framework is prepared when Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve resettlement policy objectives, and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities (see [OP 4.12](#), paras. 7 and 31).

27. Specifically, the process framework describes participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished

(a) ***Project components will be prepared and implemented.*** The document should briefly describe the project and components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on natural resource use. It should also describe the process by which potentially displaced persons participate in project design.

(b) ***Criteria for eligibility of affected persons will be determined.*** The document should establish that potentially affected communities will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing of the significance of impacts, and establishing of the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary.

(c) ***Measures to assist affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels, while maintaining the sustainability of the park or protected area will be identified.*** The document should describe methods and procedures by which communities will identify and choose potential mitigating or compensating measures to be provided to those adversely affected, and procedures by which adversely affected community members will decide among the options available to them.

(d) **Potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will be resolved.** The document should describe the process for resolving disputes relating to resource use restrictions that may arise between or among affected communities, and grievances that may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, community planning measures, or actual implementation.

Additionally, the process framework should describe arrangements relating to the following

- (a) **Administrative and legal procedures.** The document should review agreements reached regarding the process approach with relevant administrative jurisdictions and line ministries (including clear delineation for administrative and financial responsibilities under the project).
- (b) **Monitoring arrangements.** The document should review arrangements for participatory monitoring of project activities as they relate to (beneficial and adverse) impacts on persons within the project impact area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of measures taken to improve (or at minimum restore) incomes and living standards.

Annex 2: RESETTLEMENT SCREENING FORM

Sub-project name Subproject Location include map/sketch Type of activity	(e.g. District, Sector, Cell etc) (e.g. new construction, rehabilitation, periodic maintenance)
Estimated Cost (Rwandan Francs) Proposed date of Commencement of Work	
Technical Drawing/ Specifications Renewed (circle answer)	Yes No

This report is to be kept short and concise.

1. Site Selection

When considering the location of a subproject, rate the sensitivity of the proposed site in the following table according to the given criteria. Higher ratings do not necessarily mean that a site is unsuitable. They do indicate a real risk of causing undesirable adverse environmental and social effects, and that more substantial environmental and/or social planning may be required to adequately avoid, mitigate or manage potential effects.

Issues	Site Sensitivity			Rating
	Low	Medium	High	
Involuntary resettlement	Low population density; dispersed population; legal tenure is well defined.	Medium population density; mixed ownership and land tenure	High population density; major towns and villages; low income families and/or illegal ownership of land; communal properties.	

2. Checklist questions:

Refer to project application for this information.

Land and resettlement	<i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i>
Will the subproject involve loss of land and other resources?	
Will the project result into temporary or permanent loss of crops, household infrastructure like shelter, granaries or latrines?	
What is the likelihood of land purchase for the subproject?	
How will the proponent go about land purchase?	
What level or type of compensation is planned?	
Who will monitor actual payments?	

Refer to the SAIP Resettlement Policy Framework

Actions	
List outstanding actions to be cleared before sub-project appraisal.	
Approval/rejection	<i>Yes/No answers and bullet lists preferred except where descriptive detail is essential.</i>

Recommendations

Requires a RAP to be submitted on date: _____

Does not require further studies

Reviewer:

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Annex 3: SOCIO ECONOMIC AND LAND ASSET INVENTORY FORMS

1. Socio-economic Household Datasheet of PAPs

Name of interviewer ID Code		Signature
Name of supervisor ID Code		(after verification of interview)

Cell Name		Number of Concession in Village (GPS Coordinates)	
-----------	--	---	--

Date:

Day Month Year

Name of Head of Extended Family	
Number of Nuclear Families in Extended Residential Group (including household of head of extended family)	

Name	Relations hip to head of family	Sex		Plac e of birth	Ag e	Marit al Status	Residen ce Tenure	Religi on	Educatio n Level	Income Earner		Econo mic activitie s	
		M	F							Ye s	No	Pri m ar y	se c o n d ar y
1.													
2.													
3.													
4.													
5.													
6.													
7.													

Relation to Head of Family

1 HOH; 2 Spouse of Hoh; 3 Child of HoH; 4 Spouse of child of HoH; 5 Grandchild of HoH; 6 Parent of HoH; 9 Other (specify); 0 No answer

Marital Status 1 Married 2 Widowed; 3 Divorced; 4 Unmarried; 0 No answer

Residential status 1PRP (Permanent Resident) 2 RA (Resident Absent) 3 Member of non-resident HH;
4 Visitor; 9 other (specify); 0 No answer

Occupations

Principle Occupation

1 Farmer 2 Shepherd; 3 household; 4 Merchant; 5 Religious leader; 6 Artisan; 7 Transport;
8 Unemployed; 9 Other (specify); 0 No answer

Secondary Occupations

Educational Level 1 Illiterate; 2 Three years or less; 3 Primary School; 4 Secondary school ; 5
Technical School; 6 Religious School; 0 No Answer

Religion 1 Christian (Specify denomination); 2 Muslim; 9 Other (specify); 0 No Answer

2. Land asset inventory for Project Affected People

Village;

Date;

Cell;

Survey No.	Name of HH Head	No of persons in Household	Total land holding of Household(m ²)	Land to be acquired(m ²)	Land use Type*	Losses of % total	Loss of assets	Loss of crops	Loss of other assets	Other losses
							Structures permanent(m ²); Structures temporarily	Fruit trees lost type and number; Agricultural land lost(m ²) Other(s specify)	e.g. graveyards, wells etc(type & no)	Residence rented; Business lost; Income loss

3. Entitlements of Project Affected People

Sector

date

Cell

Survey No.	Name of Head of Household	Compensation for Land	Compensation for Structures	Compensation for crops and trees	Compensation for other assets and losses(e.g. graveyards, wells, businesses, etc)	Total (USD)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity(m²) ▪ Unit Price(USD) per m² ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity(m²) ▪ Unit Price(USD) per m² ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity Unit ▪ Unit Price(USD) ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quantity Unit ▪ Unit Price(USD) ▪ Entitlement (USD) 	
		▪	▪	▪	▪	
		▪	▪	▪	▪	

Annex 4: SAMPLE GRIEVANCE REDRESS FORM

Grievance Form		
Grievance Number		Copies to forward to:
Name of the recorder		(Original) Receiver Party
District/ Sector/Cell		(Copy)- Responsible Party
Date		
INFORMATION ABOUT GRIEVANCE		
Define The Grievance		
INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPLAINANT		Forms of Receive
Name-Surname		Phone line
Address		Community/Information meetings
Village/ Cell		Mail
Sector/ District		Informal
Signature of Complainant		Other

DETAILS OF GRIEVANCE				
1.Access to land and Resources Fishing grounds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lands • Pasture lands • House • Water • Latrines • Commercial site • Other 	2.Damage to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House • Land • Latrines • Livestock • Means of livelihood • Water • Road access • Other 	3.Damage to Infrastructure or Community Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road • Bridge/ Passageways • Power • Water sources, canals and water infrastructure for irrigation and animals • Drinking water • Other 	4.Decrease or Loss of Livelihood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Animal husbandry • Beekeeping • Small scale trade • Other 	5.Traffic accident <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injury • Damage to property • Damage to livestock • Other
6.Incidents Regarding Expropriation and Compensation (Specify)	7.Resettlement Process (specify)	8.EmDPCOyment and recruitment (Specify)	9.Construction Camp and Community Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuisance from dust • Nuisance from noise • Vibrations due to exDPCOsions • Misconduct of the project personal/worker 	10.Other (specify)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complaint follow up Other 	
--	--	--	---	--

Grievances Close Out Form

Grievance

Number:.....

Define immediate action required:.....

Define long term action required (if necessary).....

Verification of corrective action and sign off

Corrective action taken	Due date

Responsible Party

Notes: This part will be filled in and signed by the complainant when he/she receives the compensation or file is closed out

Complainant:.....

.....

Name and Signature.....

Date

Representative of Responsible Party

Title, Name and Signature.....

Date:.....

.....

Annex 5: MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE LISTS IN NYABIHU SITE

INYANDIKOMVUGO Y' INAMA YAHUJE ABATURAGE B'UMURENGE WA RAMBURA NA MULINGA N'ABAKOZI B'UMUSHINGA LWH MU RWEGO RWO GUSOBANURIRWA GAHUNDA Y'UMUSHINGA MUSHYA(SAIP) UGIYE GUFATANYA NABO MU BIKORWA BY'UBUHINZI.

Inama yabereye ku biro by'Akagari ka Kibisabo yayobowe n'UmunyamabangaNshingwabikorwa w'Umurenge wa Rambura Bwana Rusingiza Esron, yari yitabiriwe n'abaturage b'Umurenge wa Rambura na Mulinga hari kandi n'abakozi b'umushinga LWH bakorerwa mu Karere ka Nyabihu.

Atangiza inama, UmunyamabangaNshingwa bikorwa w'Umurenge yahaye ikaze abakozi b'Umushinga LWH baturutse I Kigali ndetse n'abakozi bakorerwa Nyabihu, yashimiye kandi abaturage bitabiriye inama bo mu Mirenge ya Rambura na Mulinga, yabashimiye uburyo bari gushyira mu bikorwa igihembwe cy'ihinga cya 2018B, abasaba kwishutisha ihinga muri iki gihe imvura irimo igwa.

UmunyamabangaNshingwabikorwa yahaye ikaze umukozi w'umushinga LWH waturutse I Kigali ushinzwe gukurikirana ishyirwamubikorwa by'Umushinga(M&EO) Bwana **BIZIMANA Jean Claude** ngo asobanurire abaturage bitabiriye inama, gahunda y'Umushinga mushya ugiye kuza gufatanya n'abaturage guteza imbere ubuhinzi.

Umukozi w'umushinga wa LWH waturutse I Kigali Bwana Jean Claude Bizimana yasuhije abaturage maze ababaza niba amaterasi bakorewe hari icyo abamariye , abaturage bamusubije ko amaterasi abafitiye akamaro kanini kuko uretse guhagarika isuri yatwaraga ubutaka bwabo n'umugaruro wariyongereye, Umaturage witwa Barakengera wabajijwe iki kibazo yasubije ko isuri yatwaraga ubutaka bwabo yarahagaze , umugaruro nawo iyo umuntu yakoresheje inyongeramusaruro (imborera n'imvaruganda) wikuba inshuro kuva kuri eshatu (3) kugeza ku nshuro eshanu(5).

Umukozi w'Umushinga LWH yashimiye abaturage ba Nyabihu ubwitange n'umurava bashyira mu kazi kabo ka buri muni n'imbaraga bashyira mugutegura igihembwe cy'ihinga cya 2018B.

Kuri gahunda y'umushinga mushyashya, uyu mukozi (M&EO) yabasobanuriye ko umushinga igiye kuza gufatanya nabo guteza imbere ubuhinzi witwa SAIP (Sustainable Agriculture for intensification Project), yakomeje abasobanurira ko uyu mushinga uzabanda ku bikorwa bikurikira:

1. **Kongerera ubushobozi inzego z'abahinzi** (amatsinda, zone na Koperative) hakorwa amahugurwa n'ingendoshuri hamwe no gukorana n'ibigo by'imari.
2. **Iyamamazabuhinzi:** Guteza imbere igihingwa cy'ibirayi no kwigisha abaturage tekimiki zose zijyanye n'ubuhinzi kuva mu gutegura ubutaka, gutera gukurikirana ibihingwa kugeza bisaruwe ndetse no gufata neza umugaruro.
3. **Guteza imbere imirire:** Hazatangwa amahugurwa ku mirire mu rwego rwo guteza imbere imirire myiza (hakorwa amahugurwa mu gutegura indyo iboneye ndetse no kubishyira mu bikorwa mu ngo zacu) hagamijwe kurwanya indwara ziterwa n'imirire mibi (Bwaki.)
4. **Ibikorwa remezo byo kongera agaciro umugaruro:** gufatanyiriza hamwe n'abagenerwabikorwa mu kongerera umugaruro agaciro no kuwugeza ku masoko.

Umukozi ushinzwe gukurikirana ibikorwa by'Umushinga LWH yasobanuriye abaturage ko umushinga mu Karere ka Nyabihu uzabanda mu guteza imbere igihingwa cy'ibirayi.

Nyuma yo kuganiza abaturage kuri gahunda z'umushinga mushyashya (SAIP) ugiye gutangira, Umukozi ushinzwe gukurikirana ibikorwa by'umushinga yahaye abaturage ijamba ngo batange ibyizuzo byabo mu byo umushinga ugiye gutangira wazabafasha gukemura; maze abaturage batanga ibyifuzo bikurikira:

- A) Gufasha abaturage kubona imbuto y'ibirayi itanga umusaruro kandi yihanagnira uburwayi
- B) Kubonera abahinzi b'ibirayi nkunganire ku mbuto y'ibirayi kuko imbuto ihenda no kubafasha kubona isoko ritabahombya ku musaruro baba bejeje.
- C) Gufasha abahinzi gushyiraho ikigega cy'imbuto n'izindi nyongeramusaruro
- D) Guha amahugurwa abanyamuryango ba Koperative zashizweho ku micungire y'amakoperative
- E) Gushyiraho ikigo mbonezimirire (Centre de formation nutritionnelle)
- F) Gushyiraho ihuriro ry'abahinzi b'ibirayi (potatoes platform).
- G) Gushyiraho abajyanama mu mirire muri buri mudugudu bakaba bashingwa kureba ingo zifite ibibazo mu mirire no kubafasha uko bagerwaho ndetse no gutegura indyo nziza.
- H) Gufasha abaturage uburyo bwo gutubura imbuto y'ibirayi hafi yabo hubakwa Greenhouse byibuze imwe mu murenge aho umushinga uzakorera.

Umukozi ushinzwe gukurikirana ibikorwa by'Umushinga LWH yasabye abaturage kwita ku materasi yakozwe na LWH abasaba ko igihe hagize iterasi risenyuka komite zasizweho zishinzwe kubungabunga ibikorwaremezo ndetse na ba nyirimurima bagomba guhita barisana mu rwego rwo kwirinda ko byateza isuri no ku materasi ari muni yiryo ryacitse.



Photo 1,2 &3: Umukozi w'umushinga aganiza abaturage kuri gahunda y'umushinga mushya.

Mu gusozza Inama umunyamabanga Nshingwabikorwa yashimiye byimazeyo Umushinga LWH ku bikorwa byinshi wateyemo inkunga abaturage b'Akarere ka Nyabihu ariko cyane cyane abaturage b'Umurenge wa Rambura na Mulinga kuko aribo bazi ibyiza by'umushinga LWH.

Umunyamabanga Nshingwabikorwa w'umurenge kandi yahaye ikaze umufatanyabikorwa mushya ariwo SAIP ko biteguye gufatanya mu bikorwa byose bifuzwa gukorera mu Karere ka Nyabihu by'umwihariko mu Mirenge ya Rambura na Mulinga.

Umunyamabanga Nshingwabikorwa kandi yasabye abaturage b'Akagari ka Kibisabo by'umwihariko nkuko bari babyiyemeje kuremera mugenzi wabo wahuye n'ikiza inkuba igahitana inka ze eshatu gushyira mu bikorwa bakamugurira inka y'mzungu bamwemereye.

Uyu muyobozi kandi yasabye abaturage gushyira ingufu mu kwihutisha igihembwe cy'ihinga cya 2018B cyane cyane ku baturage bahinga ingano, amashaza n'ibirayi kuko abahinze ibigori bo barimo kumenera yabasabye ko batarenza tariki ya 25/3/2018 bazaba barangije

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gutera imbuto birinda ko nyuma yirya tariki imyaka bazatera yazahura n'izuba ntitange umusaruro.

Inama yasojwe saa kumi n'igice(16h30')

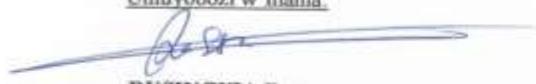
Umwanditsi w'Inama

SEBAZUNGU Modeste
M&EO LWH/RSPP/Gishwati Coordination



Umuyobozi w'Inama:

RUSINGIZA Esron
Executive Secretary of Rambura Sector



REPUBLIKA Y'U RWANDA
 INYAMA Y'UBURENGERAZUBA
 AKARERE KA NYABIHU

UBUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA Y'ABASENERWABIKORWA B'UMUSHINGA
 "SAIP" MURI SITE YA NYABIHU - ITARIKI 13/3/2018

NO	AMAZINA YAMBI	NO Y'IRANGAMUNDO	UMUGUGU	AKABARI	UMURENGE	UMU
1	Nyigye ma Dematha	1198170080503075	NYANSHUKUMU	Mwigombe	Muungu	
2	KWAMBA ZEMUNGU ^{Bakal}	1197480044358005	HABEZA	KIBISABO	RAMBULLA	
3	NYAWUNGUZU BASHIHO		NYAMPURU	KIBISABO	RAMBULLA	
4	NYIRABAZERA ^{Alphonse}	1195970043705074	Myanguraguru	GURURU	RAMBURA	
5	ALIAFE Emmanuel	1197080091527033	RABU	GURURU	RABURU	
6	SINGA Jean Marie	1195680023525080	RUBURU	RUBURU	RABURU	
7	NTAHOMBI Filicien	1196480031909025	NTANDU	RWANTORO	RABURU	
8	SEZIKYE Anastase		Rwanda ^{nyenye}	RWANTORO	Mulinga	
9	GIKANA Jean Damascene	1196280034728091	KARAMBA	RWANTORO	Mulinga	
10	HAGUMUNGA ^{Sebastien}	1196680029652008	KYUKURU	RWANTORO	Mulinga	
11	MUKAZINE Eudiane			MUYASHIYE	IRUKUNDA	
12	UMUNYAZA Janette		BUGONDE	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
13	NYIRASHYIRAMBEKE Rachel	11962700225042	PATARE	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
14			NYAMPURU	"	"	
15	BWEGAMIRO		GATARE	KIBISABO	"	
16	ZANINKA ^{Janette}			"	"	
17	DUSABEMARIYA ^{Cristine}		BUGONDE	"	"	
18	MANISHIMWE Leodtha		BUGONDE	"	"	
19	MANIRAKIZA Immacule		NYAMPURU	"	"	
20	MUYAWAMARIYA Claudine		"	"	"	
21	AMUKAMIRIYE Comite		"	"	"	
			BUGONDE	"	"	

REPUBLIKA Y'URWANDA
INTARAYI UBURENGERAZUBA
AKARERE KANYABITU

URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA Y'ABAGENERWABIKORWA B'UHUSHINGA SAHA
MURUSITE YA NYABITU - ITARIKI 13/03/2018

NO	AMAZINA YOMBI	NO Y'IRANBARUKUTO	UMUSIBU	AKABARI	UMURUNGE	UMUKOZA
1	Nzabeka Emmanuel	1192080084580122	Banyundo Gatara	Kibisabo Kibisabo	Rambura Rambura	
2	Nzobiyumwa Elie	1192080073211050	KAMUKA	Kibisabo	Rambura	
3	Ayikerehe Gouweh	1197880060092066	KARAMUKA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
4	NKUBITO Celestin	1097270044461015	KINIKIRA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
5	MUKAMUSOMI Aiazira	1095670023466036	NYAMAZUKA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
6	MUKAMUKWEMBE Japhace					
7	Mukosine Claudine	1197070060165068	Nyamaza KABEZA	Nyamundo KIBISABO	Rambura RAMBURA	
8	MUKAWAZIZA Jean Régis	1197380042075074	KABEZA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
9	MUKAMUKWEMBE Bernadette	1198670044506483	KABEZA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
10	MUKAMUKWEMBE Therese	1198270037775066	KAMUKA	Kibisabo	Rambura	
11	MUKAMUKWEMBE Vestine					
12	MUKAMUKWEMBE Emmanuel	1198580084513058	KAMUKA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
13	MUKAMUKWEMBE Jean Damascène	1197080039008043	KARUKA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
14	MUKAMUKWEMBE Jean Damascène	1198370171986627	KARUKA	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
15	MUKAMUKWEMBE Jean Damascène					
16	INOPFERE Franck		Bugomole			
17	Bizumuru Permyi	1199280166817063	Bugomole			
18	Kazimunda Nijance			MULINGA	MULINGA	
19	MUKAMUKWEMBE Franck	1198770072710025	Purambo	KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
20	MUKAMUKWEMBE Beatrice			KIBISABO	RAMBURA	
21	MUKAMUKWEMBE Augustin	1198470084566053	BUGONDE			

REPUBLIKA Y'U RWANDA.
INTARA Y'IBURENGERAZUBA
AKARERE KA NYABIHU

* SAIP * URUTONDE RWABITABIRIJE INAMA Y'ABAGENERWABUKORWA B'UMUSHIN
YA NYABIHU - ITARIKI 13/31/2018

N°	AMAZINA YOMBI	N° Y'IRANGAMUNTU	UMUUGUWU	AKAGARI	UMURENGE	UMU...
1	Kalimuturwe Patrice	N°	Nyankubusa	Murigahe	Muringa	fa
2	HATEGEKIMANA		Nyampuru	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
3	SEBUKUKA Abeli	1198880075687079	Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
4	MBAYISABA	M:	Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
5	BARAKENGERA J de Dieu		Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
6	Sensiranyi J. Dumukema	1196580023073064	Nyampuru	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
7	Musaburuki Theomeste		Rwenzu	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
8	MURANKU Thome	1196580057322063	KIRIKIRI	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
9	NDAKIJITARA		Nyampuru	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
10	Udegamye		Rwenzu	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
11	Bagwisira		Nyampuru	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
12	NTAFISAMIRAMA		Nyampuru	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
13	Ntababuzimana Samson		Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
14	Tumukamukwe J de Jorise		Nyampuru	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
15	Zwizetse Mito palestin		Nyampuru	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
16	Munyonyonyo Jean Lucien	0795001748	KIRIKIRI	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
17	DUSENGIMANA JOHNSON		Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
18	Nyamukwanzu Jean Claude	1198480088437043	BUGONDE	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
19	Mubanzi M. Louis		KIRIKIRI	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
20	Kayira Barabanteze		Rwenzu	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa
21	Habuzimana J. Amos	1197780048149067	Rwenzu	Kibisabo	Rambura	fa

REPUBLIKA YU RWANDA
 INTARA YUBURUNDURUZA
 AKARERE KANYABHU

URUTONDE RWAKO TABURIRYE INTARA Y'ABAGENERWA BIKORWA B'UMUSHINGA SA
 MURI SITE ZA NYABHU - ITARIKI 13/03/2018

NO.	AMAZINA YOMBWE	NO YIRANGAMUNTU	UMWUBUZA	AKAGARI	UMWENGE	UMUKONO.
1.	Ndagijimana J. de Dieu	1197480044377050	Nyamukuru Buge mbi	Kibisabo Kibisabo	Rambura Rambura	
2.	Mukamukama Rphomun	-	Rwimbo	Kibisabo	Rambura	
3.	Nyirwa F. Umana	-	Kimihina	Kibisabo	Rambura	
4.	Hakuzi mama Sallukel	-	Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	
5.	Nyirwa Emmanuel	1198880081440011	Kimihina	Kibisabo	Rambura	
6.	Nyirwa Emmanuel	1197270042717054	Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	
7.	Nyirwa Emmanuel	1198480084557052	Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	
8.	Turama nani yo Sallukel	-	Kanambi	Kibisabo	Rambura	
9.	Ndamiranga	-	Kanambi	Kibisabo	Rambura	
10.	Nyirwa bukana	-	Kanambi	Kibisabo	Rambura	
11.	Nyirwa umungu	-	Biramba	Biramba	Rambura	
12.	Banyegumbe re	-	Nyamukuru	Muramba	Muramba	
13.	Nyirwa bukana	-	Kanambi	Rambura	Rambura	
14.	Hakuzi mama Komidas	-	Kimihina	Kibisabo	Rambura	
15.	HABAZUWISIMU J. Chyastan	1197480044375076	NTAMPUHU	KIBISABO	Rambura	
16.	BUTUMBANO Petero	-	NYANKOKUMA	MWISANIKE	MURINGA	
17.	MUTIZI Valente	-	NYANKOKUMA	MWISANIKE	MURINGA	
18.	TWAIRAMARISA M. Clere	-	NYANKOKUMA	MWISANIKE	MURINGA	
19.	NSEKANGAFITE Godance	-	NYANKOKUMA	MWISANIKE	MURINGA	
20.	Komamugore philip.	-	Bugande	Kibisabo	Rambura	
21.	Zikamwizela Teccabie	-	Kanambi	Kibisabo	Rambura	

REPUBLIKA Y'U RWANDA
INTARA Y'IBURENGERAZUBA
AKAREZE KA NYABIHU

UBUTONZE RW'ABUFABIZIJE INAMA Y'ABAGENERWABIKORWA B'UMUK
" SAIP " MURI SITE YA NYABIHU - ITARIKI 13/08/2018

N°	AMAZINA YOMBI	N°Y'IRANGAMUNTU	UHUVUGU	AKAZI	UBURENGE	UMUK
1	Tugaramanya Franck		Rwandarugwa	Rwanzabo	Murunga	
2	Rupemera Amos Clément	1197080042783026	Ryankukuma	Rugamike	Murunga	
3	Burazimana		Ryampuhu	Kibisabo	Rambura	
4	Zamiya Lamukle	1196970036520098	Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
5	Hamukore Eugene		Rwanda	Kibisabo	Rambura	
6	Dugatu Sylvie	1197070035034034	Kimukira	Kibisabo	Rambura	
7	Nyirabwera Belomille		Karukuri	Kibisabo	Rambura	
8	Hagumimana J. Bonvieu	119980075453089	Muranga	Rwanzabo	Murunga	
9	SEBASTIEN J. PIERRE	1198980075661029			Murunga	
10	Habyarimana J. Clément	1197680045333046	Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
11	Murakate Joselyne		Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
12	Ntawungu Joseph Thérese		Gatare	Kibisabo	Rambura	
13	Nyiragashwa Rangwira		Gatare	Kibisabo	Rambura	
14	Munombo Zabwoni		Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
15	Muhumukira Jean-Jacques	1198280064415040	Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
16	Mukiza Angelique	1198770075663053	Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
17	Hitimana Joseph	1195980029757021	Kimukira	Kibisabo	Rambura	
18	SAGAMITU J. Baptiste	1197580044444049	Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
19	Baptiste T. R.		Bugunde	Kibisabo	Rambura	
20	NYIRASHATI		Kirundo	"	"	
21	NYEZIMANA	1198170071816036	Kirundo	"	"	
22	TURIZI RUMUNDA P. Uleni	1197080080978026	Bugunde	"	"	
23	SEBASTIEN N. W. Probst	1197780097908005	Leo 4-2881	MKED		

Annex 6: MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE LISTS IN MUYANZA SITE

INYANDIKO MVUGO Y'INAMA ZO GUSOBAURA UMUSHINGA MUSHYA W'UBUHINZI URI GUTEGURWA

Nyuma y'imyaka igera kuri itanu (5) umushinga wo gutunganya ubutaka, gufata amazi no kuhira imusozi (LWH) ukorera kandi ukorana n'abaturage bo mu Mirenge yo mu Karere ka RULINDO, abaturage bagaragaje ubufatanye no kugira uruhare mu migendekere myiza y'umushinga, igihe kikaba cyigeze ngo usoze igihe wari uteganiywe kumara.

Murwego rwo kubunganga ibyo LWH yagezeho, Leta y'u Rwanda, iri gutegura umushinga witwa SAIP uzafasha abagenerwabikorwa kubyaza umusaruro ibyo LWH yakoze.

Mu rwego rwo kwitegura gukorana n'umushinga mushya, abakozi b'umushinga LWH kuri site ya site ya MUYANZA gukorana ibiganiro n'abagenerwabikorwa hagamijwe kubasobanurira umushinga mushya no kumva ibitekerezo byabo.

Inama zabereye aha hakurikira: Akagali ka TABA na KARENGERI, Umurenge wa BUREGA, Akagali ka NDARAGE, GAHORORO Umurenge wa BUYOGA, zikaba zarabaye taliki ya 13/03/2018 mu nteko rusange z'abaturage.

Ibiganiro byibanze kuri izi ngingo zikurikira:

1. Gusobanura mu magambo make umushinga mushya;
2. Kumva icyo abagenerwabikorwa batekereza kumushinga mushya;
3. Kubaka ubushobozi bw'abahinzi binyuze mu matsinda no muri cooperatives;
4. Kongera umusaruro;
5. Kurwanya imirire mibi;
6. Kubegereza ibikoresho byo kuhira mu gice cyitazajya cyuhirwa n'amazi ya dam.

Abakozi b'umushinga mu nama zabereye mu tugari dutandukanye batangiye basobanura mu namake umushinga mushya ariwo SAIP ukaba ari umushinga wo gukomeza ibyagezweho, kongera umusaruro no kurwanya imirire mibi. Bashimira uburyo abagenerwa bikorwa bitabiriye kwibumbira mu matsinda no kubungabunga ibikorwa byabakorewe birimo amaterasi, ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka, imirwanyasuri hamwe na hamwe ndetse n'urugomero rw'amazi azakoreshwa mu kuhira imirima.

Basabwe kuzakorana neza n'umushinga mushya cyane cyane mu gukomeza kwongera umusaruro w'ibikomoka k'ubuhinzi cyane cyane batekereza ku kwihaza mu biribwa no gusagurira isoko.

Kuri icyo ngingo yo kwihaza mu biribwa, abagenerwabikorwa basabwe kuzafatanyana n'umushinga SAIP kwita ku mirire cyane cyane bategura indyo yuzuye mu mirire yabo ya buri muni. Bakaba bateguzwa gutangira kuvugurura no gutekereza ku turima tw'igikoni.

Babwiwe kandi ko umushinga SAIP muri gahunda zawo harimo gufasha abahinzi batazagerwaho n'amazi y'urugomero rwa Muyanza kubona ibikoresho bitandukanye byo kuhira kugirango umusaruro w'ibikomoka k'ubuhinzi ukomeze kwiyongera.

Haganiriwe kandi ingingo yo kubungabunga ibikorwaremezo cyane cyane amatiyo yo kuhira, imihanda inyura mu cyanya cyuhirwa, ibiti bivangwa n'imyaka n'ibindi. Basabwa kubyitaho kuko ari ibyabo kandi buri wese akaba ijisho rya mugenzi we.

Ibibazo byabajijwe n'ibisubizo byatanze.

No	Ibibazo cyabajijwe	Igisubizo cyatanze
1.	Abagenerwabikorwa babajije niba umushinga uzabafasha kubona umuguzi kumugaruro w'ibigori n'ubutunguru.	Basubijwe ko umushinga uzabafasha kubahuza n'amasoko apanye n'umugaruro bazaba bajeje hakurikijwe kandi uburyo bawufashe neza.
2.	Abagenerwabikorwa babajije niba umushinga uzabafasha kwimuka bakava mu cyanya cyuhirwa murwego rwo kuhatunganya aho bari batuye hagakorera ubuhinzi.	Basubijwe ko umushinga udatite gahunda yo kubakira amazu abatuye muri command area ahubwo bagomba kujya bagenda bava mu cyanya kizuhirwa buhoro buhoro.
3.	Abagenerwabikorwa babajije niba umushinga mushya uzaza ukora amaterasi mubice byagiye bisigara no mugice kitari icyerekeranye n'umugezi wa MUYANZA	Abagenerwabikorwa basobanuriwe ko umushinga SAIP utazakora amaterasi ahubwo uzajya ufasha abatungira kubaka ubushobozi mubijyanye n'ubuhinzi bunoze no kurwanya imirire mibi, gufasha mukubona ibikoresho byo kuhira imyaka.
4.	Abagenerwabikorwa babajije ikibazo cy'uko bazubakirwa ubwanikiro cyane cyane abahinga ubutunguru mu gice kitazuhirwa	Basobanuriwe ko ubwanikiro ari muri bimwe umushinga uzaba ukara ariko hamaze kugaragazwa umugaruro ufatika uturuka mu materasi y'indinganire yakozwe na LWH.

Ibyifuzo abagenerwabikorwa bagaragaje byakongerwa mu mushinga mushya:

- Abagenerwabikorwa bifujye ko hazatekerezwa kubindi bikorwa byazajya byunganira ubuhinzi: (Ubudozi bw'imyenda, ububaji, gukora amasabune n'ibindi,...)
- Abagenerwabikorwa bifujye ko umushinga mushya wazabafasha mu kurwanya imirire mibi bahabwa amatungo (amagufi n'amarembe hakurikijwe ubushobozi bwa buri mugenerwabikorwa) urugero: Inka, ihene, inkoko n'ibindi,...
- Bifujye kandi ko umushinga mushya wazafasha abahinzi kubegereza hafi inyongeramusaruro n'imiti yo kurwanya ibyonnyi (fertilizers and pesticides);

Handwritten signature

- Abagenerwabikorwa kandi bifuje ko bakongererwa ubushobozi mu bijyanye n'imihingire myiza yazatuma amaterasi bakorewe yazabyanwa umusaruro kandi akamara igihe kirekire;
- Bifuje ko mu mushinga mushya bafashwa mu gukoresha no kubungabunga ibikorwa byo kuhira imyaka (Operation and maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure in CA).

Inama yashojwe abaturage bagaragaje ko bashimira Leta y'u Rwanda ko ikomeza kubatekerezwa ibagenera ibyahindura ubuzima bwabo bukarushaho kuba bwiza. Bijeje imikoranye myiza no gukomeza gufatanywa mu bikorwa byose by'umushinga mushya.

Ku mugereka w'iyi nyandiko mvugo haragaragaraho urutonde rw'abitabiriye inama mu tugari dutandukanye two mu Mirenge itandukanye umushinga uzakomerezamo ibikorwa byakorwaga na LWII.



Abegeranyije ibitekerezo n'ibyifuzo by'abagenerwabikorwa:

- UWIZEYE Willy, CDO

Umuyobozi wa LWH Site ya MUYANZA

- MUKAMUGENGA Angelique, TL



AKARERE KA RULINDO

UMURENGE WA.....*Burungu*.....

AKAGALI KA.....*7450*.....

UMUDUGUDU WA.....*Rugaramu*.....

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA W'UBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	<i>Kagameza</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Kurungurungu</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Kurungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Kabwata</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Turungurungu</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>Haburungu</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Murungurungu</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>Burungurungu</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	<i>Haburungu</i>	M		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
13	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
17	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
18	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
19	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>
20	<i>Murungurungu</i>	F		<i>[Signature]</i>

AKARERE KA RULINDO

UMURENGE WA... *Bu. R. G. G. G.*

AKAGALI KA... *T. A. G. G.*

UMUDUGUDU WA... *A. G. G. S. G. G.*

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA W'UBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	MURAGIJEZE MURAGIJEZE	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	MURAGIJEZE F. Pascal	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	MURAGIJEZE Salama	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	MURAGIJEZE Valérie	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	KIMANA ANDRE SIMON	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	KARIMURUKA Yodette	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	KIMANA Evariste	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	KARIMURUKA G. G.	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
11	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
12	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
13	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
14	MURAGIJEZE Eric	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
15	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	MURAGIJEZE Evariste	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	MURAGIJEZE Valérie	F	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	MURAGIJEZE Théodore	M	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
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AKARERE KA RULINDO

UMURENGE WA Buhungu

AKAGALI KA KARUKUZI

UMUDUGU DU WA KARUKUZI

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA WUBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	MUNIRE Justin	M		
2	MUPARASI SHU	M		
3	KAMUPAZI Fawuani	M		
4	Mwizigimana Silas	M		
5	Munyabazungu	M		
6	Mukirama	M		
7	Kalaza ALPHONSE	M		
8	MUSABYIMANA	M		
9	MUKANDAYSONGA	F		
10	MUKARORINDA	F		
11	Mukabungu	F		
12	Mukamukesi	F		
13	Mwigizimana	F		
14	Mubungu	F		
15	Munyabazungu	F		
16	Munyabazungu	F		
17	Munyabazungu	F		
18	MUKIRAMA	F		
19	MURANDI	F		
20	MURANDI	M		

AKARERE KA RULINDO
 UMURENGE WA... *Ruh. R.E.G.A.*
 AKAGALI KA... *Ruh.*
 UMUDUGUDU WA... *Ruh. S.K.G.*

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA WUBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	<i>BITUMUNGU Jean Pierre</i>	<i>M</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>ALIBABAGANDE Jean Pierre</i>	<i>F</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>MUKAGISHIMANA Claudine</i>	<i>F</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>MURAVURANA Anwarika</i>	<i>F</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>A. Bwiza Jean Pierre</i>	<i>M</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>UKURIMURUNGA Piusipio</i>	<i>F</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>MURAGISHIMANA Augustin</i>	<i>M</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>MURAGISHIMANA Pauline</i>	<i>M</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>Zemuramba Sarahine</i>	<i>F</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>MURAGISHIMANA Alphonse</i>	<i>F</i>	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
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AKARERE KA RULINDO
 UMURENGE WA.....
 AKAGALI KA.....
 UMUDUGUDU WA.....

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA W'UBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	Karamuka Justin	M		
2	Habiyimana Jean Baptiste	M		
3	Kimwiza Charles	M		
4	Mukiza Pauline	F		
5	Kamukama Jean Paul	M		
6	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
7	Habiyimana Jean Baptiste	M		
8	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
9	Kamukama Jean Paul	M		
10	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
11	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
12	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
13	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
14	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
15	Mukimimana Jean Paul	M		
16	Mukimimana Jean Paul	F		
17	Mukimimana Jean Paul	F		
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AKARERE KA RULINDO
 UMURENGE WA *BU BESA*
 AKAGALI KA *F.R.P.*
 UMUDUGUDU WA *AMAZINA YOMBI*

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA W'UBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	<i>MURUYI</i>	<i>M.</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>MURUYI</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>MURUYI</i>			<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>MURUYI</i>	<i>M.</i>		<i>[Signature]</i>
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AKARERE KA RULINDO

UMURENGE WA *Bu. ...*

AKAGALI KA *T. ...*

UMUDUCUDU WA *Bu. ...*

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA WUBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEPHONE	UMUKONO
1	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Tuyizhuzwe ...</i>	F.		<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
7	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
8	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
9	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
10	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
11	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
12	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
13	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
14	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
15	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
16	<i>Muhammedu ...</i>	M.		<i>[Signature]</i>
17				
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AKARERE KA RULINDO
 UMURENGE WA BURUNDI
 AKAGALI KA HAREGEZI
 UMUDUCUDU WA MATARA

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA W'UBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	TUYISHIMIRE	M		
2	IRA BEREWA DUFARASHI	M		
3	MUNYINYIYUVA UNIKENT	M		
4	Muhimbura	M		
5	Muhimbura	M		
6	Muhimbura	M		
7	Muhimbura	M		
8	Muhimbura	M		
9	Muhimbura	M		
10	Muhimbura	M		
11	Muhimbura	M		
12	Muhimbura	M		
13	Muhimbura	M		
14	Muhimbura	M		
15	Muhimbura	M		
16	Muhimbura	M		
17	Muhimbura	M		
18	Muhimbura	M		
19	Muhimbura	M		
20	Muhimbura	M		

AKARERE KA RULINDO
 UMURENGE WA.....BUYOGA
 AKAGALI KA.....N.B. ABAGE
 UMUDUGUDU WA.....K. SRAMBI, GIKINGO

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA W'UBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEPHONE	UMUKONO
1	MPOGAzi pascoe	M	??	CSA
2	Nalohimana	OT	5	CSA
3	Uwagira	M	39	CSA
4	Uwagira Mathias	M	-	CSA
5	Uwagira Philippe	OT	-	CSA
6	Nyirakwizimana	OT	-	CSA
7	Uwagira Ben	M	-	CSA
8	BIZIMUNGU	M	-	CSA
9	Uwagira Isaac	M	-	CSA
10	Uwagira Isidore	M	-	CSA
11	Uwagira Jean	M	-	CSA
12	NDUBUYI Charles	M	-	CSA
13	Uwagira Jean	M	-	CSA
14	Uwagira Jean	M	-	CSA
15	Uwagira Jean	F	-	CSA
16	Uwagira Jean	F	-	CSA
17	Uwagira Jean	F	-	CSA
18	Uwagira Jean	M	-	CSA
19	Uwagira Jean	F	-	CSA
20	Uwagira Jean	M	-	CSA

AKARERE KA RULINDO

UMURENGE WA BUUYOGA

AKAGALI KA NABASE

UMUDUGUDU WA KARAMBI na GIKINGO

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA WUBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONGO
1	KAMOTEZI Lambert	M		
2	Muhammedu M. M.	F		
3	Mukabana Jean Paul	F		
4	Musamukunda Théodore	F		
5	Bugingo Sébastien	M		
6	Mukabana M. M.	F		
7	Nyirakaba Théodore	F		
8	Munyanga Théodore	F		
9	Munyanga	F		
10	Kawabana Théodore	M		
11	Munyanga MARI Chantal	F		
12	Mukabana M. M.	F		
13	Munyanga M. M.	F		
14	Munyanga	M		
15	MUKABANA	F		
16	Munyanga	M		
17	Silviano Jean Paul	M		
18	Munyanga M. M.	M		
19	Munyanga M. M.	M		
20	Munyanga M. M.	M		

AKARERE KA RULINDO

UMURENGE WA.....BUYAGA

AKAGALI KA.....N. D. A. BAGE

UMUDUGU DU WA.....K. A. R. MBI na GIKINGO

ABITABIRIYE INAMA YO KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KUMUSHINGA MUSHYA URI GUTEGURWA WUBUHINZI

S/N	AMAZINA YOMBI	IGITSINA	TELEFONE	UMUKONO
1	Gurumuhira A. A. A.	F		
2	Habimana J. M.	M		
3	Mukamukama J.	F		
4	Mukamukama J. M.	F		
5	Mukamukama J. M.	F		
6	Mukamukama J. M.	F		
7	Mukamukama J. M.	M		
8	Mukamukama J. M.	M		
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Amurikaniye

Amurikaniye

1. NSEFANWA Claudien
2. UKUNDIRISHYAKA Shouien
3. kabemuka Paolal
4. Kitaparisitse Jean
5. Mumyentwari Jean
6. Hasehahaj. Damascène
7. Ujenezza Uigitaliya
8. Mukayisanga Samu
9. Mukamwizi Yozajimari
10. Mukamwizi denatice
11. TWIRINDIYIMANA J. Damascène
12. Mukamana Mudiolisi
13. MUSA BYIMANA Alphonse
14. MUKAKUKUYA Christine
15. MUTUYI MANA
16. MUCYESHI MANA
17. MUKANDUTIYE
18. MUKANTA HIBAKI
19. MUKAKUTUSAZA
20. MUKA RUGOMUKA
21. MUKAKABEKABE
22. NYIRA BAGEMU
23. MINEGA Oucspale
24. MUKA BAKISA
25. NIMUGIRE Vaintha
26. YUGUZIGIRE
27. MUKA NKUSI Immaculée
- 28
- 29
- 30

(Handwritten signatures and scribbles)

MUSHTAWILIBUHI NZI LIRI QUTEQUWA (BUYOGA - GATHOROG)

Amurung

Uyukano

1. PANGAMABO AUMAS
2. PANGAMABO FLOLIYANI
3. RYUMUPABO SAMALE
4. MUKUNDAYANGA
5. MUKUNDAYANGA
6. MUKUNDAYANGA
7. MUKUNDAYANGA
8. MUKUNDAYANGA
9. MUKUNDAYANGA
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22. MUKUNDAYANGA
23. MUKUNDAYANGA
24. MUKUNDAYANGA

~~Uyukano~~
~~Uyukano~~
~~Uyukano~~

Annex 7: MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE LISTS IN RWAMAGANA SITE

INYANDIKOMUKUGO y'INAMA yo GUSOBANUKA UMUSHINGA MUSHYA SAIP
 (No KUMVA IBITEKERETSE by'ABATURAGE KURI VEO
 Kuwa 20/03/2018

Inama yatangiyeye isaa cyenda na Makuwajabiri (15h 20'),
 iyobowe na ISSA NOUNGUISSE uhagarariye umushinga mu karere
 ka Rwamagana ahatanyije na ubuyobozi bw'inzego z'ibanze
 zo mu gace kabereyeho inama aribo umunyamabanga nshingira-
 bikorwa w'akagari ka kagzi ndetse n'abayobozi b'ibidugudu
 yatabiriye inama ariyo Rwaruguzi, Samutare na Kabonero.
 yatangiyeye ashimira ababashije kuitabira ubutumire bw'inama
 ndetse akomeza abibutsa ibikorwa byakozwe n'umushinga LWH,
 abagaragariza ko akamara kabwo muri rusange byari kongera
 umusaruro no kuzamura imibereho y'abagenerwabikorwa.
 yakomeje ababwira ko hari umuho umushinga mushya uteganyije
 gutangira ukaba utwaza SAIP (Sustainable Agriculture intensification
 project) bitaba bishatse kurugira umushinga ugamije gutomeza
 gutwaza imbere ubukinzi bw'umwaga; ukaba uzafasha mu
 gufata neza ibikorwa nemezo byubatswe ndetse no kongera
 ubumenyi n'ubushobozi bw'ababizi mu kongera no gufata neza
 umusaruro wabo.
 yashishikariye abaturage kuzitabira gukorana neza n'uwu
 umushinga ndetse abasaba no gutanga ibitekerezo kubwo
 biyazako umushinga mushya uzafasha kugera nko barushaho
 kuzamura imibereho yabo.
 Abaturage bagaragaye ko bashimira leta y'u Rwanda ikomeza
 kubatekerereza ikabakomeza imishinga ibatwaza imbere bagaragaza
 ibyifuzo byakurikira:

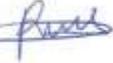
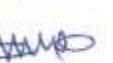
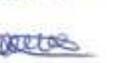
- * Gukomeza guhabwa amashuri yo gufata neza umusaruro no
 kubungabunga ibikorwa nemezo bakorwaho.
- * Kubona imashini zibafasha kongerera agaciro umusaruro wabo
 no kubona amashuri meza kurushaho.
- * Kubona imashini zo kubira kuko babonye amazi hafi yabo
- * Kubona inkunga mu gukomeza kurwana n'imirire mibi yabana
 bato bitabura cyane ku gikorwa cy'umushingiro.

Inama yasuye abaturage bigeneye kuzafatanyira n'uwu umushinga
 mu gukomeza kurwanya ubukene no kugera ku iterambere
 rirambye.


 Chantal UWANDITSI, CAO
 Umwanditsi w'Inama.

URUTONZE RWABITABIRIYE INAMA YO GUSOBANURA UMUSHINGA
 MUSHYA SAIP yo kuwa 20/03/2018

AMAZINA	UMUSUGU	UMUKONO
1. Bamukundiye Anastase	Rwarugaju	
2. Niyitanga Denis	Rwarugaju	
3. Rukundo prence	Rwarugaju	
4. Bihoyiki Mathew	Rwarugaju	
5. Nyohaga Manveru	Rwarugaju	
6. MM Kamana Sipereziye	Rwarugaju	
7. MUKESHIMANA Vestine	Rwarugaju	
8. Bihoziki Nwonsiya	Rwarugaju	
9. MUGABU KWAZI Emmanuel	Rwarugaju	
10. NTAWI ZERA	Rwarugaju	
11. MUKANTAMBARA Yabwira	Rwarugaju	
12. MUKA RUKAKA Clotilde	Rwarugaju	
13. KAZAKURA Jean Claude	Rwarugaju	
14. HAFASHIMANA Valens	Rwarugaju	
15. MABUTSISI Augustin	Rwarugaju	
16. HOLTANGIRIMANA	Rwarugaju	
17. Bamukundiye	Rwarugaju	
18. Cuvimwe Alexis	Rwarugaju	
19. MUPERA Patric	Rwarugaju	
20. Karamagara Innocent	Rwarugaju	

AMAZINA	UMUBUGUBU	UMUKONO
1. Dusabimana Laurence	Kabonero	
2. Nyiramuhanda Yozafina	Kabonero	
3. Bihoyiki Vestina	Kabonero	
4. Kanyange M. Goret	Kabonero	
5. Uwimbabazi Gratia	Kabonero	
6. Nyirabukara Marie	Kabonero	
7. Ntakabonyi Liberata	Kabonero	
8. Mukaruziwa Tanyana	Kabonero	
9. Lidivina Mukanyagozi	Kabonero	
10. Murekatete Bujenya	Kabonero	
12. Nizyimana Alex	Kabonero	
13. Ikenkuron Marcel	Kabonero	
14. Habarurema Francois	Kabonero	
15. Kankindi Norciata	Kabonero	
16. Mukandari Fabrice	Kabonero	
17. Buryimana Firibon	Kabonero	
18. Bizige Jean Crode	Sanatare	
19. Ntizimira Francois	Sanatare	
20. Mukendanzano Jean	Kabonero	
21. Nyirampirima	Sanatare	
22. Mukanyerigira	Sanatare	
23. Nyiraburakozi	Sanatare	
24. Mukandori	Sanatare	
25. Kibibi Eustache	Kabonero	

Amazima	Umudugushu	Umukano
1. UWAMURERA Allen	Kabonero	_____
2. MUYIMANA	Kabonero	_____
3. NTAMBARA	Kabonero	_____
4. MUKAMUHIZI	Samatare	_____
5. NYANDU	Samatare	_____
6. KARAMAHANGA	Kabonero	_____
7. HATEPEKA Paul	Ruvugaju	_____
8. URIZYIMANA Special	Ruvugaju	_____
9. NIBAZIRIKANA J.B	Kabonero	_____
10. MURUGYIGI JMY	Kabonero	_____
11. MBARUSHIMANA	Kabonero	_____
12. MURARA Carlen	Samatare	_____
13. MUNYAMBINDA Claude	Samatare	_____
14. NISHIMWE Erika	Samatare	_____

Annex 8: MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE LISTS IN KARONGI 12 AND 13 SITES

INYANDIKOMVUGO Y'INAMA ITEGURA UMUSHINGA SAIP
HAMWE N'ABAFATANYABIKORWA NA KOOPERATIVE.

Inama yatangiyeye saa saba n'iminota irindwi (13h07). yitabirwa n'abakungu bahagarariye abantu (Abayobozi ba Kooperatike KOSIMURU (Komite nyobozi), abayoboz; k'amazone n'abayobozi b'amatsinda.

Ubagarariye umushinga muri iyi nama, MBABAZI FIONA, yatangiyeye asobanurira abitabiriyeye inama imiterere y'umushinga SAIP ndetse anababwirira ko umwanya mwirya kugirango bagasagaze akari icyubako n'ibindi bihaye bifaza ko byashyirwamo imbaraga kugira ngo barushaho gukora ubukungu bw'umwuga ndetse bagashyirira ikoko.

Ibyifuzo by'abagagarariye abakungu

→ Gukomeza kubafasha kubona imyongereza mu rwego (imbuto nyiza, ishushyirwa,

→ Gutunganya imihanda ifya muri site

→ Kubatera inkunga mu gutubwira imbuto y'ibirayi muri green house,

→ Ubushorohi bw'amashyamba magufi kugira ngo abakungu babone ifashisha yo gukoresha compost.

→ Gufasha abakungu kubona ishushyirwa kuko hari amatsinda/amazone menaki itashyirwemo mu gite amashyamba yakorwaga

→ Ikiyaga cyibazirye cy'ibirayi

→ Gukomeza gutegura amashyamba n'ingendo shuri ku bakungu bw'umwuga

①

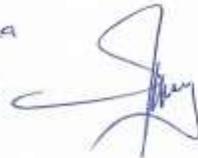


na kwitabwira imibuto zose bakenera (Ibirayi, ibigori,
ibishyamba; ...)

→ Amashyamba agera kuri benohi (FAP, Jamirira, i amashyamba mu-
tunga n' ibarura muri, na gusobanurira abagore iko
indya yuzuye iyo ariye.

Umwanditsi w' inama

Rurangwa Emilie



Umuyizi w' inama

Ishyamba Leopold
President / Kambururu



Inyandiko y'Inama yo gusobanura iby'umushinga SAIP

Inama yatangiye saa munani n' igice (14h30) yitabirwa n' abahinzi n' abahagarariye abandi abayobozzi ba Koperative KOABIBIKA (Komite nyobozzi), abayobozzi b' amazane n' abayobozzi b' amatsinda.

uhagarariye umushinga muri icyi muna, MBABAZI Fiona, yatangiye asobanura abitabiriyi inama imiterere y' umushinga SAIP ndetse anabwiriza ko umuwanze munini kugira ngo bagaragaze ahari, aho n' ibindi bishya bifuzwa ko byashyirwamo imbaraga kugira ngo barushaho kubera ubuhinzi bw' umushinga ndetse bagahingira isaba.

~~Ibyifuzwa by' abahagarariye abahinzi~~
IBYO UMUSHINGA LWH WAFASHIJE ABAHINZI



- Umushinga wafashije abahinzi kurwanya isuri haburwa amaterasi y' indinganire.
- Abahinzi bashima ko umushinga warabafashije kubabababwambere bw' imyaka.
- Umushinga watumye abahinzi bunguka ubumenyi ku byiza n' imibungira izezweho.
- Umushinga LWH wafashije abahinzi bitabira gukoroha imbuta y' indobanure n' amafumbire (imvunganda + imbarera).
- Umushinga LWH wafashije abahinzi guhinga muri seza (season) zose bitewe n' ubuho bwafashije abahinzi kubira imyaka mu gihe cy' imeshya.
- Umushinga LWH wakunguriye abahinzi gukoroha inyongeramusarura kuri muunganire (Voucher)

IBYIFUZO BY'ABAHINZI KUGIRANGO UMUSARURO
WIYONGE RE MU BWINSHINGO MU BWIZA

- Abahinzi bifuza ko bahuzwa na za banki bakaba babaroherezwa mu gufata inguzanyo.
- Abahinzi bifuza ko amazi yubizwa yasubukurwa.
- Gufasha abahinzi kubaboneza isoko ndetse no kubahuzwa n' abaguzi yaba mu gihugu ndetse no hanze y' igihugu.
- kubaka ubushobozi bwa koperative (gushakira koperative abakazi, ...).
- Abahinzi bifuza ko ubushobozi bwaburikira ko kwabongerwa.
- Guhugura abahinzi bakabwira abandi mu by'ubushobozi bitandukanye.
- Guhugura abaturage ku mirire myiza.
- kongera ibyishusho byifashishwa mu kubira imyaka (imipira yubizwa).
- Abahinzi bifuza ko ubutaka kwabongezwamo ishuzwa ndetse n' imborera gahajwe kongerera ubutaka ubushobozi bwa gutanga umusaro.
- kubafasha kubaka agasoko n' ikusanyirizo kugirango biteze imbere kandi bahabire hafi.
- kubafasha kubaka umuhanda urambye (ubomeye).
- kubafasha kubaha amatungo abafasha yo kugira ngo babashe kubona imborera anyishu (ihagije).
- kubaka ubwamukira muri buri zone.



- kongerera kooperatove ubushobozi bwo gukuruzza ingongera umusaruro
- Gufasha amahinzi kumenya imiterere y'ubutaka bwabo n'icyaburwa kugira ngo ubutaka butange umusaruro mwinshi ushoboka.
(Conducting soil test)
- kongerera abahinzi ubushobozi bwo gufata muza ibikorwa rimaze byifashishwe mu buhinzi.

Umwanditsi :

BATUMANYEHO Gilbert 

Umuyobozi w'INAMA:

GASHYEKERO Pascal 
President / KOABIBIKA



URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KU MUSHINGA WA SAIP

SITE: KARONGI-12 & KARONGI-13

Date: 2/3/2018

Nº	AMAZINA	UMURENGE	IGITSINA	UMUKONO
1	SIOTZASAKWIYA Innocent	RUBENGERA	M	Signature
2	HONUGABAMUHO cyprien	RUBENGERA	M	Signature
3	Sibomane Théogene.	Rubengera.	M	Signature
4	Mtambuzi Valens	Rubengera.	M	Signature
5	NAWABIJE Damien	Rubengera	M	Signature
6	KACIYA Porokis	Rubengera	M	Signature
7	KABARE Bonaventure	Rubengera.	M	Signature
8	Uwamburwa Donatida	Rubengera	F	Signature
9	MUKAFIDELI yasefa	RUBABANO Rubengera, Mukinda	F	Signature
10	NIKOBAREMYE Jean	RUBENGERA	M	Signature
11	KARINGARIRE JAPHO	GASEKE Rubengera	M	Signature
12	Sindikobubwa	RUBENGERA	M	Signature
13	KAVUZE XAVIO	Rubengera	M	Signature
14	MURUMUTSIA Michel	RUBENGERA	M	Signature
15	Kabanyana Cypriane	RUBABANO	F	Signature
16	MUKANSORERA Aterena	Rubengera	F	Signature

URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KU MUSHINGA WA SAIP

SITE: KARONGI-12 & KARONGI-13

Date: 2/3/2018

Nº	AMAZINA	UMURENGE	IGITSINA, ibunda	UMUKONO
1	BWIRIKA Anastase	RUGABANO	IGUZUZU (M)	
2	UWAYISABA. NALISSA.	RUGABANO	DUFATANYE (M)	
3	URUYABA. Patricia.	RUGABANO.	Twita Birumukim (F)	
4	Ufata ANASTASE'	Rugabano	Ngwimoulabu (M)	
5	YUMUHOLO Emili	RUGABANO	Lurwanyanzala (M)	
6	HAKIZIMANA Eric	RUBENGERA	Manazabizu (M)	
7	SENYENZI APOLLINAISE	RUGABANO	Twita Birumukim (M)	
8	DUSABIMANA Eliane	RUBENGERA	HANA ZABIZU (F)	
9	NYIRAMBUGUJE Odette	RUBENGERA	" " (F)	
10	MUKAKARISA berajiza	RUBENGERA	HANA ZABIZU (F)	
11	Rwazibothephie	Rubengera	Zukingui (M)	
12	YAKUJIMANIROZE	Rubengera	Manazabizu (F)	
13	MUKANSONERA Herena	Rubengera	MANAZABIZU (F)	
14	Kubanyana Siferansi'	Rugabano	Ngwimureba (F)	
15	AROTAMPZEZE M.V	Rugabano	IGUZUZU Gabu	
16	SIMIZIBIRUMUKA olivie	RUGABANO	M	

URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KU MUSHINGA WA SAIP

SITE: KARONGI-12 & KARONGI-13

Date: 2/3/2018

Nº	AMAZINA	UMURENGE	IGITSINA	UMUKONO
1	Hakizimana Amositosi	RUBENGERA	G	Handwritten signature
2	MUKAMUGEMURUSIM	RUBENGERA	P	Handwritten signature
3	MUKESHIMANA JUMEN	RUBENGERA	P	Handwritten signature
4	VUKURUMANA ERIOZI	RUBENGERA	G	Handwritten signature
5	BALUGAYUMVA FREDER.	RUBENGERA	G	Handwritten signature
6	NTAMUHEZI KARISISI	RUGABANO	G	Handwritten signature
7	MUSHIMWAGA SIPENASI	RUBENGERA	F	Handwritten signature
8	MUKAKABERA ARIVERA	RUGABANO	F	Handwritten signature
9	NYIRABUTAGURWA KALLERIME	RUBENGERA	F	Handwritten signature
10	MUNYAMAZI LAPWA	RUBENGERA	M	Handwritten signature
11	SINDIHOBUKUBA	MURAMBA/RUBENGERA	M	Handwritten signature
12	KARIMBAMIYE LAPWA	GATUNDA/RUBENGERA	M	Handwritten signature
13			G	Handwritten signature
14	HAKUZIMANA CRAUDE	RUBENGERA	G	Handwritten signature
15	RWASIBO THEOPHILE	RUBENGERA	M	Handwritten signature
16	YAKIZIJE MBERIRO	RUBENGERA	F	Handwritten signature

URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KU MUSHINGA WA SAIP

SITE: KARONGI-12 & KARONGI-13

Date: 2/3/2018

Nº	AMAZINA	UMURENGE	IGITSINA, ibundo	UMUKONO
1	Shimiyimana nobelwajeme	Rubengera	(Dubare) G	_____
2	Mwizaneza Polinaria	Rubengera	(Intego) F	_____
3	Mukahesha veritina	Rubengera	(Intego) F	_____
4	Mukashubana zipeziyaza	Rubengera	(Intego) F	_____
5	Muzolimana sarafina	Rubengera	(Intego) F	_____
6	Mwizabucyeje DanCille	Rugabano	tumanyinjira	_____
7	MUSHIMANA Felicien	Rubengera	Rwanyange	_____
8	Gashyehero pascale	Rugabano	tumanyinjira	_____
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				

URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KU MUSHINGA WA SAIP

SITE: KARONGI-12 & KARONGI-13

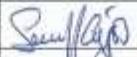
Date: 2/3/2018

Nº	AMAZINA	UMURENGE	IGITSINA	UMUKONO
1	NYAMABEMYE Wenziles	MUKURU	M	
2	YOBIMANA DANIEL	MUKURU	M	
3	HABIMEZA J. d'Amour	MUKURU	M	
4	NGERAAHO Evariste	Rubengera	M	
5	GAKWERERE Andoé	MUKURU	M	
6	NYABYENDA Théodore	MUKURU	M	
7	NTIBITONDERWA Sincéniga	MUKURU	F	
8	MBAHUNGIREHE Mani Sen'ua	MUKURU	F	
9	NIUYEMUKAGA Théogène	MUKURU	M	
10	ISANTEGEYE Bamifirinda	MUKURU	F	
11	NZABONIMPA Celestin	MUKURU	M	
12	Sibabugingo ANOSIYA TA	MUKURU	F	
13	Rurishose Pascaline	Mukuru	F	
14	BAVOGIRIJE Jean	MUKURU	M	
15	UWINYABA Appeline	Rubengera	F	
16	SEBURYAUNAI-THÉOGÈNE	MUKURU	M	

URUTONDE RW'ABITABIRIYE INAMA KU KUNGURANA IBITEKEREZO KU MUSHINGA WA SAIP

SITE: KARONGI-12 & KARONGI-13

Date: 2/3/2018

Nº	AMAZINA	UMURENGE	IGITSINA	UMUKONO
1	ISHYAKA Jeopond	MUKURA	M.	
2	BIZANDORA Gashwaga	MUKURA	M	
3	AKUMUNTU Yestira	MUKURA	F	
4	Singizomumwe cyirwa	rukura	F	
5	rukakayumba amaziye	rukura	F	
6				
7				
8				
9				
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