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ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK (ESF) INSTRUMENTS FOR VOLCANOES COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PROJECT (VCRP)

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

DP	Development Partner
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Integrated Living Conditions Survey
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMU	Environmental and Social Management Unit
ESIA	Environmental Social Impact Assessment
ESMC	Environmental and Social Management Coordinator
ESMP	Environmental Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS	Farmer Field School
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FEWS	Flood Early Warning System
FONERWA	Rwanda's Environment and Climate Change Fund
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GHG	Green House Gases
GoR	Government of Rwanda
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IOSC	Isange One Stop Centre
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KI	Key Informants
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LODA	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LWH	Land Water Harvesting Project
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEMA	Ministry of Emergency Management
MoE	Ministry of Environment
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAEB	National Agricultural Export Development Board
NSC	National Steering Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NLA	National Land Authority
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PS	Performance Standards
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RMA	Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Meteo-Rwanda)
RFA	Rwanda Forestry Authority
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RRM	Rapid Response Mechanism
RURA	Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authorities
RWB	Rwanda Water Board
RWF	Rwandan Franc
TAF	Technical Assistance Facility
ToR	Terms of Reference
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SEP	Stakeholder engagement Plan
VAC	Violence Against Children
VCRP	Volcanoes Community Resilience Project
WB	World Bank

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DEFINITION OF KEY CONCEPTS

- **Affected Household**: All members of a household, residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit that are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. The household can include a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
- **Project Affected Persons/People**: (also Project Affected People or PAPs) - any person affected by Project-related activities which cause changes in use, or access to land, water, natural resources, or in some circumstances, can lead to loss of income and/or changes in livelihood.
- **Assets**: an asset could be land, structures, trees, crops, businesses and any combination of these assets.
- **Census**: It entails a socioeconomic survey within the defined project boundaries. A census provides complete count of the population affected by the project activity and includes demographic and socio-economic information. A census identifies and determines the number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and the nature and levels of the project impact on PAPs.
- **Compensation:** a payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihood resulting from project activities.
- **Cut-off date**: This is the date when the census begins. The cut-off date refers to the date after which PAPs will NOT be considered eligible for compensation, i.e. they are not included in the list of PAPs as defined before the socio-economic survey of the PAPs ended. The cut-off date could also be established as the date when the project area was delineated. Beyond this date, any person who joins the project area afterwards and lays claim to land or assets affected by the project (not owned prior to the cut-off date) will not be eligible for compensation.
- **Entitlement**: Range of measures (including compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation) aimed at compensating affected people and restoring their economic and social conditions.
- **Expropriation**: refers to an "act based on power of Government, public institutions and local administrative entities with legal personality to remove a person from his/her property in the public interest after fair compensation."
- **Land Acquisition:** refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.
- **Land:** includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.
- **Livelihood Restoration**: Compensatory measures provided under the Resettlement or Livelihood Restoration Policy Framework and which include measures to restore affected people's livelihood to at least the "prior to the project" level or improve it.
- **Physical displacement**: Loss of shelter/residential structure and assets resulting from land acquisition triggered by a project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location.
- **Economic displacement**: Loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.

- **Relocation:** A process through which physically displaced households are provided with a one-time lump sum compensation payment for their existing residential structures and move from the Project Area.
- **Replacement cost**: is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement.
- **Transaction costs:** include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.
- **Vulnerable groups:** refer to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the project impacts and/or more limited than others in their ability to take advantage of a project's benefits. Such an individual/group is also more likely to be excluded from/unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and as such may require specific measures and/ or assistance to do so. This will take into account considerations relating to age, including the elderly and minors, and including in circumstances where they may be separated from their family, the community or other individuals upon which they depend.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) under coordination of the Ministry of Environment has requested support from the World Bank and African Wildlife Foundation to implement the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project (VCRP) through various institutions including Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA), Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Meteo-Rwanda). The objective of this project is to strengthen climate resilience, reduce the risks of flooding, and improve the management of natural resources and tourism assets in the Volcanoes Region of Rwanda.

Project objectives and components

The objective of the VCRP is to strengthen climate resilience, reduce the risks of flooding, and improve the management of natural resources and tourism assets in the Volcanoes Region of Rwanda.

The proposed VCRP project contains four components; (i) Component 1- Flood risk management, (ii) Component 2: Landscape Restoration and Catchment Management, (iii) Component 3: Volcanoes National Park expansion and livelihood diversification, and (iv) Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Capacity Building.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RFP) will be used for the social screening and assessment of the project components and subcomponents. The RPF will guide the implementation of planned activities to ensure that displacement issues are resolved. It will also ensure that livelihoods of the affected persons are not negatively impacted and where it is unavoidable; they are appropriately compensated and/or resettled and livelihood restored. The RPF was prepared based on the review of project documents, and relevant Rwandan laws, review of World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, visit to project sites/Districts, as well as key stakeholder consultations.

Project impacts and mitigation measures

Proposed project activities under Components 1, 2 and 3 may lead to potential impacts that may trigger some level of displacement and resettlement of people affected. Though the likelihood of physical displacement is low in some subcomponents (2c and 3b), there is likelihood for economic and sociocultural displacement to occur. Land acquisition may occur with respect to sub-projects that will be developed under component 1, 2 and 3. In addition, vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others identified as vulnerable based on their social or economic status under the "'Social registry system[1]"), may be more affected by project activities leading to loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the project.

As mitigation measures, affected land and other assets will be compensated following Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5, affected livelihood shall be

[1] Social registry system, where the level of poverty or wealth is determined by a more accurate determination of what assets they own (e.g. land, houses, businesses, etc). This new social registry system guides the district and its subordinate local governing institutions to determine which household is vulnerable and eligible to the receiving the social protection support.

restored through livelihood restoration plans to be developed alongside site-specific RAPs in addition to compensation. Special support shall be offered to vulnerable groups affected by the project.

While most details are yet to be identified, as a precautionary measure, this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for the purpose of establishing the principles and procedures to be applied in the event that involuntary resettlement, loss of land or other fixed assets, or natural resource limitations leading to physical, economic and sociocultural displacement would arise as a result of the project implementation.

Applicable Policies and Legal framework

Relevant National Policies and Strategies: Vision 2050, National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), National Land Policy, Land Tenure System and Provisions in Rwanda, National Urbanization Policy. National Resettlement Regulations: The Rwandan Constitution promulgated in 2015, Land Valuation Law promulgated in 2010, Expropriation Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015, N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 governing land in Rwanda - World Bank ESF especially ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

Some of the VCRP subprojects will require the preparation of a RAP since they may involve the involuntary acquisition of land, loss of livelihood and impact on other assets. This RPF provides guidelines on the preparation of a RAP which include: a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP, the mandatory socio- consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP consisting of a socio-economic survey, a census of PAPs and the preparation of an asset inventory.

Eligibility criteria for compensation and resettlement

This RPF has set eligibility criteria for compensation and resettlement that will be followed for the different categories of VCRP affected persons following the Rwanda laws and Bank ESF. Therefore, the valuation and payment of compensation will comply with the principle of full replacement costs as required by ESS5. The established eligibility criteria will apply to: (i) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country), (ii) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement action plan (itinerant farmers or sharecroppers) and; (iii) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Stakeholder engagement

Public participation and community consultation were taken up as an integral part of social assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a way to inform the community and stakeholders and collect their views and concerns about the planned project. The stakeholder consultation applied different methods including: (i) Public consultation meetings with PAPs where 198 stakeholders were engaged at four different occasions, with a 53.5% male and 46.5% male representation, and (iii) Interviews with Key Informants (KIIs) with local, central government institutions, development partners.

Institutional arrangement and implementation plan

Several stakeholders will be involved in implementing the RAP. Due to the multi-sectoral context of the VCRP different Government Institutions will be continuously involved throughout the VCRP implementation. The MoE will remain with the responsibility of overall coordination, oversight, monitoring and learning of the

project while REMA, RDB, Meteo-Rwanda, RWB will be the Implementing Partners (IPs) of the project. These implementing agency at national level shall implement not only the RAPs but also the VCRP. Subsequently, each of the IPs will establish a Project Implementing Unit (PIU) at national level. The PIU will have a Coordinator and a technical team including a Environmental and Social Management Unit comprising an Environmental Specialist and a Social Safeguards Specialist who will be in charge of overseeing the implementation of the RAPs, except RDB PIU which will use the support of REMA PIU safeguard specialists.

At districts level there will be decentralized financed HUB/ PIUs, staffed with a technical staff and finances officers and environmental officer responsible for overseeing environmental and social safeguards for all projects activities at ground level of each district. There are 3 district HUBs covering the 8 districts of VCRP intervention.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

This RPF has proposed guiding principles for the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to ensure that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committee (GRC). The GRC will be based at cell level and will elected by representatives of the Project affected people. The elected GRC is made up of at least 4 members at cell level (i.e. President, Vice president, advisor and secretary, with at least a 30% representation of female in the committee).

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

The relevant local administration will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue, negotiation and mediation) within 7 days of the complaint being lodged at each stage. If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. Local courts should be used. If not resolved, then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints. The Implementing agency and District will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved and a legal advisor will be hired to support PAPs in this process.

The channels of receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, etc).

Budget of and funding arrangement

Despite the fact that some information about VCRP is available, specific sites related to specific activities infrastructure development and sub-projects have not been determined and the exact location and number of PAPs is not yet known, except for component 3 a, the Volcanoes National Park (VNP) expansion, for which the number of PAPs has been estimated at 541 Households (i.e. 510 households to be compensated and given house in relocation site and 31PAHs to be compensated only), and budget estimated at Frw 31,900,479,675. Considering the fact that costs of compensation are based on technical designs, results of scoping, detailed valuation surveys and detailed RP studies, it is not possible at this stage to produce exact budget for RF and RPs implementation. Thus, the specific RAPs to be prepared for the subprojects for each of the concerned district must provide an itemized budget as this will be crucial for planning and implementation purposes. The estimates are expected to be established as the project gains more clarity on the resettlement implications. Itemized budgets will be developed for the different categories of

compensation packages, income restoration strategies, provision for inflation, administrative costs, estimated implementing costs, inflation and any contingencies. Once the budgets for the respective projects are finalized, they will be subject to approval by the World Bank. The resettlement budget will be borne by each implementing agency and will be included in the annual budget cycle.

Implementation schedule

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

Monitoring and evaluation

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

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Background

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has requested support from the World Bank to implement the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project (VCRP) through its various institutions including Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA), the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA) and Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Meteo-Rwanda), under coordination of the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

VCRP project is an investment of US$ 494.4 million with 4 components which are:

1) Flood risk management with two sub-components; 1-a) Flood Risk reduction for which the interventions for flood risk reduction and land restoration will take place in the Volcanoes region and the Vunga Corridor (Burera, Musanze, Nyabihu, Rubavu and Ngororero districts) and 1-b Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) for the volcanoes region.

2) Ecological and Landscape Restoration with three sub-components; 2-a) Ecological and Biodiversity Restoration that will support restoration of VNP expansion area through assisted regeneration, planting of native species, and removal of exotics. This sub-component will also support Landscape restoration as well as ecological restoration in support of catchment management in the broader VCRP. 2-b) Landscape Restoration that will involve different landscape restoration approaches and play an important role in the management of flood risks, erosion and sediments in the catchments in the longer term. 2-c) Livelihoods development which will support targeted communities to create resilient livelihood assets and to diversify livelihood and income generating activities in Ecological and landscape restoration. Efforts to involve the community, the private sector, and the civil society will be carried out to ensure the sustainability of this investment.

3) Volcanoes National Park expansion investment and livelihood diversification with two sub-components 3-a) will support the expansion of the Volcanoes National Park (VNP) of an estimated 732.5 hectares. Phase one will entail the relocation of an estimated 510 households to an integrated climate resilient green settlements/Park expansion and model smart Green Village of 50 ha that is approximately two kilometers from the current site; and 3-b) Livelihood diversification and income generation activities intended to support resettled households with livelihood improvement activities where the park will be expanded.

4) Risk and impact monitoring, Capacity Building and Project Management to 1) support the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and the respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and 2) build the institutional capacity to sustain the implementation of the project beyond the life of the project.

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared according to the Environmental and Social Framework of the World Bank and its Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5)[2], to set out the policies and legal framework, principles, institutional arrangements, schedules and indicative budgets that will take

[2] ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement.

care of anticipated resettlements and other social impacts and to guide the development of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) which will be prepared during project implementation.

1.2 Project Development Objective

1.2.1 Overall Objective

The objective of the VCRP is to strengthen climate resilience, reduce the risks of flooding, and improve the management of natural resources and tourism assets in the Volcanoes Region of Rwanda. This project development objective will be measured against the following proposed key indicators:

- Green and grey infrastructure established to adapt and/or mitigate damages resulting from extreme climate events in Volcano region and Vunga corridor; for flood risks reduction (i.e. land area benefiting from reduced risks from floods;
- Number of warned communities against extreme rainfall as well as floods events or an established operational flood early warning system for the volcanoes and Vunga corridor region (installed and operational weather radar and tested and validated operational floods forecasting model).
- Area of land restored through ecological and landscape management approaches, soil erosion control, landslides, sediments reduction and biodiversity increase (i.e. Catchment area in hectares restored or rehabilitated);
- Improved and diversified livelihood of the communities in Volcanoes and Vunga corridor (i.e. Catchment area (hectares) restored or rehabilitated);
- Volcanoes national park expansion investments on 732.5 ha for improved economic benefits and biodiversity conservation; and
- Institutional capacities strengthened through effective cross institutional coordination.

1.3 Project Components and locations

The proposed VCRP will be implemented through four components. This section describes activities that will be undertaken for each component and specifies where in the project area these activities will be implemented.

1.3.1 Component 1: Flood risk management

1.3.1.1 Subcomponent 1a: Flood Risk Reduction investments

Activities under this sub-component include the design and construction of various flood control measures/infrastructure that will prevent or mitigate flood damages in the project area; the implementation of various sediment management measures; the development of stormwater master plans for Rubavu and Musanze; the feasibility study, detailed designs, and bidding documents for the flood control measures to be built in the project area; and the capacity building of GoR's team to improve their flood risk management capacity.

The flood risk reduction measures will be developed at various locations spanning the whole project area (i.e. in the Volcanoes region and the Vunga Corridor). These measures will include among others the construction of detention ponds, bank stabilization, dykes, check-dams, and gullies; the rehabilitation or improvement of some drainage structures (culverts, road drainage, etc.); and the improvement or reinforcement of existing gullies and channels. The measures will favor nature-based solutions (NBS) and give greater emphasis to flood detention.

The approach to the application of flood management interventions in the VCRP project area has been to divide the project area in 66 Level 3 hydrologic catchments[3], to apply a set of regional measures to each of the Level 3 catchments in both the Volcanoes region and Vunga corridor region, and to supplement these with specific interventions in selected catchments.

i. The selection of the regional measures is based on best practice in sustainable flood management, tailored to the different conditions between the two regions.
ii. Additional strategic catchment interventions are identified by Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB) based on specific knowledge of the catchments and experience of the success of the interventions.

Sustainable flood management seeks to address both peak flow rates and total runoff volume. A summary of the interventions is given in the table below. They are listed in the order of priority that they should be applied.

Table 1: A summary of the flood method category and treatment measures/ interventions

Flood method Category	Treatment measure
A. Source control.	Interventions as planned in the Catchment Restoration programme.
B. Detention	Detention ponds at 50-year design capacity.
	Interception channels or berms to direct overland flow into the detention ponds.
	Sediment trap storage.
C. Conveyance	Conveyance channels
	Bridge & culvert upgrades, including provisions for road elevation adjustments.
	Construct and upgrade roadside drainage along gullies
	Energy management in conveyance channels
	Rehabilitation and stabilisation of unstable channels.
D. Strategic interventions	Dykes constructed to create off-line detention ponds.
	Dredging in sections of the Mukungwa, Satinsyi, Rubagabaga and Giciye rivers.

Applying priority to the planning of the interventions requires that category A interventions are planned and fully developed before category B interventions are considered. Category B interventions are then maximised before category C interventions. This pattern of prioritizing interventions also follows through to category D. In this manner the scale of each lower category is reduced. This approach also has environmental benefits as the transfer of the risk to downstream areas is avoided or reduced.

To implement this approach, the following activities are anticipated under Component 1.1 of this project:

- Construction of detention ponds in upstream locations Construction of sediment traps
- Creation of some new channels, and enhancement and stabilization of existing channels
- Stabilization and enhancement of gully banks and beds
- Interception & diversion of channels or berms mostly towards detention ponds.
- New bulk gullies
- Construction of energy management structures (e.g. check dams)
- Upgrading of road drainage structures (culverts, bridge and side ditches)

[3] Rwanda is divided in 9 level 1 catchments of the Main rivers in the country. These main rivers have major tributaries that also from 22 level 2 catchments. These major tributaries are further divided into 66 level 3 catchments.

- Dredging in selected rivers
- Construction of large off-channel detention ponds with dykes in lower areas
- Propose Nature Based Solutions (NBS) options for all of the above.

1.3.1.2 Sub-component 1b: Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) and community-level flood preparedness

Under this sub-component, a Flood Early Warning System for the volcanoes region will be developed and operationalized. Activities will include among others:

- Improving capabilities of detection and monitoring of extreme rainfall/floods using a C-band Solid state weather Radar system, Automatic Weather and Automatic Water level monitoring stations, and forecasting of the flood hazards using coupled meteorological and hydrological forecasting systems.
- Improving capacity in analysis of extreme rainfall/floods risks involved in combination with communities' vulnerability and exposure.
- Improving communication and dissemination of timely impact-based floods early warnings and activation of emergency response plans.

Meteo-Rwanda is the leading institution on the implementation of that subcomponent. Here below is the description of the Major activities based on the early warning system components which are the risk knowledge; detection, monitoring and forecasting; risk communication and early warning information dissemination and finally, the preparedness and response planning at institution level:

Table 2: Description of the Major activities based on the early warning system components

EWS components/Institution	Meteo Rwanda	RWB	MINEMA
Risk Knowledge	Development of rainfall thresholds as well as impact-based forecast over the project area, climate risk assessment in order to inform adaptation measures in the project area	Development of flood risk maps as well as thresholds for floods events	Floods hotspots mapping, floods vulnerability (Physical, Social, Economic) and exposure mapping, mapping of communities affected by floods (Households, offices, manufacturers, schools, etc). Development of combined risk matrices.
Detection, monitoring and Forecasting	Procure and install c-band doppler weather radar, automatic weather stations, and lightning detectors. Development of new casting products. Enhancing the quality of impact-based rainfall forecast Improving the meteorological and hydrological forecast together with RWB through the implementation of WRFF-Hydro with very high spatial and temporal resolution forecast. Support the meteorological and hydrological equipment calibration for improved data quality. Partners with research institution for capacity building and development of solutions	Procure and install Water level monitoring stations at the identified floods hotspots area. Run hydrological model for floods risk assessments and flood forecast. Partners with research institution for capacity building and development of solutions	
Risk communication and Early Warning information dissemination	Communicate and disseminate impact-based rainfall forecast. Disseminate impact-based rainfall early warning information together with RWB and MINEMA. Implement the Common Alert Protocol (CAP) enabled system for rainfall and flood early warning dissemination	Communicate and disseminate impact-based floods forecast. Disseminate impact-based flood early warning information together with Meteo Rwanda and MINEMA	Development and operationalization of the SOP for floods early warning together with RWB and Meteo Rwanda. Disseminate impact-based rainfall/flood early warning information together with Meteo Rwanda and RWB with appropriate packaging. Perform community education together with RWB and Meteo Rwanda.

EWS components/Institution	Meteo Rwanda	RWB	MINEMA
			Develop and operationalize risk communication plan as well as flood early warning information strategy Procure and install Sirens connected to the RWB water level monitoring stations (sirens will be used to warn the community nearby in case of an emergency evacuation)
Preparedness and Response planning			Perform simulations exercise. Procure and installation of response/evacuation equipment's Mapping of community's response capabilities. Development of a community based response plans and centralized response plans or response matrix at community and central government level.

During the PPA some activities were conducted to support the implementation of the project, for example the activity for climate modelling, data processing, process automation, web development and application programming interface that would enable data sharing via API and climate risk assessment on the side of Meteo Rwanda. Under the Flood Early Warning System (FEWS), the project wishes to achieve a very detailed community centred early warning system which is fed by very high resolution and accurate data/information in order to inform the preparedness and response with sufficient lead time.
To link activities under the PPA and what will be done during the project implementation phase, the following are the activities by respective Institutions that are being implemented during the PPA and will continue to be done during the project implementation phase.

Target/outcomes:

i. Volcano and vunga corridor Catchments Resident vulnerability and exposure assessment Report.
ii. Database of identified focal persons from District to Village level.
iii. Established flood response matrix for the volcano catchments.
iv. Rainfall and flow thresholds over volcano catchments Report
v. Automated flood forecast as well as the early warning messages.
vi. Automated dissemination of flood exceedance levels notifications to MINEMA.
vii. Developed communication and dissemination plan for the volcano catchments residents.

1.3.2 Component 2: Landscape Restoration and Catchment management

1.3.2.1 Sub-component 2a: Integrated Catchment and Landscape restoration

The landscape restoration will offer benefits through landscape restoration approaches and play an important role in the management of flood risk and sediments in the catchments in the longer term. Some attempt should be made to estimate the magnitude of this to support catchment planning and flood risk management planning through a combination of monitoring and modeling. In addition, the long-term performance of the interventions should be monitored. Efforts to involve the community, private Sectors and civil society will also be carried out to ensure sustainability of the process. The landscape where the VCRP supports has 66 catchments in selected districts and covers approximately an area of 311,000 ha. The RWB through integrated catchment management planning studies has identified preliminary priority areas for land restoration and specific rehabilitation measures that can be supported under the project. Accordingly, about half of the area, 160,000 ha, requires interventions to address severe soil erosion and flooding caused by land degradation and associated factors. The interventions are selected using Catchment Restoration Opportunity Mapping Decision Support System (CROM-DSS), a tool that is widely applied by the RWB. The selected interventions are afforestation, reforestation, agroforestry, bench terrace, contour bank terrace, riverside protection (plantation), hedgerows, gully reclamation, water harvesting, no-till and perennial. The interventions are recommended to address the existing land degradation and the associated problems and sometimes they are combined, and, in some cases, they are recommended for certain areas. The recommended interventions are proven technologies in Rwanda and elsewhere in Africa such as Ethiopia and Kenya. Depending on the level of degradation the recommended interventions in each catchment may vary. The most recommended intervention is contouring bank terracing with an estimated area of 82,683.94ha or covers 52 percent of the intervention area. Hedgerows, water harvesting structures, bench terraces, and agroforestry cover 13, 8, 8 and 7 percent respectively. Reforestation and riverside protection cover more than 3.6 percent of the intervention area. Successful implementation of the interventions will stop significant amounts of soil erosion and can store water in the landscape.

The activities under this approach can be summarized as follow:

- Constructing, maintaining, and upgrading terraces, grassed waterways, and contour banks on hillside lands privately owned by locals in the project intervention areas.
- Establishing multi-purpose native plants along bunds/terraces on hillside lands privately owned by locals in the project intervention areas and along rivers as buffers, streams, and in gullies on state-owned land in the buffer zones as stipulated by the National environment and land laws.
- Rehabilitating gullies, priority wetlands and other fragile ecosystems.
- Implementing agroforestry to support improved agriculture practices and provision of products on hillside lands privately owned by locals in the project intervention areas.
- Afforestation and reforestation measures to meet biodiversity conservation, production and protection needs on hillside lands privately owned by locals and state-owned land on very steep slopes of project intervention areas. This does not include large scale forestry production. These are activities scattered on smaller scale which could not be determined at the time of the ESMF but will be determined later based on CROM-DSS tool and community engagement.
- Supporting climate-smart agricultural practices [1] for crop and livestock production.
- Conservation of water through construction of water harvesting infrastructure, such as rainwater harvesting tanks for schools.
- Operation and maintenance of these activities once established shall be the responsibility of the local communities who benefit from these activities. A community-based approach of implementing these activities is proposed, for the purpose of ownership and continuity during the operation and maintenance of these establishments.

Application of these measures is critically important to (a) reduce flood risks in downstream areas, (b) save soil from erosion and improve agriculture productivity, (c) recharge underground water, (d) protect rivers and streams from erosion, and (e) mitigate risks of sedimentation and eutrophication in lakes and reservoirs.

Monitoring systems and numerical models shall be developed to support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of landscape restoration works. Efforts to involve the community, the private sector, and the civil society will be carried out to ensure the sustainability of this investment. In this regard, the implementation of this sub-component will follow a community-based and participatory approach to ensure smooth implementation and sustainability.

1.3.2.2 Sub-component 2b: Ecological Restoration of Priority Conservation Areas

This subcomponent will include targeted restoration of the Volcanoes National Park (VNP) expansion area and additional ecological restoration actions for priority conservation areas in the broader VCRP landscape outside the VNP.

- The ecological restoration for the park expansion area will cover an estimated 732.5ha which forms part of a much broader and ambitious park expansion plan. An ecological restoration plan has been developed for the VNP expansion area under a previous arrangement between RDB and FONERWA and AWF before the VCRP preparation commenced. A consultant will be hired to develop an Ecological restoration plan for priority sites in the VCRP area of intervention (both VNP expansion and vunga corridor areas) under the PPA, which may take stock of what has been done for the VNP expansion area but will be a new and independently developed ecological restoration plan for the VCRP to reviewed and commissioned by GoR and World Bank.

- The ecological restoration of potential sites in the VCRP landscape (outside the park expansion area). An ecological restoration plan is yet to be developed for the VCRP landscape outside the park expansion area but that will also improve the existing ecological restoration plan for the VNP expansion area.

The key ecological restoration interventions under this sub-component 2b are:

- For the VNP expansion:
    - Ecological Restoration of the Park Expansion area – 732 Ha
    - Fencing of the Park Expansion Area
    - Updating the Volcanoes National Park Management Plan.
- Ecological Restoration of priority sites in the VCRP landscape (Out of Park Area)
    - Wetlands restoration
    - Restoration of lakes and islands buffer zones
    - Roadside protection
    - Protection of remnant forests
    - Silvo pastoralism in Gishwati rangelands
- Ecological restoration in support of catchment management
    - Restoration of riverbanks.
    - Plantation of native species in agro ecosystems, etc.

Under the ecological restoration of the park expansion area(732.5ha), the following interventions are proposed:

- Demolition and removal of waste from existing infrastructure.
- Removal of invasive and exotic species.
- Plantation and maintenance of native tree species of the entire area- 732.5ha.
- Supervision of park expansion restoration activities.
- Updating the existing VNP management plan.

Under the fencing the park expansion area, the following interventions are proposed:

- Feasibility Study and design, EIA, construction works, and supervision of construction works for fencing the park expansion area.

Under the ecological restoration of potential sites in the VCRP landscape (out of the park area), the following interventions are proposed:

- Restoration of Island buffer zones.
- Restoration of Lake buffer zones.
- Restoration of Riverbanks.
- Restoration of Wetland buffer zones.
- Restoration of Wetlands in Gishwati rangelands.
- Restoration of Bihinga wetland.
- Restoration of Kiguhu wetland- Bird watching area.
- Restoration of a wetland in Gakenke District.
- Establishment of demarcation line on Bihinga wetland in Nyabihu.
- Silvo pastoralism in Gishwati rangelands.
- Micro catchment-Including remnant forest.
- Restoration of Road reserves.
- Plantation and maintenance of indigenous species in agroforestry.
- Supervision of ecological restoration activities in the VCRP landscape (outside park expansion area).

- Conducting biodiversity baseline survey in the VCRP landscape.
- Research and knowledge management.

1.3.2.3 Sub-component 2c: Livelihoods Development

This component will support communities through promotion of climate resilient livelihood and diversification of income generating activities in project intervention areas. This would include communities affected by flood mitigation and adaptation activities, and those supported through catchment management and ecological restoration activities. The planning for this sub-component requires further consideration but will be informed by experience gained by VCRP implementing agencies in implementing livelihoods support initiatives through previous projects. Such activities could be mainstreamed by identifying common interest groups, supporting income generating activities and extending financial support through lending schemes. The establishment of "Rural Resource Centers" to facilitate community engagement and capacity building is also envisaged for further consideration.

Implementing agencies have identified preliminary interventions under the livelihood development based on experience of implementing livelihoods sub-projects in previously completed and ongoing projects.

Key interventions under the livelihood development shall involve:

- Individual support
  - ✓ Supply of small livestock to beneficiaries comprising 8000 sheep, 3,200 goats, 3,200 pigs.
- Collective Support
  - ✓ 610ha of tea plantations
  - ✓ 500ha of banana production with climate smart agriculture[4] practices.
  - ✓ 3 Irish potato production/ pre-basic seeds production plants.
  - ✓ 1000 ha of pyrethrum production
  - ✓ 1 Honey collection and processing plant.
  - ✓ Water Supply for livestock farmers in Gishwati rangelands and communities for 155km length of water supply network.
  - ✓ Construction of potable water supply system for 6 sites in VCRP for 50km water supply network.
  - ✓ Establishment of 3 Milk Collection Centers (MCCs) in the VCRP landscape and supply and installation of these MCCs.

All the livelihood activities should consider integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion to ensure no one is left behind. Women and girls, youth, Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups should be represented in decision making structures to ensure they participate, and their voice is heard in terms of what their specific concerns are and how they should be addressed.

1.3.3 Component 3: Volcanoes National Park expansion and livelihood restoration

1.3.3.1 Subcomponent 3a: Integrated climate resilient green settlements, VNP expansion and model smart Green Village

In order to address the challenges related to human-wildlife conflicts, overlaps of human range of neighbouring groups and smaller forest areas exclusively used by a single gorilla group, gorilla density dependent mortality as well as addressing flooding challenges, the project will target 732.5 ha of park expansion in the first phase of implementation. The Park expansion will involve the resettlement of around

[4] Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an integrated approach to managing landscapes—cropland, livestock, forests and fisheries-that address the interlinked challenges of food security and climate change. (Referred from https:// www. worldbank.org).

510 Households in a smart green village on 50ha, of the 992 households that will be affected by the VNP expansion (i.e. both physically and/or economically displaced).

According to the Vulnerable community resettled in green villages report[5], the proposed smart green village zoning plan shall contain as illustrated in the figure below:

- Housing blocks and community buildings comprising of:
  - ✓ 510 Residential housing – 300 sqm will be allocated to each HH for housing and home garden. A house will be constructed in a 2in1 design to manage space and will incorporate flood management systems.
  - ✓ Community buildings shall entail; Health Post 200m^2, Nursery 500m^2, Post Harvest + Mini Market 1000m^2, Multi-purpose Hall 400m^2, Office of local leaders 100m^2, ICT Room (Irembo) 50m^2, Police post 100m^2.
- Enterprise zone- including tourism reception, bed and breakfast, cultural facilities and guide hubs.
- Market agriculture- involving market-oriented farming of high value livestock such as chicken and diary farming.
- Agro-logistics- including processing and transport support.
- Orchard- of permanent tree or shrub crops.
- Agro-forestry
- Agro-forestry corridors
- Proposed access roads

[5] Mass design group, Vanguard economics and Entrem Ltd report for Vulnerable community resettled in green villages, Annex 2C, prepared for FONERWA.

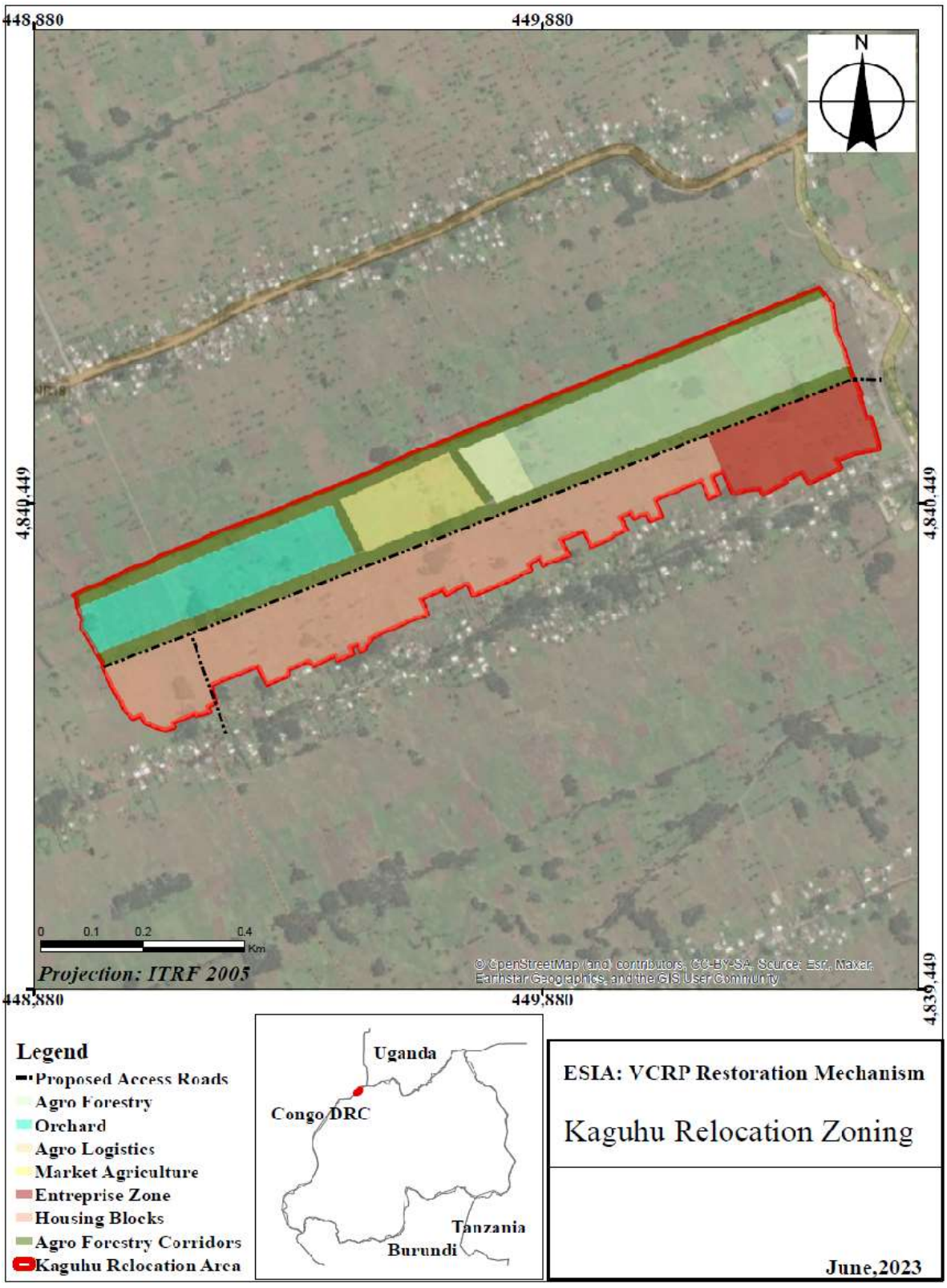


Figure 1: Proposed Village zoning plan

Transitioning from low to high value agriculture- the VCRP shall:

- Promote the use of greenhouses by communities to intensify the growing of high value horticulture destined for the Kinigi high-end tourism hotels.

- Promote the diversification into the cultivation of mushrooms, cherry tomatoes, herbs, garlic, ginger and other vegetables that are destined for the high-end tourism market in Kinigi and Kigali.
- Develop community-based poultry industry that supplies meat and eggs to the high-end tourism market in Kinigi and Kigali.

1.3.3.2 Subcomponent 3b: Livelihood diversification and income generation activities

The project intends to support 992 households that shall be affected by the VNP expansion, with livelihood improvement activities. These activities are planned at three levels: individual household level, community level, and host community-resettled community level.

Table 2: Proposed packages and its description

Package and its description
A- Livelihood restoration package/options on the household level
1. Employment opportunities
2. Rural Agro-logistics
3. Financial services
B- Livelihood restoration package/options on the community level
4. Poultry (meat processing plant)
5. Community based tourism center (Handcraft, Tourism reception, Tourism guide)
6. Vegetables, Horticulture
Macro economy
7. Eco-lodge/Affordable accommodation- Bed and breakfast facility

In addition to providing the affected communities land in the new villages, livelihood development could be attained through: (1) increasing the economic value of the existing renewable natural resources (existing forest resources) in the area and improving community members' skills, (2) developing new business lines based on experiences learnt from NGOs' initiatives on training for off-farm employment, (3) improving the partnerships of local tourism lodges formed with local communities feeding into the revenue sharing scheme as well as employment and supply opportunities.

The main activities will take place in Musanze district and specifically in Kinigi sector.

All the livelihood activities should consider integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion to ensure no one is left behind. Women and girls, youth, Persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups should be represented in decision making structures to ensure they participate and their voice is heard in terms of what their specific concerns are and how they should be addressed.

1.3.4 Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Capacity Building

The objective of this component is to (1) support the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and the respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in the implementation of the project activities in an efficient and transparent manner, and (2) build the institutional capacity to sustain activities beyond the life of the project. This component

will cover technical, safeguards and fiduciary support for project implementation and project management support (including monitoring, evaluation, and reporting).

The Ministry of Environment shall be responsible for overall project coordination, monitoring, quality assurance and oversight of all VCR project.

The VCRP project will involve a diverse workforce comprising full-time, part-time, temporary, migrant workers, as well as workers from primary suppliers. These workers will be associated with various entities such as the government of Rwanda, including the PCU, PIUs, and District hubs. They will be directly employed or engaged by implementing agencies like MoE, REMA, RWB, RDB, and Meteo Rwanda. Their roles will include activities such as design, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, and community engagement. Additionally, the project will receive support from government staff in roles such as internal auditors, legal advisors, human resource officers, logistics officers, and administrative assistants, who will contribute on a part-time basis to support project implementation. Contracted workers will be hired through third parties and their working conditions will be controlled by those parties. Most of the labor will be sourced locally to empower the community. Primary suppliers will provide materials directly to the project, including various tools and equipment.

The set-up of the VCRP staff shall entail being at MoE Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and Implementing Partners (IPs) Project Implementation Units (PIU) including RWB, REMA, METEO-RWANDA and RDB and District HUBs (8 districts).

In MoE and IPs, the project staff will be set at 2 levels:

- Central level (50 staff) at MoE (PCU) and IPs (PIU).
- Decentralized level (23 staff) at District HUBs.

1.4 Resettlement implications

As highlighted in the table below, the project description indicates potential impacts in various sub-components of VCRP that may trigger some level of displacement and resettlement of people affected. The Proposed project activities will result in adverse social risks and impacts for communities within and around the project footprint. Specifically, planned construction of flood risk reduction infrastructure, landscape restoration and park expansion will lead to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and access to natural resources, thus affecting livelihoods and income sources for those directly affected by the project and the broader community that derive their livelihood from the project area. The likelihood of physical displacement is high, economic and sociocultural displacement will occur and land acquisition may occur with respect to sub-projects that will be developed under some specified sub-components. Thus, the table below describes potential resettlement impacts and mitigation measures.

Table 3: Potential resettlement impacts and mitigation measures

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
1. Component 1: Flood risk management				
1.a	**Subcomponent 1a: Flood Risk Reduction investments**			**RWB**
	Construction of flood control infrastructures in selected hotspots that include: ✓ Construction of detention ponds in upstream locations Construction of sediment traps; ✓ Creation of some new channels, and enhancement and stabilization of existing channels ✓ Stabilization and enhancement of gully banks and beds ✓ Interception & diversion of channels or berms mostly towards detention ponds; ✓ New bulk gullies ✓ Construction of energy management structures (e.g. check dams); ✓ Upgrading of road drainage structures (culverts, bridge and side ditches); ✓ Construction of large off-channel detention ponds with dykes in lower areas ✓ Propose Nature Based Solutions (NBS) options for all of the above.	▪ The planned construction of flood risk reduction infrastructure, may lead to land acquisition, restrictions on land use and access to natural resources, thus affecting livelihoods and income sources for those directly affected by the project and the broader community that derive their livelihood from the project area. ▪ Perennial and seasonal crops may be affected by the project activities ▪ Vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others identified as vulnerable based on their social or economic status under Social registry system[6]". These may be more affected by the loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the project.	▪ Affected land and other assets will be compensated following Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5. RAPs shall be developed to provide further details. ▪ Affected livelihood shall be restored through livelihood restoration measures to be developed alongside with the RAPs, in addition to compensation. ▪ Owners of perennial crops shall be compensated as per Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5, while Owners of	

[6] VUP (Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme) was offered to Households that were categorized under Ubudehe I and II. VUP comprises of 4 packages; (i) Direct support (DS) given to the elderly and PWDs households that have no person in their homes that is capable of working. The amount given is 1500Rwf/day, in total about 45000Rwf/month. (ii)Expanded public works for those that are able to work but not strong enough to work long periods. These are given work opportunities for 2 hours and paid for a day's work. (iii) Public works are for HH that have someone capable and of age to work, (iv) financial service is also a package of 100,000Rwf given to those that wish to start-up businesses, refunded after 2 years at an interest rate of 2%. It shall be noted that Ubudehe categorizing has of 2023 been stopped and replaced by the Social registry system, where the level of poverty or wealth is determined by a more accurate determination of what assets they own (e.g. land, houses, businesses, etc). This new social registry system guides the district and its subordinate local governing institutions to determine which HH is eligible to the receiving the packages mentioned above.

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
			seasonal crops shall be given enough time to harvest. ▪ Special support to vulnerable groups[7]	
1.b	**Subcomponent 1b: Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) and community-level flood preparedness**			**Meteo-Rwanda**
	Under this sub-project, the FEWS for the volcanoes region will be developed and operationalized. Activities will include among others: ✓ Improving capabilities of detection and monitoring of extreme rainfall using weather radar system. ✓ Improving capacity in analysis of extreme rainfall/floods risks involved in combination with communities' vulnerability and exposure. ✓ Improving communication and dissemination of timely impact-based floods early warnings and activation of emergency response plans.	No resettlement impact shall be triggered by activities under this sub-component, since the project intends to install weather radar on government owned land, (Nyamagumba mountain in Musanze District) and rain gauge stations on public facilities (Sector and cell offices).	The proposed approach to avoid resettlement and land acquisition should be followed and enhanced throughout the implementation of activities under this subcomponent 1b.	
1. Component 2: Landscape Restoration and Catchment management				
2a	**Sub-component 2b: Integrated catchment and Landscape restoration**			**REMA**
	Under this sub-project, activities include: ✓ For the VNP expansion: ○ Ecological Restoration of the Park Expans area – 732 Ha	▪ Proposed project activities under Components 2b may result into land acquisition, livelihood disruptions and land use restrictions. The project footprint is mostly used for agricultural purposes,	▪ Affected land and other assets will be compensated following Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and	

[7] Special support may include: support through VUP, Girinka Programme, being given medical insurance (if not provided), being facilitated to participate in various consultations pertaining to the project, being assisted for transactions related to compensation and relocation. Further types of support to vulnerable groups will be explored during RAP preparation in consultation with vulnerable groups identified among the PAPs.

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
	○ Fencing of the Park Expansion Area ○ Updating the Volcanoes National P Management Plan. ✓ Ecological Restoration of priority sites in the VC landscape (Out of Park Area) ○ Wetlands restoration ○ Restoration of lakes and islands buffer zones ○ Roadside protection ○ Protection of remnant forests ○ Silvo pastoralism in Gishwati rangelands ✓ Ecological restoration in support of catchm management ○ Restoration of riverbanks. ○ Plantation of native species in agro-ecosyste etc.	and it is anticipated that planned activities will lead to partial and permanent loss of land and crops, thus having a negative impact on household income for those engaged in land-based livelihoods. ▪ Vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others identified as vulnerable based on their social or economic status under the Social registry system". These may be more affected by the loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the project.	World Bank ESS5. A RAP shall be developed to provide further details. ▪ Affected livelihood shall be restored through livelihood restoration plan to be developed alongside with the RAP, in addition to compensation. ▪ Owners of perennial crops shall be compensated as per Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5, while Owners of seasonal crops shall be given enough time to harvest. ▪ Special support to vulnerable groups	
2b	**Sub-component 2b: Ecological restoration of Priority catchment**			**RWB**
	Under this sub-project, activities include: ✓ Constructing, maintaining, and upgrading terraces, grassed waterways, and contour banks; ✓ Establishing multi-purpose native plants along bunds/terraces and along rivers as buffers, streams, and in gullies; ✓ Rehabilitating gullies, priority wetlands and other fragile ecosystems; ✓ Implementing agroforestry to support improved agriculture practices and provision of products;	▪ Proposed project activities under Components 2a may result into limited land acquisition, livelihood disruptions and land use restrictions. The project footprint is mostly used for agricultural purposes, and it is anticipated that planned activities will lead to partial and permanent loss of land and crops, thus having a negative impact on household	▪ Affected land and other assets will be compensated following Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5. A RAP shall be developed to provide further details.	

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
	✓ Afforestation and reforestation measures to meet biodiversity conservation, production and protection needs; ✓ Supporting climate-smart agricultural practices. Conservation of water through construction of water harvest infrastructure.	income for those engaged in land-based livelihoods. ▪ Vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others identified as vulnerable based on their social or economic status under the Social registry system[8]". These may be more affected by the loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the project.	▪ Affected livelihood shall be restored through livelihood restoration plan to be developed alongside with the RAP, in addition to compensation. ▪ Owners of perennial crops shall be compensated as per Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5, while Owners of seasonal crops shall be given enough time to harvest. ▪ Special support to vulnerable groups	
2c	**Sub-component 2c: Livelihoods Development**			REMA
	Under this sub-project, activities include: **Individual support** ✓ Supply of small livestock to beneficiaries comprising 8000 sheep, 1,600 goats, 1,600 pigs. **Collective Support** ✓ Water Supply for livestock farmers in Gishwati rangelands and communities for 160.212km length of water supply network; ✓ Construction of water supply system for 6 sites in VCRP for 60km water supply network. ✓ Establishment of 5 honey processing centers.	▪ Overall, the proposed project activities under Components 2c would lead to positive impact on the livelihood of the community. However, some activities may result into limited land acquisition, especially construction of water supply, Milk Collection Centre, selling points and handcraft facilities. ▪ Vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others identified as	▪ Under the principle of the avoiding resettlement, the proposed activities that would require land acquisition, be established on public or government owned land. ▪ Where government land is not available, the affected land and other assets will be compensated following Rwandan Expropriation	

[8] Social registry system, where the level of poverty or wealth is determined by a more accurate determination of what assets they own (e.g. land, houses, businesses, etc). This new social registry system guides the district and its subordinate local governing institutions to determine which household is vulnerable and eligible to the receiving the social protection support.

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
	✓ Establishment of 4 Milk Collection Centers (MCCs) in the VCRP landscape and supply and installation of these MCCs. ✓ Establishment of 8 selling points for supported community organizations. ✓ Supply of farm inputs and equipment for Climate Smart Agriculture in the project area. ✓ Supply of collective water harvesting tanks ✓ Establishment of 4 Handcrafts facilities and supply of handicraft equipment in selected districts; ✓ Establishment of timber production transformation value chains.	vulnerable based on their social or economic status under "Social registry system[9]". These may be more affected by the loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the project.	Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5. A RAP shall be developed to provide further details. ▪ Affected livelihood shall be restored through livelihood restoration plan to be developed alongside with the RAP, in addition to compensation. ▪ Owners of perennial crops shall be compensated as per Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5, while Owners of seasonal crops shall be given enough time to harvest. ▪ Special support to vulnerable groups	
2.	**Component 3: Volcanoes National Park expansion and livelihood restoration**			
3a	**Subcomponent 3a: Integrated climate resilient green settlements, VNP expansion and model smart Green Village**			RDB
	Activities include the construction and operation of the smart green village on a 50ha relocation site. The proposed smart green village shall be composed of: **Housing blocks and community buildings comprising of:**	▪ Proposed project activities under this component, will result in physical displacement, livelihood disruptions and land use restrictions. The project footprint is mostly used for agricultural purposes,	▪ Affected land and other assets will be compensated following Rwandan Expropriation	

[9] Social registry system, where the level of poverty or wealth is determined by a more accurate determination of what assets they own (e.g. land, houses, businesses, etc). This new social registry system guides the district and its subordinate local governing institutions to determine which household is vulnerable and eligible to the receiving the social protection support.

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
	✓ 510 Residential housing – 300 sqm will be allocated to each HH for housing and home garden. A house will be constructed in a 2in1 design to manage space and will incorporate flood management systems. ✓ Community buildings shall entail; Health Post 200m^2, Nursery 500m^2, post-Harvest + Mini Market 1000m^2, Multi-purpose Hall 400m^2, Office of local leaders 100m^2, ICT Room (Irembo) 50m^2, Police post 100m^2. ✓ Enterprise zone- including tourism reception, bed and breakfast, cultural facilities and guide hubs. ✓ Market agriculture- involving market-oriented farming of high value livestock such as chicken and dairy farming. Agro-logistics- including processing and transport support. Orchard- of permanent tree or shrub crops. ✓ Agro-forestry ✓ Agro-forestry corridors ✓ Proposed access roads	and it is anticipated that planned activities will lead to partial and permanent loss of land and crops, thus having a negative impact on household security for those engaged in land-based livelihoods. The actual losses in terms of land size for each PAH will be determined through the RAP but the total size of park expansion is 732.5ha. ▪ Vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others identified as vulnerable based on their social or economic status under Social registry system". These may be more affected by the loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the project. ▪ During the stakeholder consultation, it was pointed out that that PAPs moving to the green village could face cultural shock of change in housing by PAPs, which could make it difficult to adapt to the new housing in the proposed smart green village. For instance, new knowledge that the house requires daily cleaning, indoor kitchen compared to it being separate from the house is the case in their current houses, cooking on energy saving stoves from current use of the 3 stone open stoves, how to use a waterless composite toilet from currently using an outside dry latrine.	Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5. A RAP shall be developed to provide further details. ▪ Affected livelihood shall be restored through livelihood restoration plan to be developed alongside with the RAP, in addition to compensation. ▪ Owners of perennial crops shall be compensated as per Rwandan Expropriation Law (Law No. 32/2015 of 11/06/2015) and World Bank ESS5, while Owners of seasonal crops shall be given enough time to harvest. ▪ Special support to vulnerable groups ▪ Intensive consultation This new exposure shall require preparation and management	

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
			of the PAPs, the following measures are proposed based on lessons learnt from the kinigi model village. ▪ Initiation trainings to PAPs on how to live and take care of the new houses before they relocate into them, as was done for the Kinigi model village, which is about 5km from the relocation site. ▪ Assign an estate coordinator who can support all residents in the relocation site to adapt to living in their houses as was done for the Kinigi model village.	
3b	**Subcomponent 3b: Livelihood diversification and income generation activities**			RDB
	Activities are planned at three levels: individual household level, community level, and host community-resettled community level: A- **Livelihood restoration package/options on the household level:** **3.** Employment opportunities **4.** Rural Agro-logistics	▪ Overall, the proposed project activities under subcomponent 3b would lead to positive impact on the livelihood of the community. However, some activities that may result into limited land acquisition, and change in land use especially construction of community handcrafts, Cultural Arts Village, shall be constructed within the smart	▪ To enhance the positive impacts of this sub-component, VCRP should ensure that the proposed livelihood restoration packagaes are delivered early, consistently and to the required extent in order	

S/N	Project component, subcomponent and activities	Potential impacts	Mitigation measures	Implementing Agencies
	B- Livelihood restoration package/ options on the community level 1. Mushroom farming 2. Community handcrafts 3. Cultural Arts Village 4. Horticulture- growing berries 5. Horticulture- Tree Tomatoes Macro-economy 1. Bed and breakfast facility 2. Tourism reception (bar, restaurant and coffee shop, art and craft workshop and skills centre, and storytelling). 3. Tourism services (Tour and hiking guides and conservation guides)	green village under sub-component 3a, hence implying that this sub-component shall not negatively impact on land acquisition, restriction on land use and involuntary resettlement.	to have a meaning impact to affected livelihood. ▪ Special support to vulnerable groups	
4	**Component 4: Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Capacity Building**			MoE
4a	**Project operations and capacity development and project's staffing**			**MoE**
	Under this sub-project, activities include: ✓ support the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and the respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in the implementation of the project activities in an efficient and transparent manner, and ✓ build the institutional capacity to sustain activities beyond the life of the project.	No resettlement impact shall be triggered by activities under this component, since the component is mainly meant for Project management and capacity building.	-	

1.4 Rationale of the RPF

Proposed project activities under Components 1, 2 and 3 may lead to potential impacts that may trigger some level of displacement and resettlement of people affected. Though the likelihood of physical displacement is low in some subcomponents (1b, 2c and 3b), there is likelihood for economic and sociocultural displacement to occur. Amounts of land acquisition may occur with respect to sub-projects that will be developed under component 1, 2 and 3. In addition, vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, the elderly, and others identified as vulnerable based on their social or economic status under social registry system), may be more affected by project activities leading to loss of land, assets and / or resettlement than other PAPs. They are therefore less able to take advantage of the support and development measures that will be offered as part of the project. Therefore, the following Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for the purpose of establishing the principles and procedures to be applied in the event that involuntary resettlement, loss of land or other fixed assets, or natural resource limitations leading to physical, economic and sociocultural displacement, would arise as a result of the project implementation. The RPF is drafted based on World Bank ESS 5 and relevant Rwandan laws and regulations and will form the basis for resettlement planning.

1.5 Objectives and Principles of RPF

1.5.1 Objectives of the RPF

The objective for this RPF is to set out the 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 WB and Government policies, procedures and requirements on involuntary resettlement; and shall delineate compensation for affected persons as appropriate.

The specific objectives of the RPF are to:

i. Establish the resettlement and compensation principles and implementation arrangements for the GoR and World Bank funded project for the VCRP across the 8 districts of Burera, Gakenke, Muhanga, Musanze,Ngororero, Nyabihu, Rubavu, and Rutsiro, in Rwanda;
ii. Describe the legal and institutional framework underlying Rwandan approaches for resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
iii. Conduct gap analysis between the Rwanda laws, regulations and policies, and the Bank ESF regarding resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation;
iv. Define the eligibility criteria for identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and entitlements;
v. Describe the citizen engagement processes and procedures and participatory approaches involving PAPs and other key stakeholders; and
vi. Provide detailed procedures for filing grievances and resolving disputes that have been raised through citizen engagements.

1.5.2 Principles of the RPF

This RPF will apply to all subprojects and activities that will lead to either land acquisition and/or denial of, restriction to, or loss of access to economic assets and resources, whether permanent or temporary. The procedures outlined in this RPF will be carried out throughout preparation and implementation of the project and subproject and impacts of any potential resettlement will be included in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). When a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is required it will be prepared in accordance with guidance provided in this RPF, including Property Surveys, Identification (Census) of PAPs/displaced persons, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure (Environmental and Social Standard 10).This RPF follows the guidance provided in the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5:

This RPF seeks to ensure that any possible adverse impacts of proposed project activities to people's livelihoods are addressed through appropriate mitigation measures, in particular, against potential impoverishment risks. These risks will be minimized by:

i. Avoiding displacement of people as much as possible;
ii. In the event that displacement is inevitable, having a well-designed compensation and relocation process in place;
iii. Minimizing the number of PAPs to the extent possible;
iv. Compensating for losses incurred and displaced incomes and livelihoods; and
v. Ensuring resettlement assistance or rehabilitation, as needed, to address impacts on PAPs and their well-being and restore livelihoods.

1.5.3 Scope of the RPF

This RPF covers the following key areas:

- Project Description and Rationale
- Legal and Institutional Requirements
- World Bank ESF
- Gap analysis between GoR and the Bank guidelines on resettlement, compensation and rehabilitation
- Basic Socio-economic Information
- Estimated Population and Categories of Affected People;
- Eligibility Criteria for Categories of Affected People
- Entitlement Matrix for Resettlement and Compensation
- Methods for Valuing Affected Assets
- Organizational Arrangements and Procedures for Delivery of Entitlements
- Consultation and Participation of Affected People
- Disclosure and Notification
- Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- Implementation Schedule
- Budget and Funding Arrangements
- Monitoring Arrangements

1.6 Methodology to develop the RPF

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) document was prepared using the following approach and methodology:

1.6.1 Literature review

The review of the existing baseline information and literature material was undertaken to gain further and deep understanding of the project. In this regard the team also undertook detailed review and analysis of the current relevant legislations, policies and guidelines including national and World Bank principles of sustainable development and Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). Specifically, documents reviewed are:

- Project concept note;
- Aide memoire for the VCRP.
- Concept and Environmental and Social Review Summary (CESRS);
- Project Appraisal document (PAD) for the VCRP.
- Relevant Rwandan laws pertaining to the project, including:
    - Rwandan Constitution of 2003 amended in 2015,
    - Expropriation law No. 32/2015, land law, National Gender policy, etc
- World Bank Environmental and Social Framework,
- Vision 2050
- National Strategy for transformation 1 (2017-2024)
- District development strategies.
- More detail on literature reviewed can be found under references in the annexes.

1.6.2 Field Visits

With the aim of collecting baseline information, and identifying preliminary resettlement implications, field visits were undertaken. In this regard, eight districts covered by the project including four districts touching volcanoes chain namely: Musanze, Burera, Nyabihu, and Rubavu; and four additional districts falling into Vunga Corridor namely: Gakenke, Ngororero, Muhanga and Rutsiro, were visited from 02nd to 4th May 2023.

1.6.3 Socio-economic baseline (SEB) study

The purpose of the SEB is to understand the current socio-economic status of Households (HHs) and businesses in the affected area and determine the eligibility of affected communities for compensation (as per World Bank ESF ESS5). The socio-economic baseline data for the unidentified project intervention areas in the different 8 districts was obtained from the most recently completed National Fifth Population and Housing census-2022 of August 2022. Additional supplementary data was obtained from areas visited during field work and consultations. Data was collected on but not limited to: the demographics of affected HHs, gender and age patterns, education status, occupation patterns, household assets, housing conditions, income and expenditure levels, access to market, livestock production, access to education services, health services, water and energy.

1.6.4 Public Consultation and stakeholders' engagement

Public consultations, Focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) were held with potential project affected persons (PAPs), key Project Implementing agencies, project beneficiaries, the relevant districts and sectors officials, other relevant staff of the key implementing partners of the project.

Details of conducted consultations and stakeholders consulted, information collected during the stakeholder engagement are presented under section 6 of this RPF.

1.6.5 Report writing and validation process

After gathering all relevant information, the following step was the RPF report drafting. Once the draft report was ready, it was subjected to internal review, then submitted to the client for review. Upon reception of the draft RPF report by the client, a review workshop of key stakeholders was organized to review the draft report and provide comments to the consultant, who addresses them, producing the final draft report to be submitted to the client for quality assurance. From the feedback of the stakeholders through the client, the consultant then updates the draft final report accordingly and develop the final RPF report.

CHAPTER 2: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes relevant policies, legal instruments and institutional arrangements applicable to land property and compensation entitlements in Rwanda. This RPF applies laws, regulations, and local rules governing the use of land and other assets in Rwanda as well as World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESSs) and assesses how these standards and policies apply to the project. It also provides a gap analysis between both policies and proposes measures to bridge these gaps.

2.1 National relevant Laws, Policies and strategies

2.1.1 Relevant National Laws

A significant number of legal instruments/laws have been enacted to ensure effective resettlement, land acquisition, and compensation in the context of the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project (VCRP) in different Districts of Rwanda. These include the following:

- The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 25th December 2015.
- Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 Law governing land in Rwanda.
- Expropriation law N° 32/2015 of 11/06/2015.
- Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda:

The ***table_4*** below describes national important legislations as well as aspects of compliance with regard to the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project (VCRP).

Table 4: National legislations on resettlement

S/N	Law	Relevance	Compliance Aspects
1	**The Constitutions of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003, revised in 2015.**	The constitution is the supreme law. It should be noted at the outset that, all laws and regulations in Rwanda must be aligned with principles in the Constitution. The Rwandan Constitution was approved in a national referendum and adopted in Parliament on 25th December 2015. It defines the principles and overall legal framework for the management of land, water, energy and agricultural sector, among other things.	Under Article 34 of the Rwanda constitution every citizen has a right to private property, whether personal or owned in association with others. Further it states private property, whether individually or collectively owned, is inviolable. 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. Article 35 stipulates that private ownership of land and other rights related to land are granted by the State. The constitution provides that a law should be in place to specify modalities of acquisition, transfer and use of land (expropriation law). The constitution also provides for a healthy and satisfying environment. In the same breath every person has the duty to protect, safeguard and promote the environment. The State shall protect the environment;
2	**Law N° 27/2021 of 10/06/2021 governing land in Rwanda**	This Law determines modalities of acquisition, registration, allocation, possession, transfer, management and use of land. According to the article 9 of this law, on modalities of land tenure, a person who acquired land through inheritance, succession, purchase, donation, exchange, land sharing or legal grant by competent authorities, owns it in accordance with one of the following tenure modalities: ▪ emphyteutic lease: type of land ownership based on a long-term contract between the State and a person granting him or her rights on land ▪ freehold: a form of land tenure based on a contract between a person and the State, where it grants him or her full and indefinite rights over the land;	The impact related to physical and socio-economic displacement should be analyzed to understand the significance related to loosing land and others assets as the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project (VCRP) activities require land temporarily, permanently, partially or totally. Appropriate mitigation measures are recommended to sustain the livelihood of affected parties in the context of implementation of this public interest project.

S/N	Law	Relevance	Compliance Aspects
		The article 41 stipulates that a holder of land rights enjoys full rights in exploiting his or her land in accordance with legal provisions. The State grants the right to free ownership of land and protects the land rights holder from being dispossessed of the land whether totally or partially, except in case of expropriation in the public interest in accordance with relevant laws.	
3	**Expropriation law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015**	The law determines the procedures relating to expropriation in the public interest. Only Government orders expropriation in the public interest. Article 4 stipulates that every project, at any level, which needs to carry out acts of expropriation in the public interest shall budget for valuation of the property of the person to be expropriated and for a fair compensation.	This RPF study has been prepared to set out guidelines for adequate compensation and relocation of displaced parties. In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation law and valuation law.
4	**Law No.17/2010 of 12/05/2010 Establishing and Organizing the Real Property Valuation Profession in Rwanda**	This law provides for the registration of land in Rwanda and conditions for registration. The law also allows the Government to conduct valuation when mandated by their government institutions. Articles 27, 29, 30 and 31 of the law deals with valuation methods. These articles stipulate that price for the real property shall be close or equal to the market value. The valuation could also compare land values country wide. Where sufficient comparable prices are not available to determine the value of improved land, the replacement cost approach shall be used to determine the value of improvements to land by taking real property as a reference. The law also allows the use of international methods not covered in the law after approval from the Institute of Valuers council.	This RPF has been prepared in full consideration and observance of this law, whereby it stipulates that the valuation of assets to be affected by the project will be done in accordance with this law. In Rwanda involuntary resettlement is governed by expropriation law and valuation law. Both laws do not have provisions on RAP preparation and approval.

2.1.2 Relevant national policies and strategies

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

2.1.2.1 Vision 2050

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

The Vision 2050 has overarching objectives of promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity and High Quality of Life for Rwandans, where expected standards for Rwandans are to live in environmentally friendly and climate resilient, with universal access to health services, quality education, water and sanitation, dignified smart housing surroundings, among others. Thus, the proposed components of the VCRP shall contribute towards the Vision 2050 spirit and aspirations.

2.1.2.2 National Gender Policy, 2021

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

2.1.2.3 National Social protection Policy, 2020

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

2.1.2.4 National Land Policy, 2019

The National land policy was adopted in June 2019. This policy provides register and transfer of land and possibility of investments in land. It also highlights key principle of land use and land management. The preparation of this RPF has taken into consideration this policy, in the sense that resettlement occurring as result of the VCRP activities will be done in a planned manner following the provisions of this policy.

2.1.2.5 National Strategy for Transformation, 2017-2024

The National Strategy for Transformation 1 (2017-2024) under its economic pillar, Priority 7- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment to Transition Rwanda towards a green economy, has as one of its key strategic interventions, to develop a project to manage water flows from the volcano region and other rivers to mitigate related disasters and improve water resource management. The VCRP will significantly contribute towards the economic pillar, priority 7, as stipulated in the NST1.

2.1.2.6 National Occupational Safety and Health Strategy, 2019

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

2.1.2.7 National Health Policy, 2016

One of the objectives of Rwanda Heath Sector Policy is to improve the quality of life and demand for services in the control of disease. The policy identifies the most common illnesses as a result of unhealthy living or working environment. The project will comply with this policy by ensuring health safety and the good working conditions and implement awareness programme on HIV/AIDS, STD, COVID-19, Malaria, etc.

2.2 Relevant International legal framework and strategies

2.2.1 World Bank Environmental and Social Standards

The World Bank ESF especially ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement paragraph 11 requires the Borrower while at project design stage to demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts to the poor and vulnerable. ESS emphasizes that where avoidance is not possible, the borrower should compensate for lost assets at full replacement cost and assist the displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

The following environmental and social standards are relevant for the VCRP in the 8 district: ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts; ESS2: Labour and Working Conditions; ESS 3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention and management ESS4: Community Health and Safety; ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement; ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources; ESS 8: Cultural Heritage; and ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. ESS7: Indigenous Peoples and ESS 9: Financial intermediaries are not triggered.

2.2.1.1 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

ESS5 has the following objectives:

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
- To avoid forced eviction.
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by **(a)** providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost, and **(b)** assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their

livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

According to ESS5 during the implementation of the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project (VCRP) the following keys are required:

a) **Eligibility classification:** Affected persons may be classified as persons: **(a)** Who have formal legal rights to land or assets; **(b)** Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or **(c)** Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

b) **Project design:** The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

c) **Compensation and benefits for affected persons:** When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods.

d) **Community engagement:** The borrower will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10.

e) **Grievance mechanism**: The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

f) **Planning and implementation:** Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits.

g) **Physical displacement:** In the case of physical displacement, the Borrower will develop a plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of this ESS regardless of the number of people affected.

h) **Economic displacement:** In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower's plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods. The plan will establish the entitlements of affected persons and/or communities, paying particular attention to gender aspects and the needs of vulnerable segments of communities, and will ensure that these are provided in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner.

2.2.2 Gap analysis of National and WB ESS and recommended gap closure

In a number of cases, as shown in ***Table_5*** below, the World Bank requirements are more comprehensive and explicitly favourable to PAPs than the provisions of the Rwandan Law. All in all, in the event of divergence between the two, the more stringent will take precedence. A gap analysis has been prepared demonstrating how the gap between the two can be closed.

Table 5: Comparison of Rwandan and World Bank standards on Resettlement and compensation

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to bridge the gaps
1	**Land Owners (loss of land)**	According to the National Land Policy, all Rwandese enjoy the same rights of access to land, implying no discrimination Against women. All land should be registered for security. The Title is tradable, but not if it fragments plots below 1 hectare. Compensation for non-transferable property based upon market value. Land owners, under Rwandese Law, receive cash compensation based upon market value.	Identification of PAPs is done through census and socio economic surveys of the affected population, PAPs with title as well as PAPs who do not have a formal title but have customary and traditional right recognized under Rwandan law or who have a recognized claim to the land at time the census begins – are entitled to compensation for land that they lose (besides other assistance) Land-for-land exchange is the preferred option; compensation is to be based on replacement cost	Land owners will be compensated as per the principles of ESS5.
2	**Land Squatters (i.e. those who have no recognizable legal right of claim to the land that they are occupying.**	Rwandan legislations entitle only those who are "landholders" with legal possession of property land tenants, under Rwandan law, are entitled to compensation based upon the of rights they hold upon land under relevant laws. The Organic Land Law recognizes existing rights, whether written or unwritten, under both civil law and customary practices through new national land tenure arrangements. Efforts are being made under the Law (Article 7) to formalize land ownership, especially those acquired through customary means. For instance, rural populations with customary/indigenous land rights are being encouraged to register their land through decentralized land institutions like the District Land Bureau, Sector Land Committees and Cell Land Committees	Land squatters must be compensated for houses and other structures whatever the legal recognition of their occupancy. Entitled to compensation for loss of crops, and assistance for relocation, as the case may be, and assistance for restoration of livelihoods.	Consider all forms of Tenancy based on formal or informal rights/ agreements between land owner and tenants as well as those not legally recognized as long as they exist, they will be compensated as per the principles of ESS5.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to bridge the gaps
		(Ministerial Order N° 001/2006 of 26/09/2006 determining the structure of Land Registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of the District Land Bureau). (Ministerial Order N° 001/2006 of 26/09/2006 determining the structure of Land Registers, the responsibilities and the functioning of the District Land Bureau).		
3	**Land Users/ Land Sharecroppers / Tenants (These include family members, and/or tenants or any other persons using the land to grow crops**	Land users, in some cases, have some form of secured tenure extended to them under new Laws. Land users/sharecroppers are not entitled to compensation for land, but the loss of crops and any other economic asset will be compensated.	No specific provisions to land compensation. Entitled to compensation for crops, entitled to relocation assistance as the case may be and income must be restored to at least pre-project levels.	Will be compensated for their movable properties and activities present on the expropriated land or property.
4	**Owners of non-Permanent buildings**	Owners of "non-permanent" buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value or entitled to new housing on authorized land under government (state or local) housing programs.	Recommends in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labor. Recommends resettlement assistance	Families should be Consulted on and offered options to choose from between in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full Replacement cost including labour.
5	**Owners of permanent buildings**	Owners of permanent buildings are entitled to cash compensation based on market value.	Entitled to in-kind compensation or cash compensation at full replacement cost including labour and relocation expenses, prior to displacement.	Owners of permanent buildings will be compensated as per principles of ESS5.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to bridge the gaps
6	**Perennial and annual Crops**	Perennial crops are compensated with cash based upon rate calculated as an average net agricultural income.	Market value for lost crops. Income restoration assistance (such as land preparation, credit facilities, training etc). Land for land compensation allows people to re-establish annual crops immediately.	Follow the ESS5 guidelines and principles.
7	**Seasonal crops**	There are no explicit provisions on livelihood restoration	Livelihoods and living standards are to be restored in real terms to pre-displacement levels or better offer support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living (for ex. land preparation, jobs, credits facilities);	Follow the ESS5
8	**Timing of compensation payments**	Resettlement must take place only when PAPs have been fully and fairly compensated, and Compensation has to be completed within 120 days after the valuation report is submitted and decision taken by the expropriator.	Implement all relevant resettlement plans before site handover and provide resettlement entitlements before displacement or restriction of access. For projects involving restrictions of access, impose the restrictions in accordance with the timetable in the plan of actions.	Follow the ESS5 guidelines and principles.
9	**Consultation and Disclosure**	The Expropriation Law governs the specifics of land acquisition. The law provides for public dissemination on the importance of the project to be established and the need for expropriation. In addition to dissemination, the Expropriation Law requires prior consultative meetings and examination of the project proposal involving expropriation, with a view to avoid eventual prejudice on the person or entity subject to expropriation. Normally, a consultative meeting is held within 30 days after receipt of the application for expropriation. Based on these consultations, the relevant	Consult project-affected persons, host communities and local NGOs, as appropriate. Provide them opportunities to participate in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the resettlement program, especially in the process of developing and implementing the procedures for determining eligibility for compensation benefits and development assistance (as documented in a resettlement plan), and for establishing appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms.	Follow the ESS5 Guidelines and principles.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to bridge the gaps
		Land Commission or Committee (from the Cell level to the National level) takes a decision to approve the project within a period of 15 days.		
10	**Relocation assistance and resettlement assistance**	The person to be expropriated is defined to mean any person or legal entity who is to have his or her private property transferred due to public interest, in which case they shall be legally entitled to payment of compensation.	Avoid or minimize involuntary resettlement and, where this is not feasible, assist displaced persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living in real terms relative to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. Moving allowances	Resettlement facilitation and support to follow WB ESS5 requirements.
11	**Vulnerable groups**	The Rwandan expropriation law has no special provisions for vulnerable groups.	ESS5 paragraph 26 demands that during the preparation of the resettlement action plan particular attention be paid to gender aspects and the needs of the poor and the vulnerable and paragraph 27 demands that relocation assistance suited to the needs of each group of displaced persons is provided.	Resettlement facilitation and support to follow WB ESS5 requirements.
12	**Grievance mechanism and dispute resolution**	The Expropriation Law Article 233&34 stipulate the process and procedures for contesting the valuation by individuals dissatisfied with the value of their Compensation. The Law stipulates that the dissatisfied person has a period of 30 days after the project approval decision has been taken to Appeal (Article 19).	ESS5 paragraph 19: The Borrower will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, Relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.	Requirements of ESS5 will be followed for the establishment of a GRC. In case of escalation of disagreement on compensation cost the Rwandan expropriation law will be applied to settle the grievance.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to bridge the gaps
13	**Displacement**	The notification period under national legislation requires that property must be handed over 120 days after financial compensation has been paid	Requires that displacement must not occur until all necessary measures for resettlement are in place.	Rwandan law and WB operational policies require that project affected persons must be compensated and facilitated to resettle before displacement
14	**The cut-off date**	Article 2 of the Rwandan expropriation law demands the expropriating entity to inform the persons to be expropriated in the public interest of the expected start date of measurement of land and inventory of property incorporated thereon. Such a communication shall be made through an announcement posted on the office of the Cell of the place designated for the implementation of the project. The communication shall also be made through at least one radio station with a wide audience in Rwanda and at least one of the Rwanda-based newspapers with a wide readership for the relevant parties to be informed thereof. If necessary, use shall be made of any other means of communication. Article 17 of the expropriation law states that after the publication of the decision on expropriation in the public interest and the list of holders of rights registered on land titles and property incorporated on land, the land-owner shall not	ESS 5: In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal.	Requirements of ESS5 will be followed.

S/N	Category of PAPs/types of lost assets	Rwandan law	WB ESS5	Recommendations to bridge the gaps
		develop any other long-term activities on the land. Otherwise, such activities shall not be compensable during expropriation		

CHAPTER 3: POPULATION, DISPLACEMENT AND CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

This chapter provides the socio-economic data in the project intervention area, focusing on the size of the population sex desegregated, overall size of the household, access to basic infrastructures, health status, and employment across the 8 districts covered by the project. In addition, this chapter sets guidelines on the approach to identify PAPs, determination of the number and categories of PAPs creation of baseline of PAPs, PAP screening and the process of preparing and approving RAPs.

3.1 Socio-economic baseline Information

This section covers the socio-economic data in the project intervention area, focusing on the size of the population sex desegregated, overall size of the household, employment status, access to basic infrastructures, and health status across the 8 districts covered by the project.

3.1.1 Demographic data in the project area

The VCRP will be implemented in the Volcanoes Region and the Vunga corridor located in the north-west and south of Rwanda. This region spans the districts of Burera, Musanze, Nyabihu, Rubavu, Gakenke, Muhanga, Ngororero and part of Rutsiro District. The subsequent sub-sections present the size of the population, number of households, household head by sex and the mean size of the household from the above districts referred from the August 2022, Fifth population and housing census 2022.

3.1.1.1 Population in the project area

The table below shows the number of population sex disaggregated per concerned district. Rubavu district has the highest number of population of 546,683, among them 51.1% are female and 48.9% are male, followed by Musanze with 476,522, and same proportion of female and male population.

Table 6: Population in the project by district and sector sex disaggregated

S/N	District	Counts			Percentage		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Burera	387,729	184,782	202,947	100	47.7	52.3
2	Musanze	476,522	227,340	249,182	100	47.7	52.3
3	Ngororero	367,955	171,065	196,890	100	46.5	53.5
4	Nyabihu	319,047	150,072	168,975	100	47	53
5	Rubavu	546,683	267,299	279,384	100	48.9	51.1
6	**Rutsiro**	369,180	176,498	192,682	100	47.8	52.2
7	Gakenke	365,292	172,600	192,692	100	47.2	52.8
8	Muhanga	358,433	173,615	184,818	100	48.4	51.6

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

Among the 8 districts covered by the project, Nyabihu has the lowest number of population with 319,047, among them the majority are female with 53% and male represent 47%.

3.1.1.2 Number of the household in the project area

According to data presented in the table below, Rubavu has the highest number of households (124,080HH), while Nyabihu has the lowest (76,391 HH) among the districts covered by the project.

Table 7: Number of households (Number) by province, district and residence

Province/District	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	**3,312,743**	**964,287**	**2,348,456**
Southern Province	**760,173**	**108,719**	**651,454**
Muhanga	93,241	21,089	72,152
Western Province	**671,506**	**148,659**	**522,847**
Rutsiro	86,802	4,951	81,851
Rubavu	124,080	69,462	54,618
Nyabihu	76,391	18,485	57,906
Ngororero	92,623	4,560	88,063
Northern Province	**506,064**	**88,394**	**417,670**
Gakenke	93,609	4,009	89,600
Musanze	119,387	58,426	60,961
Burera	91,786	9,158	82,628

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.1.3 Status of household headed by women in the project area

Data in the table below indicate that the highest percentage of households headed by women is from Ngororero with 31.2%, while the lowest percentage (25.4%) is found in Burera. The percentage of households headed by women at national level stands at 28.9%, with 29.9% in rural area and 26.4% in urban area.

Table 8: Number and Percentage of the households headed by women by district

Province/District	All		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rwanda	**3,312,743**	**28.9**	**964,287**	**26.4**	**2,348,456**	**29.9**
Southern Province	**760,173**	**31.9**	**108,719**	**29.6**	**651,454**	**32.3**
Muhanga	93,241	29.1	21,089	28.1	72,152	29.4
Western Province	**671,506**	**29.6**	**148,659**	**28.8**	**522,847**	**29.8**
Rutsiro	86,802	28.7	4,951	28.8	81,851	28.7
Rubavu	124,080	28.2	69,462	28.1	54,618	28.4
Nyabihu	76,391	30.9	18,485	34	57,906	29.9
Ngororero	92,623	32.1	4,560	29.1	88,063	32.3
Northern Province	**506,064**	**26.9**	**88,394**	**27.2**	**417,670**	**26.9**
Gakenke	93,609	27.4	4,009	24	89,600	27.6
Musanze	119,387	27.7	58,426	28.1	60,961	27.2
Burera	91,786	25.4	9,158	25.9	82,628	25.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.1.4 Mean Size of the households in the project area

In light of data in the table below, Rubavu has the highest mean size of the household (4.3), among the districts covered by the project, while the lowest mean size of the household is 3.8 from Muhanga district. The mean size of the household at national level stands at 4 persons per household.

Table 9: Mean size of the households by district, sex of the household head and residence

Province/	Sex of Household-Head			Area of residence	
District	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	**4**	**4.3**	**3.2**	**3.7**	**4**
Southern Province	**3.9**	**4.3**	**3.1**	**3.8**	**3.9**
Muhanga	3.8	4.1	3	3.8	3.8
Western Province	**4.3**	**4.7**	**3.2**	**4.2**	**4.3**
Rutsiro	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.1	4.2
Rubavu	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.2	4.4
Nyabihu	4.2	4.6	3.2	4.2	4.2
Ngororero	4	4.4	3	3.9	4
Northern Province	**4**	**4.4**	**3**	**3.9**	**4**
Gakenke	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.7	3.9
Musanze	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.9	4
Burera	4.2	4.6	3	4.2	4.2

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.2 Economic status in the project area

3.1.2.1 Employment status

With to employment status in districts covered by the project, data from Rwanda Labor Force Survey, 2021 indicate that, among the district covered by the project, Musanze has the highest rate (61.5%) of labor force participation and 47.9% of employment-to population ratio, while the lowest rate comes from Gakenke district with 46.9% of labor force participation and 37.4% of employment –to population ratio, as shown in the table below.

Table 10: Employment status in districts covered by the project

Province and District	# Employed	# Unemployed	#Outside labour force	# Labour force participation rate	% Employment-to-population ratio
South province	707,618	190,220	894,535	50.1	39.5
Muhanga	100,715	31,281	109,398	54.7	41.7
West Province	630,472	175,033	736,738	52.2	40.9
Rutsiro	91,641	18,119	83,741	56.7	47.4
Rubavu	122,898	32,024	113,951	57.6	45.7
Nyabihu	85,705	28,887	85,493	57.3	42.8
Ngororero	72,729	22,094	84,257	52.9	40.6
North Province	540,765	130,221	586,496	53.4	43
Gakenke	93,862	23,839	133,186	46.9	37.4
Musanze	142,698	40,681	114,726	61.5	47.9
Burera	92,111	19,987	106,540	51.3	42.1

Rwanda Labor Force survey, 2021

In relation to the above, the assessment went further to find out the employment status by branch of economic activity, and data in table below show that agriculture coupled with forestry and fishing constitute the major source of employment in the project area.

Table 11: Employment by branch of economic activity

Branch of economic activity	Rutsiro #	Rubavu #	Nyabihu #	Ngororero #	Gakenke #	Musanze #	Burera #	Muhanga #
Employed population 16 years old and over	91,641	122,898	85,705	72,729	93,862	142,698	92,111	100,715
Agriculture_forestry_and_fishing	53,979	45,356	58,530	36,926	54,796	64,740	62,390	48,770
Mining_and_quarrying	2,593	835	171	787	246	199	690	767
Manufacturing	5,054	4,118	3,311	4,676	3,750	7,091	2,798	3,028
Electricity_gas_stream_and_air_conditioning_supply	0	204	737	0	0	170	0	0
Water_supply,_gas_and_remediation_services	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	0
Construction	7,965	14,863	9,929	12,153	10,446	17,271	5,695	20,103
Whole_sale_and_retail_trade;_repair_of_motor_vehicles_and_motorcycles	8,004	19,578	3,876	6,865	6,059	16,727	3,472	7,512
Transportationa_and_storage	4,814	10,451	2,888	3,281	4,417	5,029	1,389	4,307
Accommodation_and_food_services_activities	1,808	2,934	375	798	697	2,375	421	473
Information_and_communication	393	0	0	0	0	165	189	0
Financial_and_insurance_activities	700	1,403	200	714	551	942	350	214
Professional,_scientific_and_technical_activities	0	1,122	0	0	0	612	265	0
Administrative_and_support_activities	68	1,525	888	487	1,266	2,457	1,667	2,733
Public_administration_and_defense;_compulsory_social_security	0	3,192	1,902	786	1,249	6,482	1,726	1,522
Education	3,029	5,966	1,403	3,006	7,144	7,542	5,335	2,734
Human_health_and_social_work_activities	387	754	563	124	848	3,111	3,294	1,690
Arts,_entertainment_and_recreation	2,031	382	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other_services	814	7,935	933	902	1,250	2,036	1,196	2,114
Activities_of_house13holds_as_employers	0	2,280	0	1,223	1,142	5,595	1,235	4,491
Activities_of_extraterritorial_organizations_and_bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258

Rwanda Labor Force survey, 2021

3.1.2.2 Agriculture status in the project area

As part of the economic status in the project area, the agriculture component has been considered, by focusing on the percentage of private agricultural households by District and residence in the project area. As such, data in table below indicate that Gakenke has the highest score (92.7%) of household are involved in agriculture, while the lowest is Rubavu with (45.9%) among the district covered by the project. The percentage of agricultural household stands at 68.9% at national level.

Table 12: Number and Percentage of private agricultural households by Province, District and residence

Province/District	Total # households			# Agricultural Households					
	Counts			Counts			Percentage		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Rwanda	**3,312,743**	**964,287**	**2,348,456**	**2,280,854**	**330,194**	**1,950,660**	**68.9**	**34.2**	**83.1**
Southern Province	**760,173**	**108,719**	**651,454**	**618,452**	**54,280**	**564,172**	**81.4**	**49.9**	**86.6**
Muhanga	93,241	21,089	72,152	74,147	8,569	65,578	79.5	40.6	90.9
Kamonyi	116,378	36,574	79,804	86,514	19,210	67,304	74.3	52.5	84.3
Western Province	**671,506**	**148,659**	**522,847**	**503,360**	**68,078**	**435,282**	**75**	**45.8**	**83.3**
Rutsiro	86,802	4,951	81,851	73,034	3,627	69,407	84.1	73.3	84.8
Rubavu	124,080	69,462	54,618	56,974	21,447	35,527	45.9	30.9	65
Nyabihu	76,391	18,485	57,906	56,126	9,968	46,158	73.5	53.9	79.7
Ngororero	92,623	4,560	88,063	82,102	3,041	79,061	88.6	66.7	89.8
Northern Province	**506,064**	**88,394**	**417,670**	**417,503**	**47,386**	**370,117**	**82.5**	**53.6**	**88.6**
Gakenke	93,609	4,009	89,600	86,772	2,930	83,842	92.7	73.1	93.6
Musanze	119,387	58,426	60,961	79,190	28,470	50,720	66.3	48.7	83.2
Burera	91,786	9,158	82,628	78,077	6,717	71,360	85.1	73.3	86.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

In direct relation to the above, the baseline assessment went further to assess the household practicing different types of agricultural activities by district covered by the project area. In this regard, data in table below, three major agricultural activities have been identified, including crop farming, livestock husbandry, horticulture and apiculture. By considering the type of activity by district, crops farming are dominant, especially in Gakenke district with 89%.

Table 13: Percentage of private households practicing different types of agricultural activities by district

Province /District	Total number of households	Agricultural activity			
		Crop farming	Livestock husbandry	Horticulture	Apiculture
Rwanda	**3,312,743**	**62.6**	**50.4**	**50.8**	**0.5**
Southern Province	**760,173**	**75.6**	**63.6**	**60.2**	**0.7**
Muhanga	93,241	74	67.1	62.6	0.8
Western Province	**671,506**	**67.3**	**55.6**	**50.1**	**0.4**
Rutsiro	86,802	77.2	63	47.7	0.4
Rubavu	124,080	34	29.9	29.8	0.1
Nyabihu	76,391	64.3	51.9	39.1	0.3
Ngororero	92,623	82.1	73	55	0.6
Northern Province	**506,064**	**76.9**	**64.8**	**60**	**0.5**
Gakenke	93,609	89	80.7	68.8	1
Musanze	119,387	59.4	44.4	43.6	0.2
Burera	91,786	78.3	64.5	55.3	0.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.3 Access to basic infrastructures in the project area

The principal infrastructures include health centres, schools and churches, transport facilities, electricity, water networks, sport centres and environmental infrastructure such as parks and recreational spaces.

Access to health and school facilities, water and energy infrastructures was taken into consideration in the baseline information gathering.

3.1.3.1 Access to health services in the project area

It is perceived that having medical insurance would facilitate access to health services to communities. As such, data in the table below indicate that Gakenke has the highest prevalence of medical insurance with 99.7%, while the district with the lowest prevalence is Rubavu with 95.6% among districts covered by the project area. The prevalence of medical insurance stands at 73.3% at national level.

Table 14: Prevalence of medical insurance by district, residence and sex

Province/District	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Rwanda	**97.3**	**97.1**	**97.5**	**96.7**	**96.5**	**97**	**97.5**	**97.3**	**97.6**
Southern Province	**96.9**	**96.7**	**97.2**	**97.5**	**97.3**	**97.7**	**96.9**	**96.6**	**97.1**
Muhanga	98	97.9	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.6	97.9	97.7	98
Western Province	**97.8**	**97.7**	**97.8**	**96.8**	**96.7**	**96.8**	**98**	**98**	**98.1**
Rutsiro	97.7	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.1	98.1	97.7	97.6	97.7
Rubavu	95.6	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.4	95.6	95.7	95.8	95.6
Nyabihu	98.5	98.5	98.5	97	97	97	99	98.9	99
Ngororero	98.6	98.6	98.6	99.4	99.4	99.5	98.6	98.6	98.6
Northern Province	**98.9**	**98.9**	**99**	**98.4**	**98.3**	**98.5**	**99**	**99**	**99.1**
Gakenke	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
Musanze	98.3	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.2	98.1	98.2
Burera	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.9	98.9	98.9	99.1	99.1	99.1

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

In direct relation with the above, the assessment of baseline data went further to find out the main type of medical insurance possessed by households in the project area. In this regard, data in the table below reveal that “Mutuelle de santé” is the most used type of medical insurance, and Rutsiro district has the highest rate with 96.9% whereas Musanze has the lowest with 90.5% among the districts covered by the project.

Table 15: Population who have a medical insurance by main type of insurance

Province/District	Total	Mutuelle	RSSB[1]	Private[2]	School	NGOs	Employer
Rwanda	**100**	**93.1**	**4.1**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**1.3**
Southern Province	**100**	**94.5**	**3.8**	**0.3**	**0**	**0.6**	**0.7**
Muhanga	100	92.9	5.4	0.4	0	0.1	1.1
Western Province	**100**	**94.9**	**3.5**	**0.3**	**0**	**0.5**	**0.8**
Karongi	100	91.8	3.7	0.4	0	3.6	0.6
Rutsiro	100	96.9	2.6	0.2	0	0	0.4
Rubavu	100	93.3	4.1	0.4	0	0.2	1.9
Nyabihu	100	94.6	3.6	0.1	0	0.2	1.4
Ngororero	100	96.4	3	0.1	0	0	0.5

Northern Province	**100**	**94.4**	**4.1**	**0.2**	**0**	**0**	**1.2**
Gakenke	100	95.9	3.3	0.1	0	0	0.7
Musanze	100	90.5	6	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.7
Burera	100	95.7	3.5	0.1	0	0	0.7

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.3.2 Access to improved drinking water by household in the project area

In light of data captured in the table below, above 61.2% of the households in the project area have access to the improved drinking water, and Rubavu has the highest rate with 93.5%, whereas Rutsiro has the lowest percentage with 61.2% of households with access to improved drinking water.

Table 16: Percentage of private households that have access to improved drinking water by district

	Rwanda			Male Head			Female Head		
District	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Muhanga	84.8	98.6	80.7	85	98.7	80.9	84.2	98.1	80.3
Rutsiro	61.2	76.7	60.3	61.9	77.1	61	59.4	75.7	58.4
Rubavu	93.5	97.8	88.1	93.6	97.8	88.2	93.3	97.6	87.8
Nyabihu	77.9	94.1	72.8	78	93.8	73.2	77.8	94.6	71.7
Ngororero	68.6	88.2	67.6	68.8	88.7	67.7	68.1	86.8	67.2
Gakenke	76.5	98.2	75.5	76.8	98.6	75.8	75.6	97.2	74.7
Musanze	90.8	93.7	88	90.7	93.7	87.8	91.2	93.7	88.7
Burera	80.8	83.7	80.5	80.9	83.7	80.6	80.7	83.9	80.3

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.3.3 Access to electricity in the project area

According to data in the table below, the Rubavu district has the highest proportion (71.4) of households that have access to electricity, whereas the lowest is Ngororero with 40.5%. The access to electricity among households at national level stands at 61%.

Table 17: Proportion of households that have access to electricity by sex of the household head and residence

Province/District	Sex of the household head			Area of residence		
	All	**Male Head**	**Female Head**	**Rwanda**	**Urban**	**Rural**
Rwanda	**61**	**63.9**	**54**	**61**	**84.6**	**51.3**
Southern Province	**55.1**	**57.8**	**49.2**	**55.1**	**78.5**	**51.1**
Muhanga	57.2	60.4	49.3	57.2	88.6	48
Western Province	**56.7**	**60.4**	**47.9**	**56.7**	**79.9**	**50.1**
Rutsiro	50.2	54.4	39.7	50.2	64.2	49.3
Rubavu	71.4	74.5	63.6	71.4	84.5	54.7
Nyabihu	47	49.3	42.1	47	71.1	39.4
Ngororero	40.5	43.3	34.4	40.5	75.5	38.6
Northern Province	**54.1**	**57**	**46.3**	**54.1**	**76.1**	**49.4**
Gakenke	49.7	53.1	40.6	49.7	78.4	48.4

Musanze	62.9	65.2	56.8	62.9	77.8	48.6
Burera	52.7	55.3	45	52.7	69	50.9

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.3.4 Main sources of electricity in the project

In direct relation with the above, the baseline assessment went further to find out the main source of energy for lighting of the household in the project area, and data in table below indicate that electricity from national grid supplied by REG constitutes the main source of energy for lighting with 47% at the national level. By considering the district covered by the project, Musanze district has the highest percentage (67.8%) of households whose main source of energy for lighting is electricity, while Gakenke is the lowest with 26.6%.

Table 18: Distribution of private households by main source of energy for lighting, Province and District

Province/ District	Total	Electricity from REG	Private Hydro Mini grid	Solar power	Generator/ Batteries	Kerosene/ Paraffin / Lantern lamp	Biogas	Candles	Firewood	Flashlight/ phone flashlight	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	**100**	**47**	**0.1**	**13.9**	**1.3**	**1.6**	**0**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**28.4**	**0.5**	**0**
Southern Province	**100**	**35**	**0.2**	**19.9**	**1.8**	**1.3**	**0**	**2**	**4.7**	**34.6**	**0.6**	**0**
Muhanga	100	34.1	0.5	22.6	1.8	1.3	0	1.4	2.2	35.8	0.4	0
Western Province	**100**	**45.5**	**0.1**	**11.1**	**1**	**2.1**	**0**	**3.2**	**9.8**	**26.7**	**0.6**	**0**
Rutsiro	100	42.1	0.1	8	1.1	1.2	0	1.8	13.8	31.4	0.6	0
Rubavu	100	67.8	0.1	3.6	0.3	1.9	0	6.7	6.5	12.7	0.5	0
Nyabihu	100	37.3	0.1	9.7	0.5	2	0	3	14.9	32	0.5	0
Ngororero	100	27.4	0.1	13	1.3	1.7	0	1.3	15.6	39	0.6	0
Northern Province	**100**	**39**	**0.1**	**15**	**0.9**	**1.2**	**0**	**3**	**5**	**35.3**	**0.4**	**0**
Gakenke	100	26.6	0.1	23	1.3	1.4		1.2	6.9	39.2	0.4	0
Musanze	100	58.7	0	4.2	0.3	1.1	0	4.7	4.5	26.1	0.3	0
Burera	100	45.7	0	6.9	0.5	1.5	0	1.8	7.7	35.4	0.5	0

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

In the same vein, the baseline assessment went further to find out the main source of energy for cooking for households in the project area, and data in table below indicate that firewood constitutes the main source of energy for cooking with 76.1% at national level. By considering the district covered by the project, Gakenke district has the highest percentage (96.6%) of households whose main source of energy for cooking is firewood, whereas Rubavu is the lowest with 56.3%.

Table 19: Proportion of households by main source of energy for cooking, Province and District

Province/District	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Gas	Other	Do not cook	Not Stated
Rwanda	**100**	**76.1**	**17.3**	**4.6**	**0.7**	**1.4**	**0**
Southern Province	**100**	**88.5**	**8.8**	**1.3**	**0.3**	**1.1**	**0**
Muhanga	100	80.9	15.9	1.8	0.2	1.2	0
Western Province	**100**	**83.9**	**13.9**	**1.2**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**0**
Rutsiro	100	95.6	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0

Rubavu	100	56.3	38.8	4	0.1	0.8	0
Nyabihu	100	85.6	13.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0
Ngororero	100	94.9	4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0
Northern Province	**100**	**88.4**	**8.7**	**1.4**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0**
Gakenke	100	96.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0
Musanze	100	73.9	21	4	0.4	0.7	0
Burera	100	93.4	3.3	0.2	2.5	0.6	0

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.3.5 Status of waste disposal in the project area

In light of data in the table below, the main mode of waste disposal in the project includes Household compost dumping. In this regard, Gakenke District has scored the highest percentage (57%) of households using compost dumping as the main waste disposal, whereas the lowest percentage (30.1%) comes from Rubavu. The most used mode of waste disposal at the national level is compost dumping with 51.2% of households.

Table 20: Distribution of the private households by main mode of waste disposal and district

Province/District	Total	Public Compost dumping	Household compost dumping	Waste collection companies	Thrown in the household's fields or bushes	Burnt	In a River/ Stream/ Drain/ Gutter/ lacs	Other	Not Stated
Rwanda	**100**	**4.7**	**51.2**	**10**	**32.4**	**0.4**	**0**	**1.3**	**0**
Southern Province	**100**	**4.9**	**53.8**	**2.1**	**37.6**	**0.2**	**0**	**1.3**	**0**
Muhanga	100	3.7	46.5	6.3	42.7	0.1	0	0.7	0
Western Province	**100**	**7.1**	**49.3**	**2.7**	**38.8**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**1.4**	**0**
Rutsiro	100	5.4	49.9	0.2	42.8	0.4	0.1	1.3	0
Rubavu	100	8.1	30.1	11.2	47.1	1.1	0.1	2.2	0
Nyabihu	100	6.5	51.7	0.4	39.5	0.5	0.1	1.3	0
Ngororero	100	2.4	45	0.3	51.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	0
Northern Province	**100**	**3.1**	**54.5**	**2.6**	**38.1**	**0.4**	**0**	**1.3**	**0**
Gakenke	100	2.5	57	0.2	38.9	0.4	0	1	0
Musanze	100	5.7	49.3	9.3	33.6	0.4	0.1	1.4	0
Burera	100	2.4	49.2	0.3	45.9	0.6	0	1.5	0

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.4 Type of habitat and housing conditions in the project area

3.1.4.1 Type of habitat in the project area

By considering the type of habitat in the project area, the table below shows that the most predominant type of habitat is planned rural settlement commonly known as “Umudugudu”, and Gakenke district has the highest percentage (85.5%) of households living in “umudugudu, while Ngororero has the lowest percentage (60.4%) among the district covered by the project. The percentage of households living in planned rural settlements stands at 65.4% at national level.

Table 21: Distribution (%) of households by type of habitat and District

Province/District	Total	Umudugudu (Planned rural settlement)	Integrated Model Village	Old settlement	Dispersed/Isolated housing	Modern planned urban housing	Spontaneous/squatter housing	Other type of housing
Rwanda	**100**	**65.4**	**0.8**	**2.3**	**14.9**	**6.9**	**8.9**	**0.8**
Southern Province	**100**	**72.3**	**1**	**1.3**	**20.2**	**0.7**	**3.7**	**0.9**
Muhanga	100	67.5	1.2	1.3	14.3	0.7	14.3	0.6
Western Province	**100**	**70.5**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**18.3**	**1.2**	**4.6**	**0.8**
Rutsiro	100	80.5	0.5	2.2	15.1	0	1.2	0.4
Rubavu	100	70.7	0.5	6.7	4.9	5.4	11.5	0.3
Nyabihu	100	61.8	0.9	13.6	18.1	0	5.5	0.1
Ngororero	100	60.4	0.8	1.9	33.3	0.1	2.6	0.8
Northern Province	**100**	**70.5**	**0.6**	**1.7**	**22.3**	**0.5**	**4.1**	**0.3**
Gakenke	100	85.5	0.5	0.3	13.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Musanze	100	76.4	0.7	4	7.7	1.6	9.3	0.2
Burera	100	83.9	0.6	2.2	12.1	0	1	0.2

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.4.2 Housing tenure in the project area

As indicated in the table below, the majority of houses are privately owned, whereby Gakenke district has the highest percentage (91.7 %) of households owning a house, whereas the district with the lowest percentage of households owning a house is Rubavu with 67.2%. The percentage of households owning a house is 71.6% at national level.

Table 22: Distribution of the private housing units by tenure of household and District

Province/District	Total	Owner	Tenant	Hire purchase	Free lodging	Staff housing	Temporary camp or settlement	Other	Not stated
Rwanda	**100**	**71.6**	**22.2**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0**
Southern Province	**100**	**77.6**	**14.5**	**0.1**	**6.3**	**0.8**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0**
Muhanga	100	77	17.1	0.1	5	0.5	0	0.3	0
Western Province	**100**	**80.5**	**13.5**	**0.1**	**4.9**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0**
Rutsiro	100	85.8	9.4	0.1	4.3	0.2	0	0.2	0
Rubavu	100	67.2	27.3	0.1	4.6	0.6	0	0.2	0
Nyabihu	100	79.1	11.8	0.2	8.4	0.4	0	0.1	0
Ngororero	100	86.9	5.9	0.1	6.5	0.4	0	0.2	0
Northern Province	**100**	**86.6**	**9.5**	**0.1**	**3.3**	**0.4**	**0**	**0.1**	**0**
Gakenke	100	91.7	4.8	0.1	2.9	0.3	0	0.1	0
Musanze	100	77.1	18.7	0.1	3.6	0.3	0	0.1	0
Burera	100	90.4	5.4	0.1	3.7	0.3	0	0.1	0

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.4.3 Housing and main construction material of the roof in the project area

According to data in the table below, the main construction materials of the roof are iron sheets and local tiles. In this regard, Burera has scored the highest percentages (87.9%) with iron sheets as the main

construction material of the roof, while the lowest is Rutsiro with 13.6% among the districts covered by the project.

Table 23: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the roof and district

Province/ District	Total	Iron Sheets	Local tiles	Industrial tiles	Asbestos	Concrete
Rwanda	**100**	**74.1**	**25.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Southern Province	**100**	**39.0**	**60.7**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Muhanga	100	26.8	72.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Western Province	**100**	**59.0**	**40.7**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Rutsiro	100	13.6	86.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rubavu	100	77.7	21.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nyabihu	100	54.2	45.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Ngororero	100	22.3	77.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Northern Province	**100**	**79.3**	**20.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Gakenke	100	62.8	37.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Musanze	100	84.7	15.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Burera	100	87.9	11.9	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.1.4.4 Housing and main construction material of the wall in the project area

According to data in the table below, the main construction materials of the wall are **Sun dried bricks**. As such, Ngororero has scored the highest percentages (96%) with sun dried bricks as the main construction material of the wall, while the lowest is Musanze with 54.3%. The main construction material of the wall is sun dried bricks with 67% at national level.

Table 24: Distribution of the private housing units by main material of the wall and District

Province and District	Total	Wood with mud without cement	Wood with mud and cement	Sun dried bricks	Cement blocks/ Concrete	Stone	Timber	Burnt bricks	Other	Not stated
Rwanda	**100**	**18.1**	**7.5**	**67**	**0.6**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**4**	**0.4**	**1**
Southern Province	**100**	**26.7**	**10.2**	**58.9**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0**	**3.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**
Muhanga	100	2.7	0.7	88.8	0.1	0.7	0	6.2	0.3	0.6
Western Province	**100**	**14.3**	**1.8**	**74.2**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**3.6**	**4.2**	**0.6**	**0.5**
Rutsiro	100	1.2	0.2	95.8	0	0.4	0	1.2	0.8	0.4
Rubavu	100	11.5	1.6	77.2	0.2	0.6	2.7	4.6	1	0.6
Nyabihu	100	11.8	1.3	83.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Ngororero	100	1.8	0.4	96	0	0.2	0	0.8	0.3	0.6
Northern Province	**100**	**17.4**	**5.4**	**71**	**0.1**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**0.8**	**0.3**
Gakenke	100	2.2	0.5	91	0	0.7	0	4.6	0.4	0.5
Musanze	100	24.6	7.9	54.3	0.2	2	0	9.1	1.5	0.4
Burera	100	28.3	3.8	62.8	0.1	1.9	0	1.5	1.2	0.4

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Census, 2022

3.2 Approach for identifying PAPs

After the citizens and authorities agree on the subprojects and their specific locations, a review of the feasibility reports of the respective subprojects will be undertaken together with a ground truthing by the land surveyor to demarcate the required project land and determine the area to cover during the census of project affected persons. The PAPs shall be classified into three groups namely.

a) Those who have formal legal rights to the land they occupy.
b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under the national laws including those measures put in place by the land policy; or
c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they occupy.

The following categories of PAPs will be used in identifying groups of PAPs for the purpose of determining impacts.

i. **Project affected persons (PAPs):** Individuals whose assets may be lost, including land, property, other assets, and/or access to natural and/or who may lose access to economic resources as a result of activities related to sub-project(s), whether permanently or temporarily.
ii. **Project affected households:** Groups of PAPs in one household and where one or more of its members are directly affected by the VCRP in all its components. These include members like the head of household, male, and female members, dependent relatives, tenants, and others.
iii. **Vulnerable groups of people.** From these households, the VCRP will separately identify the vulnerable PAPs for special support to be detailed in RAP. By vulnerable groups we denote People with disabilities (physical or mental), elderly people living alone, women head of household, widows, belonging to the poor socio-economic category of Households[10].

3.3 Determining the number of and categories of PAPs

Experts conducting the RAP will review both the prefeasibility and feasibility reports as well as other documents about the communities, their land and properties and socioeconomic and cultural activities thereon to inform and guide the processes for assessing the populations and categories of PAPs in the respective sites for different subprojects for the VCRP. However, the exact number of persons that will be affected by the project will be determined through an elaborate census when preparing the Resettlement Action Plans for the respective subprojects.

3.4 Creation of baseline information on PAPs

Before implementation of the VCRP components and sub- components, a screening assessment will be carried out by each implementing agency to identify the areas or sites with expected resettlement impacts due to land acquisition or restriction of access to resources. Guided by World Bank ESS5, separate stand-alone Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) will be prepared for each component and sub-component with the guidelines provided in this RPF. The following procedural guidelines will apply when it is

[10] Categorised as: Families who do not own a house or cannot pay a rent, have a poor diet and can hardly afford basic household tools and clothes or Categorised as: Having a dwelling of their own or are able to rent one, mostly get food and wages from working for others but rarely get full time jobs.

determined that a RAP would be developed. All potential PAPs should be identified (through a census exercise) and informed about their options and rights pertaining to compensation for land and assets to be acquired by the sub-project(s);

i. PAPs must be consulted about land acquisition and compensation and offered technical and financial options, including the most economically feasible alternatives; and
ii. PAPs should receive reasonable compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets and access attributable to the sub-project

3.5 PAP Screening

Each subproject will be screened to determine whether land need to be taken. The screening process is expected to take place soon after the citizens and authorities agree on the respective subprojects for those that are not well known yet. This process will lead to the creation of a list of the number and types of infrastructure (including buildings or other structures) that sub-projects will construct that may potentially involve resettlement issues, as well as any common/public lands or parks to which access may be restricted. This list will be presented to affected communities using a sensitization and citizen engagement processes applicable both to GoR and the World Bank. These consultations will be documented for each site or sub-project including the number and type of participants, record of issues raised and how they have been agreed upon including the timeframe for resolving any contentious issues, photographic evidence of participation, and signed minutes or record of the participation.

3.6 Process of preparing and approving the RAPs

3.6.1 Introduction

Following the completion of the compilation, production and approval of the list of subprojects in the 8 districts covered by the project will in consultation with relevant Ministries and the World Bank, start a consultative and participatory process for preparing a RAP. This will include a socio-economic survey, a census of PAPs and the preparation of an asset inventory and stakeholder engagement.

3.6.2 The socio-economic survey

The assessment will help to: (i) identify the affected PAPs, assets and the vulnerable community members, affected properties (ii) determine which mitigation measures to be taken;(iii) establish whether or not detailed resettlement action plans with timetables and budgets should be prepared. Issues to be addressed by the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) will include: demography; land tenure; socioeconomic structures, consultations with local authorities and with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). A key task to be conducted under this process is a household survey describing the extent of the social impacts. The survey should contain general household data such as: size of the household, gender and age information; education; occupation; land ownership, tenure arrangements and so forth. Resettlement plans should be based on recent information about the scale and impact of resettlement on the displaced population, In addition to describing standard household characteristics, socio-economic surveys should describe:

a) The magnitude of displacement.
b) Information on the full resource base of the affected community.
c) The extent to which the groups will experience total or partial loss of assets.
d) Public infrastructure and social services that will be affected.

e) Formal and informal institutions (such as community organizations, ritual groups etc.) that can assist with designing and implementing the resettlement programs; and
f) Attitudes on resettlement options.

Socio-economic surveys and census recording the names of affected households should be conducted as early as possible to curtail inflows of populations ineligible for compensation. The survey would estimate the extent to which the affected families will experience loss of assets, including control over resources, as well as infrastructure and social services available. The survey should further describe local organizations and institutions, village councils, religious groups etc., which could later participate in planning and implementation of the resettlement options. Expected changes in demography and health impacts should also be addressed. At this stage, all PAPs will be listed in order to avoid an influx of people trying to take advantage of the compensation and resettlement. A cut -off date will also be proclaimed. That means, a date from which eligibility for compensation will be terminated. New inhabitants coming to the project affected areas after the cut-off date has been established will not be considered for compensation.

3.6.3 Census of the PAPs

The census provides a summary of relevant baseline information on affected populations; identifying all categories of impacts and people both directly and indirectly affected which include those of a physical and economical nature. The summary will include an assessment of their relevant socio-economic circumstances; identify key issues faced in terms of land acquisition and compensation; whether or not the PAH or PAP falls within the criteria for vulnerability and options and strategies for minimizing impacts on current land use activities or cultural heritage. An electronic database will be developed to store all socio-economic data collected during the survey. Each PAH and PAP within the parcels of land to be acquired for the project will be given a unique identification number that will grant eligibility to compensation and to the various compensations options that will be developed. A questionnaire will be developed for the household survey and for the economic interest within each parcel of land. Photographs of PAPs and their assets will be taken to supplement identification and enable transparency with respect to material assets. The census survey data will be used in preparing the micro plans for each PAH/ PAP and will be used to monitor the success of the RAP process. The survey should bring out as a minimum the following details:

- Name and family details
- Demographic information on social classification, education and occupation of each family member
- Skill base/ education level for each member
- Total family income (from all sources)
- Details of land ownership and extent of land loss due to the land acquisition/ negotiation. (Actual land ownership, and not only in terms of land records)
- Details of income loss due to loss of land (from agriculture, plantation, labour and sharecropping).
- Details of any structure or asset on the impacted land
- Identification of vulnerability (women-headed household, family with physically and mentally challenged members, family with aged members, family with income below poverty line and family losing more than the economic threshold of their land through acquisition/ negotiation).

3.6.4 Cut-off date

Cut-off Date will be based on the dates of the census program. The cut-off date will be discussed and established early on during the census and the sensitization on cut-off dates will be done during the public meetings, communiques will be passed through local and national media outlets, written ones will be publicly displayed on different administration offices' notice boards starting with the village up to the District and flyers will be distributed to the community.

3.6.5 Preparation of Asset Inventory

A standard Compensation Assessment Form/evaluation sheet has been developed by the Institute of Real Property valuers in Rwanda to be used country wide. Since the asset inventory and valuation exercise can only be done by a certified real property valuer, the standardized sheet will be used as a way to avoid speculation or other unfairness practices that may bring conflicts related to asset inventory and valuation in the area. The asset inventory will be done by ticking on the sheet the different items in the possession of the PAP. In circumstances where a given item is not found on the standardized sheet, it will be added at the bottom and will be assigned a value after a thorough investigation by the valuer and discussion with the owner. Inventory of each asset belonging to the PAP will be taken in his/her presence.

CHAPTER 4: ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR CATEGORIES OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

4.1 Introduction

The eligibility criteria for compensation and resettlement that will be followed for the different categories of VCRP affected persons will follow the Bank ESF as they are more stringent compared to national policies and legislation. Therefore, the valuation and payment of compensation will comply with the principle of full replacement costs as required by ESS5. The involuntary taking of land, results in relocation or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets or natural resources or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location. The WB ESS5 categorizes those eligible for compensation and resettlement in three groups as shown below.

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

PAPs covered under i) and ii) above are to be provided compensation for land and property expropriated, disruption costs and any other assistance required to be resettled and to pick up their social and economic livelihoods again.

Persons covered under iii) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy or use, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this policy, if they occupy or use the project area prior to a cut-off date. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in i), ii) or iii) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date.

All PAPs irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, squatters or otherwise encroaching illegally on land, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the cut-off date. Persons who occupy the area after the socio- economic study (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

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

4.2 Eligibility criteria for resettlement / relocation

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

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

4.3 Eligibility for community compensation

Eligibility may also be claimed collectively, for example by a community or religious group, when the assets lost are of communal property or use. Groups which own communal land and properties thereon, if expropriated and/or access to assets and or resources under statutory or customary rights will be blocked by the project, such groups and or organizations, will be eligible for compensation. The rationale for this is to ensure that the pre-project socio-economic status of communities adversely impacted is also restored. The local government will play a crucial role in identifying communal assets.

4.4. Loss of income and livelihood

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

4.5 Assistance to vulnerable groups

The compensation implementation will entail taking special measures and assistance for vulnerable affected persons, such as child headed households, disabled persons, elderly headed households, female headed households, all considered as poor, by the country's social registry system. PAPs will be entitled to compensation and resettlement assistance that will help in the restoration of their livelihoods to at least, pre-project standards.

4.6 Entitlement Matrix

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

Table 25: Entitlement Matrix

S/N.	Potential Impact	Entitlement Unit	Entitlements
A. Loss of residential and Commercial houses and other structures			
A1	Fully affected and remaining structure is non-viable	Title Owner	▪ Compensation for the structure at full replacement cost ▪ Compensation of community assets (in from of reconstruction of the facility in case affected, or replacement at least to the same standard or better standard required by local planning regulation). ▪ Compensation for disruption valued at 5%[11] of the value of the land and property thereon (to cater for moving expenses, transactions costs). ▪ Right to salvage material. ▪ Advance notice to vacate (the law provides the owner with 120 days to prepare for relocation after receiving the compensation) ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
A2	Loss of occupied portion	Tenant and informal business tenants	▪ Tenant(s) entitled to continue occupying affected property(s) free of charge (rent free) for a period 120 days post compensation stage. ▪ During this period landlord/landlady has no authority to charge rent after compensation ▪ Incorporated into formal trading areas ▪ Six (6) months paid rent for the new trading area. ▪ Advance notice to vacate in accordance with the tenancy agreement. ▪ Re-imbursement of remaining worth of deposit on rent ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
B. Loss of Land			

[11] The compensation for disruption caused by expropriation to be paid to the expropriated person shall be equivalent to five percent (5%) of the total value of his/her property expropriated.

S/N.	Potential Impact	Entitlement Unit	Entitlements
B1	Entire loss of land or partial loss where residual is not viable	Title holder	▪ Cash or in-kind compensation for entire land holding at full replacement cost. ▪ Compensation of community assets (in from of reconstruction of the facility in case affected, or replacement at least to the same standard or better standard required by local planning regulation). ▪ 5% compensation for disruption (to cater for potential unforeseen transactions such as moving expenses, cost of land title, construction permit, and others unpredictable immediate costs). ▪ Entitled to continue utilizing area earmarked as expropriated for a period 120 days post compensation stage ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
		Tenant / Lease Holder	▪ Advance notice to vacate. ▪ Entitled to continue utilizing acquired land portion free of charge (rent free) for a period 120 days post compensation stage ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
B2	Partial loss of land but residual is viable economically	Title holder	▪ Cash or in-kind compensation at full replacement cost. ▪ A 5% Disturbance allowance (to cater for potential unforeseen transactions such as moving expenses, cost of land title, construction permit, and others unpredictable immediate costs) ▪ Entitled to continue utilizing area earmarked as expropriated for a period 120 days post compensation stage ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
		Tenant / Lease Holder	▪ Advance notice to vacate. ▪ Tenants Entitled to continue utilizing acquired land portion free of charge (rent free) for a period 120 days post compensation stage ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
C. Loss of perennial Crops and trees			

S/N.	Potential Impact	Entitlement Unit	Entitlements
C1	**Perennial Crops and trees**	All identified cultivators in the project area	▪ Compensation at full replacement cost for any perennial crop and tree ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
C2	Seasonal Crops	All identified cultivators in the project area	▪ Advance notice to stop growing crops. ▪ Entitled to enough time to harvest in case the crops have been planted. ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
D. Loss of Livelihood			
D1	Land based livelihoods;	Agri-business Farmer	▪ Physical preparation of the farmland (clearing, levelling, creating access routes and soil stabilization ▪ Fencing for pasture or crop land ▪ Agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings, fertilizer) ▪ Government Extension services like veterinary care ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
D2	Wage based livelihoods	Workers/employees of affected area	▪ Employment opportunities in project activities ▪ On-Job-Training opportunities. ▪ Small-scale credit facilities to finance star- up enterprises through local NGOs and government entities ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
D3	Enterprise-based livelihoods	Affected Established and nascent entrepreneurs and artisans	▪ Sponsored entrepreneurship training in business planning, marketing, Income Generating Activities (IGA), etc. Procuring goods and services for the project from affected local suppliers. ▪ Livelihood restoration measures
E. Assistance to Vulnerable Groups			

S/N.	Potential Impact	Entitlement Unit	Entitlements
E1	Vulnerable households or persons	PAP belonging to very poor or poor households determined by the Country's social registry system[12], with one or a combination of the following vulnerability factor: - Elder - People with disabilities (PWD) - Widow and Widower - Orphans	▪ Assistance to move. ▪ Priority consideration in government sponsored social protection programs for vulnerable groups. ▪ Livelihood restoration measures ▪ Sponsored v trainings ▪ Priority consideration for non-skill labour in VCRP. ▪ Facilitation of government provided medical services or insurance of free medical cover
F.	**Impact on Public Utilities**		
F1	Relocation of utilities	▪ Telecommunications companies ▪ REG (Rwanda	G. Redesigning, relocation and prompt repair of damaged utilities or service lines within project costs as per contractor's terms of service. H. The relocation and repair will be done by the project contractor(s) in collaboration with the service providers progressively depending on how works progress on the ground. I. Provision of common service ducts on the project area

[12] Categorised as: Families who do not own a house or cannot pay a rent, have a poor diet and can hardly afford basic household tools and clothes or Categorised as: Having a dwelling of their own or are able to rent one, mostly get food and wages from working for others but rarely get full time jobs.

S/N.	Potential Impact	Entitlement Unit	Entitlements
F2	Temporary Interferences of service provision	energy group) ▪ WASAC (water and sanitation corporation	J. 3 to 4 months' notice to relocate the services. K. Measures taken to ensure minimum service disruption

CHAPTER 5: METHODS OF VALUING ASSETS

5.1 Introduction

This section describes the valuation methods used at international level and provides guidelines on suitable ones for the VCRP taking into consideration Rwandan legislation on asset valuation as well as requirements of the World Bank's ESS5.

5.2 Description of valuation approaches

For the international perspective, there exist several assets valuation methods, including the ones discussed below:

a) **Replacement cost approach (RCA):** Replacement cost is the market value of the affected asset plus transaction cost. The RCA is based on the assumption that cost and value are related. It involves finding the estimate of the gross replacement cost of an asset which is the estimated cost of constructing a substitute structure or buying an alternative land in a location and size of equal value at current market prices.
b) **Market comparison Approach (MCA):** this involves the direct comparison of the Property's value determining features with those of immediate and surrounding vicinity that sold recently. This method simply arrives at the value of an asset by taking an estimate of similar asset (in size, frame and location) sold in recent time to arrive at the Cost of the asset to be acquired or demolished by a project. It is most desirable when Cash compensation is the choice compensation.
c) **Direct Capital Comparison Method:** This method assumes that the value of a property is arrived at by direct comparisons made with other similar available property transactions in the area or vicinity. Considerations are made with reference to location, accessibility, demand and supply positions, quality and standard of the built-up structures, age and condition, the prevailing economic and property market trends. Sale values are then analysed and processed to form units of value per square meter of the total external floor area of the buildings. These are then compared with the subject property on the same basis to arrive at an adjusted unit of value and apply the same to the subject property whilst allowing for similarities and dissimilarities accordingly.
d) **The Depreciated Replacement Cost Method of Valuation:** This method is used to value properties where there is no general demand and thus for which comparable evidence is absent. If such properties are sold, the price required by the vendor would normally be the cost of construction plus the value of land for an alternative property. In such circumstances, it is reasonable to assume that value and cost are equal. Therefore, this method requires estimates of the value of the land in its existing use and of the gross replacement cost of buildings and other site works from which appropriate deductions may then be made to allow for age, condition, economic or functional obsolescence and environmental and other factors which might result in the existing property being worth less than a new replacement.
e) **The Investment Method:** This method is designed to value investment properties mostly applied to the valuation of businesses, using projected future incomes and costs to arrive at a present value of a business. The estimated gross annual rent is reduced to a net income after deducting expenses. The net annual income is then capitalised at an appropriate yield. Rental values of properties are extracted during field inspections.
f) **The Residual Method of Valuation:** This is used to value properties with latent value which could be realised by further development. It calculates the residual value which essentially is the value that a prospective developer would be prepared to pay for the site. It, thus, is an approach that is suitable for aiding property development decisions by indicating the possible values of the development once completed and by providing a guide as to the likely profits. If the developer's

profit is negative, then the proposed development is considered not viable unless in the converse situation.

5.3 Guidelines for the valuation methodology under VCRP

The RPF adopts the replacement cost approach as the method to be applied under VCRP as recommended by the World Bank ESS5. Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Replacement cost will be used when valuing all assets and associated transactions, displacement, economic impacts. The Rwandan expropriation law will only serve as a starting point for the valuation of assets but to achieve full replacement costs.

After a total price is established, a mandatory 5% of total value as per the Rwandan expropriation law will be added to cater for potential unforeseen transactions such as moving expenses, cost of land title, construction permit, and others unpredictable immediate costs. The full replacement cost method will be applied to different assets as follows:

i. Agricultural Land

Compensation for land will aim at providing a farmer whose land is acquired and used for project purposes with compensation for land labour and crop loss. For this reason, and for transparency, "Land" is defined as an area or homestead:

- In cultivation
- Being prepared for cultivation, or
- Cultivated during the last agricultural season.

This definition recognizes that the biggest investment a farmer makes in producing a crop is his or her labour. A farmer works on his/her land most of the months of the year. The major input for producing a crop is not seed or fertilizer, but the significant labour put into the land each season by the farmer. As a result, compensation relating to land will cover the market price of labour invested in the previous or current season as well as the market price of the crop lost. After a total price is established, a mandatory 5% of total value as per the Rwandan expropriation law will be added to cater for potential unforeseen transactions and others unpredictable immediate losses associated with the involuntary resettlement.

ii. Crops and trees

- Valuation of tree will be based on current market value taking into consideration the type, age and the productive value of the tree. Although government rate prepared by the Institute of Real Property Valuers each year exists, market research will be conducted by appropriate experts (independent valuers) to determine if the government rate is in tune with current market rate. Where this rate is different from current market rate, the latter will be used to fulfil the condition "current market rate" per ESS5.
- Valuation for crops is at full market value of crop yield per hectare. This entails conducting an inventory of size of hectares farmed by each PAP and the type of crop. The existing market value of crop yield per hectare will be determined and adjusted (as may be necessary for inflation) and associated transactions including the cost of labour and fertilizers will be calculated as well during RAP preparation as so that end result will be reminiscent of prevailing market price at the time of RAP compensation.

After a total price is established, a mandatory 5% of total value as per the Rwandan expropriation law will be added to cater for potential unforeseen transactions and others unpredictable immediate losses associated with the resettlement.

iii. Residential land and buildings

As a starting point for the valuation of assets, market rates for the different assets will be used. The role of the Institute of Real Property Valuation and Council for Regulation of Real Property Valuation, as outlined in the Land Valuation law No. 17/2010 of 12/05/2010, will be to provide independent 'fair and just' valuation of land and affected assets in the event of expropriation. A property valuer certified by the Council Regulation of Real Property Valuation will be responsible for assessing all affected property and attaching compensation costs to each property. According to the Expropriation Law, the valuation must be based on prevailing market rates whose benchmark rates are set up and gazetted each year by the Institute of Real Property Valuers in bid to make sure that prices are following current market trends. After the valuation of the properties using market values as a basis is completed, in order to ensure full replacement cost, other considerations will be weighed in:

- The cost to acquire land titles.
- The cost to acquire new construction permits.
- Relocation/moving expenses.
- Estimation of immediate losses.
- Necessary assistance for vulnerable groups.
- Any other transactions that the PAP might incur as a result of the involuntary resettlement.

After a total price is established taking into consideration all the above, a mandatory 5% of total value as per the Rwandan expropriation law will be added to cater for additional potential unforeseen transactions and unpredicted immediate losses associated with the involuntary resettlement.

Treatment for depreciation: The Rwandan law on expropriation in public interest requires that valuing fixed assets such as buildings, their valuation must not take into consideration any depreciation related to age of the property or any damage that it might have incurred over years due to ravages of time. Furthermore, if for example the price of cement in 1990 when the house was built was 5$ and today is 15$, while valuing the house today, the valuer will consider 15$ which represents the current market value. This goes for all construction materials and associated transactions as well as labour or any other transactions and/ or works that the owner might have undertaken while constructing or acquiring the house. Therefore, the full replacement value of assets will be calculated without deducting any depreciation.

5.4 Land value comparison countrywide

In case there are no compensation rates to be used as valuation basis, the Valuer shall compare prices by referring to the prices recently assigned to a real property that is similar or comparable to the real property subject to valuation. Where comparable prices are not available for land in a particular area, the Valuer may use comparable prices of similarly classified land from other areas of the country, as per benchmark rates published by the Institute of Real Property Valuers and add the cost of transactions to achieve full replacement cost.

5.5 Assets inventory methods

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

5.5.1 Valuation Procedure

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

5.5. 2. Land Survey

A Land Surveyor will demarcate the boundary of the project land required for acquisition. He will then demarcate individual affected property so as to determine the different land areas/sizes acquired from each PAP. The surveyor will work hand in hand with the affected persons, other community members and the Local authorities Cell Executive Secretary and village (umudugudu) leader. This is mainly for purposes of transparency and confirming land boundaries and ownership of the affected property. In cases where the landowners will be absent, family members, caretakers or spouses will be encouraged to be present and represent the household. The land inventory will specify the different customary tenures under which the different affected plots of land fall (e.g. customary, leasehold, freehold etc.).

5.5.3. Socioeconomic Profile of Each PAP

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

5.6. Computation of Compensation Packages

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

- **Land:** Valuation will be based upon replacement cost by adding market value, necessary transactions and labour cost.

- **Crops and Trees:** Valuation will be based upon replacement cost by adding market value, necessary transactions and labour cost.
- **Structures:** Valuation will be based upon full replacement cost. Replacement cost will be based upon sizes of structures, materials used and their prices, transportation costs of delivery of these materials and manpower.
- **Community asset/resource:** These will be provided in kind. The alternative community asset will be at least of the same standard as or better standard than the affected asset.
- **Loss of Business income:** Compensation will be paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (the time between losing the business and full re-establishment of livelihood). This will be estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.
- **Inflation Tendencies:** The fact that normally the period between valuation and compensation of assets is long, inflation tendencies shall be considered when computing compensation costs. Compensation will be calculated at new replacement (i.e. un-depreciated) value by considering the actual market value and paid in Rwandan Francs.

5.7 Forms of Compensation

Individual and household compensation will be made in cash, in kind, and/or through any other form agreed to between the expropriator and PAP, and with the knowledge and presence of both man and wife and adult children where applicable. The type of compensation will be an individual choice. For payment of compensation in-kind, the timing and alternative locations will have to be decided and agreed upon by each recipient, in consultation and agreement with the expropriator. Compensation shall be done in the following forms:

- **Cash Payment:** Compensation will be calculated at new replacement (i.e. un-depreciated) value, and paid in Rwandan Francs. Rates will be adjusted for inflation.
- **In-kind compensation**: Compensation may include items such as land, houses other buildings, of equal or better value. If building materials are provided transport and labour costs must also be provided.
- **Additional assistance**: Resettlement assistance will comprise of disturbance allowance valued at 5% of the value of the land and property thereon.
- **Economic Rehabilitation Assistance** may include training, capacity building as well as provision of assistance to facilitate reestablishment of livelihood activities such as provision of seedlings, agricultural inputs and financial credits for equipment.

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

5.8. Disclosure and Notification

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

5 9. Documentation and Verification of Land and Other Assets

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

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

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

5.10. Individual / Household Compensation

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

5.11. Community Payments

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

5.12. Procedures for Delivery of Compensation

It is recommended that compensation (in cash) be made through reputable local banks. This will ensure security of the PAPs money especially for those receiving large sums. Forms acknowledging receipt of the compensation packages shall be signed by each PAP. In case the land/property being compensated

for is jointly owned by a married couple, the compensation will be paid to joint account on which both of them are signatories.

5. 13. Livelihood Restoration Plan

As required by the WB ESS 5, in addition to compensation, where people's livelihoods may be strongly affected as a result of loss of land, access to resources and livelihoods in case of economic displacement, affected people will be assisted and monitored in the rehabilitation of their livelihoods, during and after the transition period. Livelihood restoration measures will be assessed in the RAPs preparation and rehabilitation measures designed taking into consideration the local context and PAPs different circumstances.

5.13.1 Guiding Principles

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

- **Planning and negotiating livelihood restoration and improvement activities with displaced persons**: Due to the complexity involved in sustainable livelihoods, restoration and improvement activities cannot be a purely technical exercise but require a high level of interaction with displaced people as well as communal land users in order to develop the most feasible and desirable activities.

- **Livelihoods restoration is individual**: The goal is that no person will suffer a Project-induced economic loss. Thus, to the extent possible, restoration activities will be planned to account for each context. Women and men within a displaced household will be considered to have equal entitlement – and equal benefit – to any livelihood restoration activity. If it is determined that individuals or groups of individuals are unable to access and benefit equally – within or outside the household – supplementary activities will be provided.

- **Implement pilot activities where possible:** Livelihood displacement may have complex, unpredictable, and, often, immeasurable effects. As such, even lower-risk livelihood interventions are not guaranteed to succeed. Therefore, livelihood interventions should be based on initiatives and practices employed elsewhere in the Project Area and Rwanda. Insofar as possible, interventions that are new to the area will be tested through pilot or demonstration activities.

- **Focus on investments rather than direct interventions** – As cash compensation forms a significant portion of the compensation package, livelihood interventions will incentivise the use of compensation funds towards household and community investments that contribute towards livelihood outcomes. International best practice has demonstrated that incentive-based livelihood approaches have greater sustainability than interventions that prioritise in-kind assistance.

- **Prioritize the replacement of existing livelihood activities** – Subject to consultations with displaced persons, livelihood mitigation measures can be planned according to the following hierarchy:

- ✓ **Category 1 – Existing Livelihood development**: Generally, the lowest-risk option is to re-establish existing livelihoods so that displaced persons can continue doing what they know best and what is known to work in the local situation.

- ✓ **Category 2 – Livelihood diversification**: The substitution of a new type of livelihood (for example, doing business) for an existing one (for example, farming) should only be considered when there is no feasible way of restoring the existing livelihood means.

5.13.2 Livelihood Restoration Assistance Packages (LRAPs)

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

The packages shall not be mutually exclusive, and some PAHs may find it beneficial to utilize more than one package at any given time. All the packages shall be household-based and will aim to improve the capacity of the affected households to generate income to support their livelihoods. The developer shall conduct dedicated consultations with PAPs to identify the most applicable and suitable packages. The packages under the two main categories are succinctly described hereunder.

i) Land-based Category

Key interventions under the livelihood development shall involve:

- Individual support
  - ✓ Supply of cows to beneficiaries.
  - ✓ Supply of small livestock (pigs, sheep and goats) to beneficiaries.
- Collective Support
  - ✓ Poultry.
  - ✓ Tea plantations.
  - ✓ Banana production with climate smart agriculture.
  - ✓ Vegetable and Horticulture
  - ✓ Water Supply network for livestock farmers in Gishwati rangelands and communities.
  - ✓ Construction of water supply system for 6 sites in VCRP for 60km water supply network.
  - ✓ Establishment of honey collection and processing.
  - ✓ Establishment of Milk Collection Centers (MCCs) in the VCRP landscape and supply and installation of these MCCs.
  - ✓ Supply of farm inputs and equipment for Climate Smart Agriculture in the project area.

The package under this category shall involve training and capacity building to boost land based production.

j) Non-land-based Category

Packages under this category would be:

- Employment opportunities
- Rural Agro-Logistics;
- Financial services.
- Community handcrafts
- Eco lodge/ Affordable accommodation-Bed and breakfast facility
- Tourism reception (bar restaurant and coffee shop, art and craft workshops and skills centre and storytelling)

- Tourism services (Tour and hiking guides and conservations guides)
- Establishment of Handcrafts facilities and supply of handicraft equipment in selected districts.
- Establishment of timber production transformation value chains.
- Establishment of selling points for supported community organizations.

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

5. 14. Approval and disclosure

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

- Through public meetings, including community services (Umuganda) held every last Saturday of the month, weekly community meetings held at village level every Tuesday afternoon. During these meetings, a summary of the RAP translated in Kinyarwanda will be distributed to the local communities and read out loud for those who cannot read.
- Official communiques will be passed in local and national media outlets, written ones will be publicly displayed at different administration offices starting with the village up to the District and summaries will be distributed to the community.
- Workshops for local community representatives as well as other local stakeholders such as NGOs, religious groups, the private sector will be organized to discuss the RPF and procedures including proposed valuation methods and the GRM.
- The RPF together with its translated summary will be disclosed on all implementing agencies websites.

CHAPTER 6: PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

This section provides a summary of anticipated benefits and issues raised during the stakeholder consultation and public participation conducted in the preparation of this RPF. It also provides an indicative stakeholder engagement plan that could be enriched and applied during project implementation.

Public participation and community consultation have been taken up as an integral part of social assessment process of the project. Consultation was used as a way to inform stakeholders and collect their views and concerns about the proposed action both before and after the development decisions were made. This participatory process enables participation in the decision-making process. Initial public consultations were carried out in the project areas with the objectives of informing the PAPs about the project, its components, potential positive and adverse impacts, it also involved collecting their views and concerns about the project and possible strategies to minimize probable adverse impacts.

6.1 Stakeholder's identification

The consultant begun by identifying the key stakeholders who would be consulted depending on whether they could be affected by or would influence project activities. This list of key stakeholders was presented at the ESF instrument inception report stage and agreed upon during its validation.

Involving stakeholders through participatory direct or indirect consultations is central to preparation of the ESMF and RPF. The stakeholders were those who have an interest in the project (both positive and negative), and who will be involved in the further consultative process. The main groups of stakeholders met at local level include the following:

- Potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs).
- Interested Parties including local authorities from the project area of intervention, and VCRP implementing agencies. e.g. MoE, RWB, Meto Rwanda, REMA, RDB, RFA.

6.2 Consultation and citizen engagement during RPF preparation

In the process of elaborating this RPF, consultations with potential PAPs along the project area and relevant stakeholders have been conducted to collect their views, concerns and issues pertaining to the project. Below sub sections discuss the applied methods, meeting procedures and findings of consultations, i.e issues raised and proposed mitigation measures.

6.2.1 Methods applied

During the Stakeholder's engagement, the study applied different participatory methods, including:

- Public consultation meetings with PAPs which were held from the 02nd to the 04thMay as shown in the schedule below.
- Key informant Interviews with VCRP implementing agencies held on 26th April 2023. Implementing agencies comprised of; Moe, RWB, REMA, Meteo-Rwanda, RDB.

Table 31: Summary of details of RPF preparation stage stakeholders engagement Schedule

Date	Meeting time	Meeting venue	Participants by District	Total Number	Participants by gender		Age groups of participants		
					Male	Female	18-35yrs (Youth)	36-64 yrs	>65yrs (elderly)
02-May, 2023	09-12 pm	Gahunga Sector	Burera	18	14	4	1	8	9
02 May, 2023	2-5 pm	Cyuve Sector	Musanze	77	27	50	29	43	5
03 May, 2023	9-12 pm	Mukamira Sector	Nyabihu	40	20	20	17	20	3
04 May, 2023	9-12 pm	Matyazo Sector	Ngororero	63	45	18	24	32	7
Total				**198**	**106**	**92**	**71**	**103**	**24**
Percentage				**100**	**53.5**	**46.5**	**35.9**	**52.0**	**12.0**

Stakeholders consulted were informed about the proposed project and different experts including consultants were able to guide the discussions and obtain relevant information on the likely impacts of the project activities (i.e., positive and negative impacts). Stakeholders were asked to raise their concerns about the proposed project. An issue raised by one individual or a group of people was cross-checked by discussing it over with other individuals or groups amongst the different kind of stakeholders.

6.2.2 Meeting procedure

All field meetings begun with an introduction by the district officers and sectors introducing his team to the attendees, where they are coming from and purpose of their visit. Those consulted also introduced themselves. The stakeholder engagement agenda generally followed but was not limited to the following discussion points:

- Project introduction covering the project objectives, key activities, project administrative area of influence.
- Participants were requested to mention issues faced with in project area that locals expect the project to solve (if any).
- Mention benefits they expect from the project.
- Mention risks and adverse impacts expected from the project activities
- Propose mitigation measures or adaptation measures to avoid or minimize the adverse impacts.
- How they expect to collaborate with the project.

6.2.3 Issues raised and measures proposed.

Opinions and questions from the stakeholders were recorded and where necessary responses given to questions raised. Follow up on those questions that were not answered was also included. A summary of the expected benefits and issues raised by stakeholders is presented in the table below along with the mitigation measures proposed by stakeholders during the consultation.

Table 26: Summary of expected benefits and issues raised during stakeholder consultation and proposed mitigation measures

Benefits and Issue recorded	Stakeholders that responded	Suggested mitigation measures by stakeholders
Benefits expected		
Mitigation of floods that have been affecting communities in the volcanoes region and vunga corridor, directly responsible for the loss of houses, land, crops and human lives due to the downstream flow of water from upstream in the volcanic region.	RWB	Suggested mitigation measures towards flood risk reduction comprise; detention ponds upstream of the main gullies, stabilisation of gulley embankments, rehabilitation of culverts, bridges, construction of check dams, dykes.
Sediment deposit management in the main rivers (Giciye, Rubagabaga, Satinsyi rivers) draining into the vunga corridor, to avoid flood risks and destruction of homes, plantations, infrastructure such as roads, bridges, hydropower plants.	RWB	Suggested mitigation measures towards flood risk reduction comprise; river dredging, catchment restoration and landscape management.
Minimizing landslide and erosion risks along the Vunga corridor hillsides	RWB/ REMA	Landscape restoration through the use of a tool known as CROM-DSS and the utilization of best practices to effectively mitigate the effects of erosion and reclaim land affected by erosion through activities such as radical terraces, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, reforestation, improved agricultural practices, suited crops to grow.
Development of flood early warning systems that helps to communicate information to the community in time in order to avoid severe flood impacts.	Meteo-Rwanda, RWB	Improved rainfall and flood forecasts to inform flood early warning systems in the Volcanoes region.
Ecological restoration of the Volcanoes National Park to host an expanded habitat for wildlife and to improve biodiversity around ecologically sensitive areas out of the park but inside the VCRP project area	REMA, RDB	Guidance by ecological restoration plans for the park and outside the park.

With what has been proposed as the VCRP interventions of flood reduction measures in their areas, they stand to benefit in the following manner: Minimised loss of crops, land, houses and lives by communities in the route of way of Rukangabana, Nyabyunga gulley, Nyabutoshwa gulley and other gullies in Volcanoes region, especially during rainy seasons. Minimised damage to infrastructure such as; bridges, roads, power transmission lines. Benefit from employment and sources of income by VCRP from the construction of flood reduction interventions. i.e. youth, women and men working as masons, casual labourers. The income gained from this employment, households are able to pay for the Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI), school fees for their children and feed their households.	Gahunga sector officials, in Burera District. Local communities in Gahunga sector, in Burera District. Local community from Cyuve sector, Musanze district. Local community from Kanyove cell, Mukamira sector, Nyabihu district. Local community from Matyazo sector, Ngororero district	For flood impacts in Gahunga sector, suggested mitigation measures were for construction of detention ponds upstream of those gullies and stabilisation of their embankments, rehabilitation and/or construction of bridges along the gullies. For flooding issues in Cyuve sector, suggested mitigation measures were to rehabilitate the existing bridge at Bazizana to allow flow without flooding the area and to improve 4 bridges on the road in Buriba cell, Cyuve sector to minimise floods. For the flood impacts faced in Kanyove cell, Mukamira sector, mitigation measures suggested were to establish flood risk detention systems upstream of the main source of the flooding, which will reduce the volume of rainfall run-off reaching the village. Unclogg the caves in Kanyove village and Jenda village to allow for quick infiltration of rainfall run-off floods that reach these villages and thereby minimising or avoiding flooding of the villages and roads adjacent. Proper channelling of the streams and gulley that drain rainfall run-off into their village by directing it into the caves and protecting adjacent lands from overflow flooding. To restore hillside catchments upstream of Bikwi gulley, associated streams and adjacent to the villages with the aim of increasing rainfall infiltration in the soils and reducing soil erosion thereby reducing amount of rainfall run-off and sediments causing the flooding. They offered to support flood risk prevention initiatives by offering community participatory labour as part of the monthly national voluntary community clean-up “locally called Umuganda”. For the flood impacts faced in Matyazo sector, Ngororero district at Rubagabaga river bridge, mitigation measures suggested were to establish flood risk detention systems upstream of the main source of the flooding, which will reduce the volume of rainfall run-off reaching the village. To support households in the river catchment with rainwater harvesting (such as water tanks) to collect rainwater off their house roofs which could minimise on contribution to run-off that causes landslides and ends up in the river causing flooding.

		To support in channelling excess rainwater run-off from their settlements into pipes or other suitable drains directed to natural gullies that drain directly into the rivers hence minimising soil erosion and landslides that are part of the sources of sediment deposition in the rivers. As part of catchment restoration, support the community in tree planting but with special attention to community participation and ownership of these trees. An example was given that the project should directly supply and employ the local community in planting and caretaking of the trees that way ensuring sustainability of the trees to grow rather than hire private companies that only plant trees and leave with no intention of following them up.
Issues raised	**Stakeholders**	**Suggested mitigation measures by stakeholders**
Issues raised during Stakeholder consultation meetings in the VCRP intervention districts		
Participants in the stakeholder engagement expressed that Gahunga sector was facing a number of issues as a result of floods from Rukangabana, Nyabyunga and Nyabutoshwa gullies upstream that drain water from Volcanoes uphill into their sector. Issues mentioned comprise of; Damage of infrastructure such as; bridges, roads, power transmission lines. Destruction of houses. Destruction of plantations leading to loss of crops and therefore food and income for households in their communities In some cases, loss of lives by people washed away by the heavy run-off in the gullies when crossing. Loss of land owned by locals, eroded away by floods.	Potential PAPs from Gahunga sector officials, in Burera District. Local communities in Gahunga sector, in Burera District.	Suggested mitigation measures are: construction of detention ponds upstream of those gullies and stabilisation of their embankments, rehabilitation and/or construction of bridges along the gullies. For land acquired as a result of VCRP activities, compensation payment of lost assets to displacement should be planned for and implemented.

Flood the market causing it not to operate on day communities have travelled long distances with their food supplies to sell and buy need commodities for their households. They also anticipated the following impacts from VCRP activities: Land acquisition for the project activities, which results in expropriation involuntary resettlement.Issue of project work given to migrant workers and not local communities. Participants informed the consultation that they have educated and skilled youth, men and women with required skills to work, educated beyond secondary schools, vocational training schools.		
Participants informed the consultation that as a result of flooding caused by Ruvumu, Muhogote and Kuzi streams that drain into Cyuve stream, increasing the volume of water and clogging the bridge at Bazizana to the extent, it is not capable of allowing such amounts of flow under it and thereby flooding an area called Bazizana and its adjacent area, the following are the flood impacts on these communities. Destruction of houses. Destruction of plantations leading to loss of crops and therefore food and income for households in their communities. Loss of land owned by locals, eroded away by floods. Damage of infrastructure such as; bridges, roads. In some cases, loss of lives by people washed away by the heavy run-off in the gullies when crossing.	Local community from Buruba cell in Cyuve sector, Musanze district.	Suggested mitigation measures are: To rehabilitate the existing bridge at Bazizana to allow flow without flooding the area. To improve 4 bridges on the road in Buriba cell, Cyuve sector to minimise floods.

Participants informed the consultation that as a result of flooding caused by Rurage and Kagenda streams discharging into Bikwi gulley which discharges at Kanyove cell resulting in flooding Kanyove village, the following are the flood impacts on these communities. Flooding and destruction of houses. Destruction of plantations leading to loss of crops and therefore food and income for households in their communities. Loss of land owned by locals, inundated by floods. Damage of infrastructure such as; flooding the access roads connecting the households in Kanyove village, possible flooding of Musanze-Mukamira road at Kanyove cell road section, destruction of power transmission lines. In addition to the above issues faced, specifically women informed the discussion that when it floods they are not able to leave their homes to go to work on their plantations because they have to watch their children from possibility of drinking the dirty sedimented flood water or drowning in it the ponds created by flooded water in the village.	Local community from Kanyove cell, Mukamira sector, Nyabihu district.	Suggested mitigation measures are: To establish flood risk detention systems upstream of the main source of the flooding, which will reduce the volume of rainfall run-off reaching the village. Unclog the caves in Kanyove village and Jenda village to allow for quick infiltration of rainfall run-off floods that reach these villages and thereby minimising or avoiding flooding of the villages and roads adjacent. Proper channelling of the streams and gulley that drain rainfall run-off into their village by directing it into the caves and protecting adjacent lands from overflow flooding. To restore hillside catchments upstream of Bikwi gulley, associated streams and adjacent to the villages with the aim of increasing rainfall infiltration in the soils and reducing soil erosion thereby reducing amount of rainfall run-off and sediments causing the flooding. They offered to support flood risk prevention initiatives by offering community participatory labour as part of the monthly national voluntary community clean-up “locally called Umuganda”.

As a result of high sediment load on Rubagabaga river, areas along its banks and bridge are flooded, resulting in the following impact. Rubagabaga river has a high sediment deposition which blocks the flow of river water under the Rubagabaga bridge, raises the river water level and causes flooding of the surrounding areas. Potential of complete clogging of the Rubagabaga bridge in the very near future. This has led to flooding and destruction of houses of 8 houses the previous day to the time of the stakeholder consultation. Destruction of plantations leading to loss of crops and therefore food and income for households in their communities. As informed by participants, about 25ha of rice below Rubagabaga had been covered by sediments from Rubagabaga river floods the previous day. Loss of land owned by locals, inundated by floods. Damage of infrastructure such as; Rubagabaga hydro power plant had been severely damaged by the floods the previous day, the mostly used access road from Shyira sector in Nyabihu district to Matyazo sector in Ngororero district had been blocked by landslides making it impossible for the field visit team to reach Satinsyi river proposed for river dredging.	Local community from Matyazo sector, Ngororero district.	Suggested mitigation measures are: To dredge the Rubagabaga river at its bridge as a short-term quick mitigation measure to avoid its complete clogging by sediment deposits and eventually making it impassable during rainy seasons or getting damaged. To establish flood risk detention systems upstream of the main source of the flooding, which will reduce the volume of rainfall run-off reaching the village. To support households in the river catchment with rainwater harvesting (such as water tanks) to collect rainwater off their house roofs which could minimise on contribution to run-off that causes landslides and ends up in the river causing flooding. To support in channelling excess rainwater run-off from their settlements into pipes or other suitable drains directed to natural gullies that drain directly into the rivers hence minimising soil erosion and landslides that are part of the sources of sediment deposition in the rivers. As part of catchment restoration, support the community in tree planting but with special attention to community participation and ownership of these trees. An example was given that the project should directly supply and employ the local community in planting and caretaking of the trees that way ensuring sustainability of the trees to grow rather than hire private companies that only plant trees and leave with no intention of following them up. They offered to support soil erosion and flood risk prevention initiatives by offering community participatory labour as part of the monthly national voluntary community clean-up “locally called Umuganda”.

Issues raised	Stakeholders	Suggested mitigation measures by stakeholders
Specific Issues Pertaining to resettlement		
They also anticipated the following impacts from VCRP activities: ▪ Land acquisition for the project activities, which results in expropriation involuntary resettlement. ▪ Other properties (houses, crops and other structures) ▪ losing access to resources etc as a result of project activities ▪ Employment: Issue of project work given to migrant workers and not local communities. Participants informed the consultation that they have educated and skilled youth, men and women with required skills to work, educated beyond secondary schools, vocational training schools. ▪ Livelihood: Participants expressed concerns with regard to the their livelihood, since the project activities might to restriction of access to resources, change in land use, etc ▪ Vulnerable groups: they also asked how the project will support the vulnerable people that are within the community in the project.	**Potential PAPs**	Suggested mitigation measures are: For land acquired as a result of VCRP activities, compensation payment of lost assets to displacement should be planned for and implemented. In addition to compensation, livelihood restoration measures shall be proposed to ensure that PAPs' livelihood is restored. Special attention shall be given to Vulnerable PAPs. A detailed RAP shall be prepared and come up with actionable mitigation measures after extensive consultations with PAPs and other relevant stakeholders.
Issues raised during Stakeholder consultation meetings with Key informant Interviews proposed as VCRP implementation agencies:		
The representatives from VCRP mentioned the principal concern within the volcanic region is the occurrence of flooding resulting from the downstream flow of water originating from the upstream volcanic areas. This issue has far-reaching consequences, including the loss of homes, land, crops, and, in severe cases, human lives.	RWB	The construction of detention ponds upstream of the 16 catchments within this area to prevent the risk of downstream flooding as it has been done in the Muhe catchment where 2 detention ponds had been constructed with holding capacities of 13,000 m^3 and another proposed measure consist of the rehabilitation of gullies to facilitate the retention and controlled drainage of excess floodwaters.

It was mentioned that in the Vunga corridor, the main issue is sediment management. The excess accumulation in river channels results in rising water levels and subsequent flooding in surrounding areas.	RWB	Proposed measures include the dredging of rivers in the Vunga corridor namely, Mukungwa, Satinsyi and Rubagabaga rivers and increase in drainage capacity by culverts and bridges and check dams and dykes installation.
Another issue highlighted is the assessment of erosion risk and the identification of best practices tailored to address the specific conditions of each location.	RWB	The proposed measure is the use of CROM-DSS, a tool that assesses the erosion risk and offers the best practices accordingly to each area's topographical characteristics namely the main interventions include radical terraces, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, reforestation, improved agricultural practices, suited crops to grow.
It was indicated that there is a necessity of developing develop an early warning system for incoming rainfall and flood risks which will be used to disseminate the information to the community in affected areas to avoid high level flood impacts.	Meteo-Rwanda	Three key agencies would be involved in the proposed measure; Meteo Rwanda whose role is providing accurate weather forecasts by closely monitoring the temperature in the volcanic region and amount of rainfall and RWB who role is utilizing the forecasted data to run hydrological models. These hydrological models along with hydraulic models of flood forecasts will estimate the expected water flows and predict potential flood risks and MINEMA who role will be to assess potential flood risks and their impacts. Their role will involve informing the public in the affected areas directly early enough to avoid flood impacts, ensuring that communities receive timely and accurate information about the flood risks and necessary precautionary measures.
The VCRP representatives mentioned another concern which involves the creation of favorable conditions that promote the establishment and flourishing of wildlife populations within the expanded park boundaries and the ecological restoration of priority conservation areas outside the park as well.	REMA, RDB	Assisted regeneration within expanded park boundaries which essentially entails the restoration and enhancement of the suitability of the park expansion area for wildlife habitation through activities such as; Decontamination of the area from agricultural activities (fertilizers, pesticides, etc) and housing activities (sanitation activities), Removal of invasive plant species, Planting of native species, Fencing around the park boundaries whereas outside the park, the main activities would involve; Introduction of native species which will be assisted by the CROM-DSS tool, Restoration and protection of buffer zones, Restoration and protection of riverbanks.

6.3 Consultation and citizens engagement in RAP preparation

6.3.1 Guidelines for stakeholders Identification

In order to carry out an effective stakeholders' consultation during the preparation of RAPs it is necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and understand their needs and expectations for engagement, their interest and objectives in relation to the Project. This information shall then be used to tailor engagement to each type of stakeholder. As part of this process, it will be particularly important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate and those who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their marginalized or vulnerable status.

It is also important to understand how each stakeholder may be affected or their perception on how they may be affected so that engagement can be tailored to inform them and understand their views and concerns in an appropriate manner. Depending on their level of interest or the magnitude of impacts on different stakeholders, there are 3 categories of stakeholders:

- **Government agencies:** Have a role in the project implementation (also known as 'implementing agencies'): they consist mainly in government agencies (ministries and local administrative entities)
- **Project Affected People:** Project affected people here refer to those who will be directly affected by the project. This group includes people who will lose land or access to land or resources and/or livelihoods due to project activities, vulnerable groups and users of the project area who will lose their livelihoods to due project activities such as road side vendors, farmers, people who collect water near wetlands, etc. under this category, you will also find a sub-category of vulnerable people who are likely to be disproportionately affected by project activities such as poor households, poor women headed households, elderly people and people leaving with disabilities as well as children headed households.
- **Interested parties:** may have an interest in the Project. They include individuals or groups whose interests may be indirectly affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way: in this group are found civil society organization, opinion leaders in the project area, the private sector, etc.

In order to prepare a sound Resettlement Action Plan, project affected people are the most important stakeholder and need to be engaged accordingly. Their views on the project and its impacts on their lives as well as proposals on appropriate compensation and other mitigations measures including appropriate Livelihood Rehabilitation measures are of utmost importance hence they need to be approached and their views collected appropriately.

Stakeholders were categorised, based on their various needs, interests, vulnerability and potential influence on the project as outlined here in the following table showing stakeholders mapped at this stage, and the list will be enriched during RAP preparation stage.

Table 27: Stakeholder mapping

No	Stakeholder	Involvement in the project	Interest	Influence
I.	**Implementing agencies**			
1	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	MoE will lead in the overall coordination, management, monitoring, the project preparation activities	High	High
2	RWB	RWB will lead the preparation and implementation of components 1.a: Flood Reduction Investments, and 2.a: Integrated catchment and landscape restoration. RWB will also support in implementation of Flood Early Warning System (FEWS)	High	High
3	REMA	REMA will lead the preparation and implementation of components 2.b: Ecological restoration of priority conservation areas and, 2.c: Livelihood Development	High	High
4	RDB	RDB will lead the preparation and implementation of component 3a: Integrated Climate Resilient Settlement, and 3b: Livelihood diversification and income generation activities.	High	High
5	Meteo-Rwanda	Meteo-Rwanda will lead the preparation and implementation of activities related to the establishment and operationalization of Flood Early Warning System (FEWS)	High	High
6	MINEMA	MINEMA will partner with Meteo-Rwanda in preparation and implementation of Flood Early Warning System (FEWS)	High	High
7	RHA	RHA will be involved in VCRP especially through provision of technical support in design, construction, supervision and occupation of smart green model villages.	High	Medium
8	RFA	Rwanda Forest Authority will be involved in the preparation and implementation of component 2.	High	High

No	Stakeholder	Involvement in the project	Interest	Influence
9	Local Government Authorities	District Authorities of the project intervention will play a vital role in the project implementation through signed Memorandum of Understating (MoUs) with different implementing agencies	High	High
II. Affected Parties				
10	Project Affected Persons/groups (PAPs) including People to be displaced from the VCRP project area, people likely to be affected by flood management and catchment/landscape restoration interventions, Communities in the neighbouring areas, Farm & off-farm cooperatives in intervention areas	PAPS will need to be closely engaged throughout the project lifecycle in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures.	High	High
11	Local Community	The local community needs to be involved during the whole project lifecycle in order to create awareness of the community about the project and ensure they maximize the benefits from the project. Involvement of local community will also help to mitigate negative impacts of the project on them and ensure the project sustainability.	High	High

No	Stakeholder	Involvement in the project	Interest	Influence
12.	Vulnerable and disadvantaged groups: female /single parent headed households, people with physical and mental disabilities, elders, children headed households, chronic ill etc.	These groups will be consulted during the design and implementation of project activities so as to have their views on how the project and proposed mitigation measures can address their concerns as well as enhance the benefits from the project.	High	High
III. Other interested parties				
13	MINECOFIN	MINECOFIN will: ▪ Lead financial negotiation with World Bank; ▪ Disburse the funds to implementing agencies.	High	High
14	FONERWA	FONERWA has funded preliminary studies and related consultations. It will keep providing technical support throughout the project implementation phase.	Medium	Medium
15	RCA	Rwanda Cooperative Agency will provide useful information about cooperatives in the project intervention area as well as mobilizing cooperatives so that they can fully benefit from the project	Medium	Medium
16	RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board will provide information and expertise for implementation of project agricultural related activities and production.	High	Medium
17	NLA	The national Land Authority will facilitate in providing information related to land ownership during property valuation and expropriation.	medium	medium

No	Stakeholder	Involvement in the project	Interest	Influence
18	Tourism and conservation partners: IGCP, DFGI, AWF, Wildness SAFFARI Rwanda, Singita Kwitonda Lodge.	Tourism and conservation partners of VNP will play key role in the project preparation phase and throughout all its implementation phases, particularly the ecological restoration of the park expansion area.	High	Medium
19	NGOs and CSOs: such as SACOLA, REDROCK, RCCDN (Rwanda Climate Change and Development Network) etc.	Being the voice of the local community, local NGOs and CSOs will help in mobilization awareness raising of the community. They will also be involved in providing useful information on project impacts during Environmental and Social safeguard instruments preparation.	High	Medium
20	Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority (RCAA)	As an agency in charge of regulating aviation activities and policies, they will benefit from the radar products under sub-component 1.b.	High	Medium
21	RAC	The same as RCAA, they will benefit from the radar product under sub-component 1.b.	High	Medium
22	Rwanda Mines, petroleum and gas Board (RMB)	They will benefit from components 1 and 2 of the project.	medium	Low
23	Media	The media will play key role in disclosure and dissemination of information related to the project. The media will also help in community awareness and mobilization.	Medium	High
24	Academic and research institutions, IUCN,	The project will need to closely engage academic and research institutions for evidence based monitoring and evaluation of the project impact vis a vis its objectives.	High	Medium

No	Stakeholder	Involvement in the project	Interest	Influence
25	Private Sector Federation (PSF)	The project will need to work with members of the PSF to implement some activities as contractors of suppliers	High	Medium
IV. Development Partners (other interested parties)				
26	World Bank (WB, EIB, NDF)	The implementation of VCRP will be financed by different development partners including the World Bank, Nordic Development Fund, European Investment Bank etc. The development partners will monitor efficient use of the project funds. The will also provide technical support for successful implementation of the project.	High	High

6.3.2 Stakeholders engagement Plan

The following Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) outlines the purpose of engagement, communication channels, platforms of engagement, how frequent and who is responsible for stakeholder engagement during RAP implementation.

Table 28: Stakeholder Engagement Plan during RAP preparation and implementation

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Method used	Timetable: Location and dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Stage 1: Project Preparation	SEP and other ESF tools; Project scope and rationale; Project E&S principles; Grievance Redress Mechanism process, Schedule and Work Plan	Physical public meeting, Online meetings, separate meetings for women and the vulnerable groups, One-on-One meetings, disclosure of written information through brochures, posters, flyers, website, local newspaper, information boards or desks Grievance Redress Mechanism	Once a month. Whenever there is an urgent need for consultation and information disclosure	Project Affected People including: Households to be resettled, Households in intervention areas & vicinity. Farm & off-farm cooperatives in intervention areas Communities in the neighbouring areas	MoE-SPIU
	SEP and other ESF tools disclosure; Project scope, rationale and E&S principles, Grievance Redress Mechanism process, Schedule and Work Plan	Workshops, Online meetings, One-on-One meetings, Joint public/community meetings,	The E&S team under the supervision of the MoE-SPIU (PCU) will select appropriate Methods, time and venue to carry out consultations with the target stakeholders throughout the project preparation stage	Other interested parties	MoE-SPIU
	SEP and other ESF tools disclosure; Project scope, rationale and E&S principles, Grievance Redress Mechanism process, Schedule and Work Plan	Online meeting and Public meetings, if possible trainings/workshops (separate meetings specifically for women and vulnerable people as needed) Mass/social media communication	The E&S team under the supervision of the MoE-SPIU (PCU) will select appropriate Methods, time and venue to carry out consultations with the target stakeholders	Other Interested Parties: Press and media Local CSOs & NGOs, Different Government institutions, academic and research institutions, District Admin, etc. General public	MoE-SPIU

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Method used	Timetable: Location and dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
		Disclosure of written information: Brochures, posters, flyers, website, Information boards, Grievance Redress Mechanism, Notice board for employment recruitment	throughout the project preparation stage		
	Legal compliance issues Project scope, rationale and E&S principles, Grievance Redress Mechanism process, Schedule and Work Plan	Online meeting, Face-to-face meetings if protocol can be ensured, Invitations to public/community meetings Submission of required reports	The E&S team under the supervision of the MoE-SPIU (PCU) will select appropriate Methods, time and venue to carry out consultations with the target stakeholders throughout the project preparation stage	Other Interested Parties: Other Government Departments from which permissions/clearances are required;	MoE-SPIU
Stage 2: Implementation (construction)	Grievance Redress Mechanism, Livelihood restoration, Health and safety impacts Progress on Schedule and Work Plan Project status	Online meetings f possible, public meetings, trainings/workshops Separate meetings as needed for women and vulnerable groups, Individual outreach to PAPs as needed. Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website; Information boards; Notice board(s);	The E&S team under the supervision of the MoE-SPIU (PCU) will select appropriate Methods, time and venue to carry out consultations with the target stakeholders throughout the project preparation stage	Project Affected People including: Households to be resettled, Households in intervention areas & vicinity Farm & off-farm cooperatives in intervention areas Communities in the neighboring areas	MoE-SPIU

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Method used	Timetable: Location and dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
		Grievance Redress Mechanism; Local monthly newsletter			
	Project information - scope and rationale and E&S principles, Project status Health and safety impacts Progress on Schedule and Work Plan Environmental concerns GBV related consultation, Grievance Redress Mechanism process	Project progress reports, public meetings, trainings/workshops Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website, Information boards Notice board(s), Communication through mass/social media, Grievance Redress Mechanism GBV related issues.	The E&S team under the supervision of the MoE-SPIU (PCU) will select appropriate. Methods, time and venue to carry out consultations with the target stakeholders throughout the project preparation stage	Other Interested Parties	MoE-SPIU
	Project information - scope and rationale and E&S principles, Project status Health and safety impacts Progress on Schedule and Work Plan Environmental concerns GBV related consultation, Grievance Redress Mechanism process	Project progress reports, public meetings, trainings/workshops Disclosure of written information: brochures, posters, flyers, website, Information boards Notice board(s), Communication through mass/social media, Grievance Redress Mechanism GBV related issues	The E&S team under the supervision of the MoE-SPIU (PCU) will select appropriate Methods, time and venue to carry out consultations with the target stakeholders throughout the project preparation stage	Other Interested Parties: Press and media Local CSOs & NGOs, Different Government institutions, academic and research institutions, District Admin, etc. General public	MoE-SPIU

CHAPTER 7: INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT, ORGANIZATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR DELIVERY OF ENTITLEMENTS

7.1 Introduction

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

7.2 Project governance

The VCRP governance arrangements at the national level are designed to build upon the institutional structure of MoE as overall coordinator and Implementing Partners (the Executing Entity) supplemented by:

- A Project Steering Committee (PSC) established by MoE, chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the MoE
- A project Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) established by MoE to provide ongoing technical support to project implementation.
- The Project Implementation Units (PIUs) established in each implementing entity, where the Head of Institution will be responsible for the financial management and overall project implementation at the level of the institution management.

The Project implementation arrangements shall take place at three levels: national, district and community level as presented in the figure below.

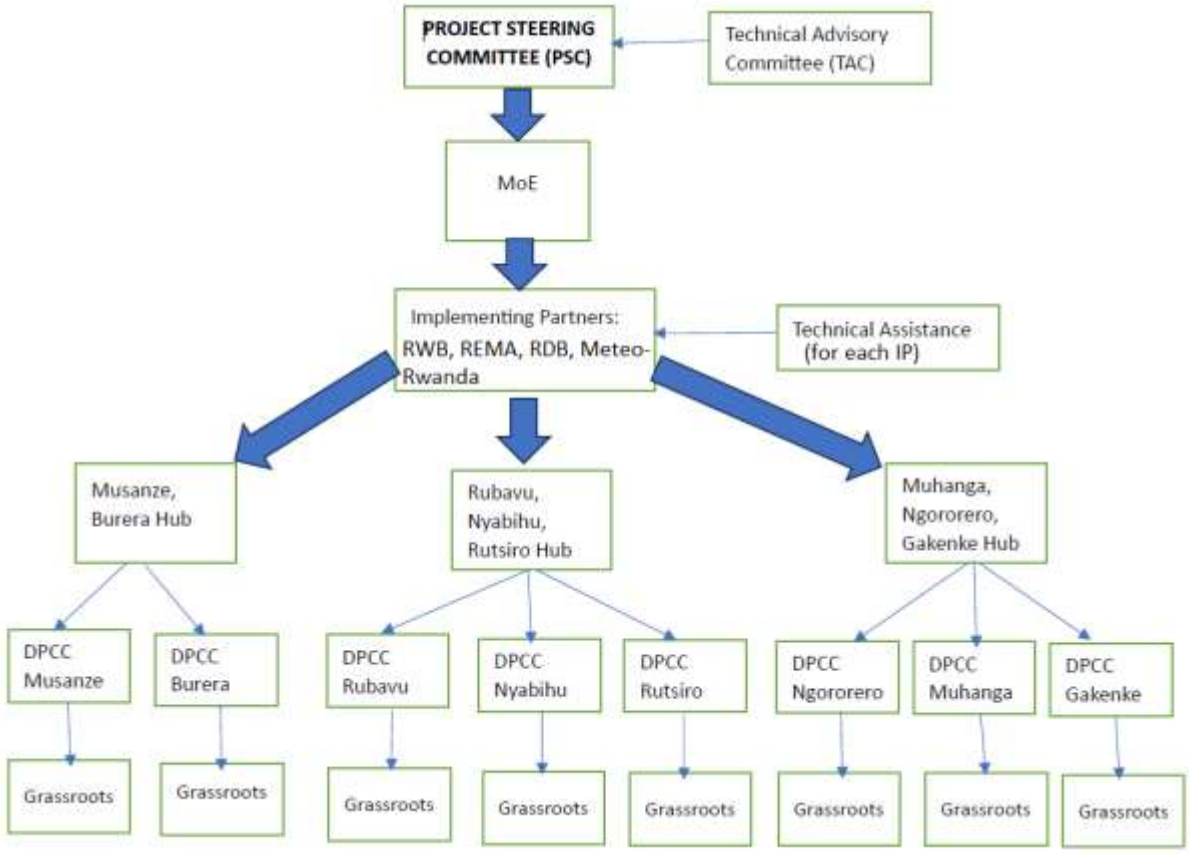


Figure 2: Project governance

7.3 Institutional Roles and Responsibilities in the project

Due to the multi-sectoral context of the VCRP different Government Institutions will be continuously involved throughout the VCRP implementation. The MoE will remain with the responsibility of overall coordination, oversight, monitoring and learning of the project while REMA, RDB, Meteo-Rwanda, RWB will be the Implementing Partners of the project.

7.3.1 Roles and responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee

MoE will coordinate the IPs through a high-level Steering Committee (PSC) which will be composed of Permanent Secretaries of MINECOFIN, MININFRA, MINALOC, MINEMA, MINAGRI and MoE; Director Generals of REMA, RWB, and RDB, Meteo, RHA, RTDA, LODA, REMA, National Land Authority, REG, WASAC and other relevant stakeholders.

The PSC will be mainly responsible for the following aspects, on a national basis:

- Policy guidance on all issues relating to the project.
- Provide overall strategic guidance and oversight to the Project, including policy and strategic issues related to VCRP.
- Approval of project investments.
- Approval and monitoring of project annual work plans and budgets.
- Resolving implementation bottlenecks and providing positive impetus to facilitate achievement of the project's development objectives (results/outcomes).

- Review and approve annual work plans.
- Provide high-level project oversight and policy coordination, including addressing any intergovernmental issues that may need to be resolved at government level.

The PSC which is expected to meet on a semi-annual basis each year and as needed will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MoE and will have VCRP Coordinator as Secretary to the steering committee.

7.3.2 Roles and responsibilities of the Project Technical Assistance Committee

Overall Project coordination will remain the responsibility of MoE/PCU, given its institutional mandate for policy and coordination, oversight responsibility on its implementing agency.

The "Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)" is in charge of ensuring technical guidance to both the project execution team and the project steering committee. The TAC will be engaged in providing technical support on an on-going basis to facilitate effective implementation and mainstreaming of project interventions beyond the life of the project. Thus, the members of the TAC will bring expertise from their respective institutions to make technical contributions to the project implementation.

The TAC will be formed and comprised of Department Heads, Division Managers and Project Coordinators from relevant Ministries and Institutions as follows: MININFRA, MINALOC, MoE, MINEMA, MINAGRI, RHA, RTDA, LODA, REMA, National Land Authority, Rwanda Meteorology Agency (RMA), WASAC. The TAC will provide technical advisory support to project contractors and consultants (through the Implementing Agencies), review implementation progress and handle day-to-day project coordination.

The TAC will be chaired by the Program Manager of MoE-SPIU having VCRP under his/her portfolio of management and will meet on quarterly basis; and anytime if need arises. It will review progress on Project activities, discuss issues and operational aspects of the project along with providing technical advisory support to project contractors and consultants through the implementing agencies. It will also prepare a monitoring and evaluation capacity building plan which will be reported to the PSC.

In details, the TAC will have the following responsibilities:

- To ensure that the VCRP activities are innovatively executed on the basis of comprehensive stakeholder support, contribution and technical guidance to ensure alignment of the VCRP with other sector specific national priorities;
- To provide technical information from partnering institutions they represent and specific member inputs to activity execution in order to facilitate successful implementation of the VCRP.
- To review implementation reports and advise the PSC and project teams (PMU and PIU) on guiding implementation to ensure consistency and achievement of objectives and targets.
- To approve designs and amendments of the Project Implementation manuals and implementation plans.
- To inform and support the sector engagement framework through the partnering institutions aimed at ensuring the project activity execution, (monitoring, evaluation and reporting) achieves results and consolidates innovations and lessons from the project and overall knowledge management and transfer informs replication and scale up.
- Ensure that sector specific interventions are effectively and efficiently supported by the responsible partner institution.

7.3.3 Roles and responsibilities of the District Project Coordination Committee (DPCC)

At districts level there will be decentralized financed HUB/ PIUs at the Districts level, staffed with a technical staff and finance officers. They will be responsible for overall project coordination for Component 1a. 2.a ,2.b and 2.c, 3 a and 3b to cater for technical and finances project related activities environmental and social safeguards, M&E and facilitation and follow-up on all institutional and capacity building

Each PIU staff will be supported by other existing District staff members in the domains where needed (Flood management, hydro-meteo, land husbandry, accountant, engineering, livelihood) under the leadership of the District Executive Secretary to manage the implementation of the VCRP.

A collaborative MoU will be concluded between the implementing agencies and district to decentralize the project activities.

The main implementing entity within Local Government level will be 8 District, which will be responsible for delivering the core activities for all components. The activities will be integrated into the Single Action Plan and will be reported on at the District Management Meetings, and District Coordination committee made by technical staff from sectors of intervention, districts chaired by the Executive secretary.

7.3.4 Implementation at Community Level by Community Consultation Committee (CCC)

Decentralized entities will identify, prepare, and/or supervise activities supported by and compatible with the project. Many activities supported by the project will require full engagement with communities, and community members will be provided with employment opportunities and training. The communities will be heavily involved in the selection and oversight of activity execution. Community-based organizations will also be involved in monitoring and evaluation of project activities, in line with the philosophy of the project to promote participatory M&E and engaging the direct beneficiaries to ensure, for example, that youth, women, persons with disabilities (PwDs) and other vulnerable people have an equal opportunity to benefit from livelihood activities.

It is therefore expected that the specialists in the Project Implementation Unit at hub level will equitably engage extensively at the community level. In order to ensure that there are multiple ways for the communities to engage with the project sector-specific Community Consultation Committee (CCC) is proposed in each sector where the project is being implemented.

The CCC will provide a platform for sector and community leaders to engage with farmers and other community members for each site. Gender and social inclusion (GESI) will be considered across all livelihood interventions.

At community level, the Community Consultation Committees will have the following responsibilities:

- To provide an active interface between District management, service providers and the communities
- To facilitate coordination of information of activities (such as surveys, supervising documentation) for monitoring purpose in accordance with procedures put in place by the project.
- To work in collaboration with staff at the district and central levels to ensure that fair and just compensation is reached in accordance with the law and requirements of the project, and to be involved in conflict and grievances management.
- To work with livelihoods-based cooperatives, farmers and tea workers to facilitate meetings and groups.

- To facilitate the channels of information to farmers whenever it is required, say during trainings, counselling and sensitization meetings.
- To monitor the roll out of community training.
- To be involved in monitoring and evaluation of project activities, provide support in areas such as gender responsiveness and to promote the spirit of ownership among the communities.
- To document and report any allegations of bias or misapplication of policy, procedure or law related to the project activities or allegations of corruption.
- Provide general orientations for the catchment management plan any advice measures to be provided.

The CCC will be composed as follows:

- Member from the Sector consultative Council.
- Member from Sector Joint Action Development Forum.
- Representatives from community organisation (youth council, Women Council and Council of PWD).
- Sector staff.
- Project team.

7.3.5 Project coordination unit/project implementation unity

In order to carry out some of the special activities under the Project, a project coordination Unity (PCU) and Project Implementation Unit will be respectively formed in MoE and IPs. The project PMU will be supplemented by a number of technical experts – providing either full time or part time inputs to ensure that obligations on MoE (and its implementing entities) are set out in the FA with WB.

MoE PCU which is responsible for overall coordination of VCRP will serve as the primary interlocutor with the World Bank and oversee the Project implementation and management and daily basis. As the coordinating entity, MoE/PCU will be responsible for submitting the approved quarterly progress reports to the World Bank; and it is for that purpose different national-level stakeholders will be coordinated and overseen by the PCU.

Under the coordination of MoE through its PCU, the Implementing Agencies comprised of Project Staff will be at both National and District levels as follows:

National level:

- MoE: PCU
- RDB/PIU, REMA/PIU, RWB/PIU;

At District level:

- ✓ HUB I: (BURERA/MUSANZE),
- ✓ HUB II: RUBAVU, NYABIHU, RUTSIRO
- ✓ HUB III: NGORORERO, MUHANGA, GAKENKE.

As day-to-day project implementation, including project reporting, M&E, procurement, supervision of work and implementation and monitoring of Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) instruments, prepared

under the project, are to the above-mentioned implementing agencies. MoE /IPs will have overall responsibility for the execution of Project activities at the national level.

7.4 Project implementation arrangement

Component and sub-component implementing agencies and lead agencies for the VCRP are presented in the table below.

Table 29: Component and sub-component implementing agencies and lead agencies

Component	Key Stakeholder Institutions	Implementing Partners (IPs)
Component one: Flood Risk Management		
Sub-component 1a: Flood Reduction Investments	RWB	RWB
Sub-component 1b: Flood Early Warning Systems	Meteo-Rwanda	Meteo-Rwanda
Component 2: Ecological and Landscape Restoration		
Sub-component 2a: Ecological and biodiversity restoration	RWB,	RWB
Sub-component 2b: Landscape restoration	REMA,	REMA
Sub-component 2c: Livelihoods Development	REMA,	REMA
Component 3: VNP expansion investment and livelihood diversification		
Sub-component 3a: Integrated Climate resilient Settlement	RDB	RDB
Sub-component 3b: Livelihood diversification and income generation activities	RDB	RDB
Component 4: Impact monitoring, Capacity Building and Project Management	MoE	MoE

7.5 Institutional Role in Implementation of RAP

Overall project coordination will be the responsibility MoE. In order to ensure a harmonized ESF implementation, there will be an Environmental and Social Management Coordinator (ESMC) based in MoE. The prime responsibilities of the ESMC will be to:

- Coordinate ESF implementation across all implementing agencies.
- To ensure compliance to ESF requirements by all project actors including contractors.
- To build the capacity of ESF teams at national and District level.

- To consolidate ESF implementation reports from all implementing agencies.

Under MoE there are implementing agencies and subsequently there will be Project Implementing Unities (PIUs) at national level one in each implementing agency. Responsibilities of the PIUs include major tasks covering technical, procurement, Environmental and social standards, M&E, financial management and accounting aspects of the Project. It will also ensure PIUs' planning and budgeting procedures are carried out at appropriate times and that Annual Work Plans are prepared and project investments included in the budget and subsequently approved by the Steering Committee. Each PIU will have a Coordinator and a technical team that will include an Environmental and Social Management Unit comprising an Environmental Specialist and a Social Safeguards Specialist who will be in charge of overseeing the implementation of the RPF and subsequent RAP.

Table 30: Institutional roles and responsibility and RPF and RAP implementation

S/N	Institution	Roles/ Responsibilities
1	MoE	✓ Lead negotiation with World Bank and NDF ✓ Ensure a harmonized way of ESF implementation, ✓ Establish an Environmental and Social Management Coordinator within MoE. ✓ Coordinate ESF implementation across all implementing agencies. ✓ To ensure compliance to ESF requirements by all project actors including RAP consultant. ✓ To consolidate ESF implementation reports from all implementing agencies ✓ To build the capacity of ESM teams at national and district level
2	MINECOFIN	✓ Avail the RAP Budget through government budget cycle as requested by implementing agencies; ✓ Timely disbursing of the compensation funds to the respective commercial banks. In the case that PAPs own commercial bank accounts, the money will be transferred directly to individual bank accounts but if PAPs have accounts with SACCOs then the commercial banks will transfer to the SACCO accounts.
3	REMA	✓ REMA will lead the and oversee the *Sub-component 2b:* Ecological restoration of priority conservation areas and *Sub-component 2c: Livelihoods Development* ✓ Participate in the implementation of Sub-*component 2a:* Integrated catchment and landscape restoration, *Sub-component 3a:* Integrated Climate resilient Settlement, *Sub-component 3b:* Livelihood diversification and income generation activities. ✓ Oversee the overall implementation of the RAP. ✓ Avail the RAP Budget through government budget cycle. ✓ Management of the expenditure of the allocated funds for resettlement costs. ✓ Payment of compensation through PAPs' individual bank accounts ✓ Providing regular reports pertaining to RAP implementation physical and financial progress. ✓ Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation. ✓ Informing and engaging citizens.

		✓ Resolving Grievances and complaints.
5	RDB	✓ RDB will oversee and lead the implementation of subcomponent 3a: Integrated climate resilient settlement, sub-component 3b: Livelihood diversification and income generation activities. ✓ Oversee the overall preparation and implementation of the RAP falling under the above sub-components. ✓ Avail the RAP Budget through government budget cycle. ✓ Management of the expenditure of the allocated funds for resettlement costs. ✓ Payment of compensation through PAPs' individual bank account ✓ Providing regular reports pertaining to RAP implementation physical and financial progress. ✓ Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation. ✓ Informing and engaging citizens. ✓ Resolving Grievances and complaints;
6	METEO-Rwanda	✓ Meteo-Rwanda will oversee and lead the implementation of subcomponent 1b: Flood Early Warning System. ✓ Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation. ✓ Informing and engaging citizens. ✓ Resolving Grievances and complaints.
7	RWB	✓ RWB will oversee and lead the implementation of subcomponent 1a: Flood reduction Investments, sub-component 2a: Integrated catchment and landscape restoration. ✓ Participate in the implementation of subcomponent 1b: Flood Early Warning System. ✓ Oversee the overall preparation and implementation of the RAP falling under the above sub-components. ✓ Avail the RAP Budget through government budget cycle. ✓ Management of the expenditure of the allocated funds for resettlement costs. ✓ Payment of compensation through PAPs' individual bank account. ✓ Providing regular reports pertaining to RAP implementation physical and financial progress. ✓ Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation. ✓ Informing and engaging citizens. ✓ Resolving Grievances and complaints.
8	Districts	✓ Community mobilisation for effective project implementation. ✓ Work closely with the implementing partners(IPs) to ensure that the RAP process is successfully implemented. ✓ Work together with the GRCs to ensure that complaints are dealt with and that the RAP is implemented smoothly and efficiently.

		✓ Follow up and monitor the relocation and settlement of PAPs. ✓ Work closely with implementing agencies in the implementation of the implementation of the livelihood restoration measures.
9	**National Land Authority (NLA)**	NLA key responsibility is registering land, issuing and keeping land authentic deeds and any other information relating to land. NLA will ensure that PAPs have timely access to their land documents to enable them receive their compensation packages.
10	**Council for Regulation of the Real Property Valuation.**	The valuation during the RP processes will be carried out by locally certified valuers. In order to be recognized as a real property valuer in Rwanda, a person must be a member of the Institute. A Council for the Regulation of the Real Property Valuation Professionals in Rwanda is established as a regulatory agency. The Institute proposes regulations, guidelines and standards for valuation while the function of approval lies with the Council. A register of real property valuers is maintained by the Council who can enter or remove a real property valuer from the register of certified valuers. The Chairperson of the Council approves valuation and is equivalent to the Chief Government Valuer in other jurisdictions.

7.6 Capacity Assessment and Capacity building

In order to ensure a harmonized way of ESF implementation, there will be an Environmental and Social Management Coordinator (ESMC) to be based in MoE. The prime responsibilities of the ESMC will be to:

- Coordinate RPF implementation across all implementing agencies.
- To ensure compliance to ESF requirements by all project actors including contractors.
- To build the capacity of ESF teams at national and District level.
- To consolidate RAP implementation reports from all implementing agencies.

Under the ESMC in MoE, each IP shall establish a Project Implementation Units (PIU) (where it does not exist) and have an environmental and social management sub-unit comprising a Social Safeguards Specialist and an Environmental Safeguards Specialist. The existing ESM team in implementing agencies have been directly involved in the implementation of similar project such as RUDP II, (under REMA) which was also funded by the World Bank and participated in several trainings on ESF requirements and have gained substantial familiarity with the instruments. Nevertheless, they still need more empowerment in this regard alongside the new staffs that will be recruited to join the project. All the staffs at different PIUs and at the District HUBS will be strengthened through capacity building under component 4 to be able to manage the tasks mentioned above and other tasks as listed below:

- Providing overall supervision of the project implementation to ensure compliance with ESF requirements and RPF in particular.
- Providing oversight and supporting the PIUs in developing terms of reference for ESF related consultancies.
- Consolidating quarterly progress reports and submit to MoE;
- Providing necessary capacity building to contractors and local communities in relation to ESF requirements.

- Managing the selection process, in accordance with World Bank Guidelines, of consultants to carry out Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC).
- Reviewing and updating as necessary social and environmental outputs from ESS consultants.

At national coordination and implementation level (PCU, PIUs, hubs) the number of direct workers to be recruited is 69 as indicated in the table below.

Table 31: Staffing summary at central and decentralized

Institution	Expert and number	Deployment location	Number of workers	Total
MOE	Program Manager (1), Project Coordinator (1), Finances SP (1), Budgeting and finances specialist (1), Procurement Specialist (1), M&E specialist (1), Environmental risk management specialist (1), social risk management specialist (1), Community Engagement and development Specialist (1), Legal affairs Specialist (1), GIS Specialist (1), Data Administrator (1), Drivers (2), Administrative assistant(1)	HQ	14	14
REMA	Project Coordinator (1), M&E specialist (1), Procurement Specialist (1), Financial Management Specialist (1), Environmental Risk Management Specialist (1), Social Risk Management Specialist (1), Ecology Specialist (1), Community Development Specialist (1), GIS Specialist (1), Drivers (1)	HQ	10	19
	District Environmental Officer (3), Community development officer (3), Monitoring and Evaluation officer (3)	Decentralized	9	
RWB	Project Coordinator (1), Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist (1), Financial Management Specialist (1), Procurement Specialist (1), Legal Specialist (1), Environmental Risk Management Specialist (1), Social Risk Management Specialist (1), Gender Specialist (1), Logistics (1), Drivers (4)	HQ	12	24
	Soil & Land Husbandry Specialist (3), Flood Control Officer (3), Accountant Officer (3), Soil & Land Husbandry Officer (3),	Decentralized	12	
METEO	roject coordinator (1), Environmental and Social Risk Management Specialist (1) Procurement Specialist (1), Financial Management Specialist (1),Radar software and data Processing Specialist (1), Electronic RADAR Specialist (1)Driver (1)	Central level	7	8
	Radar Maintenance specialist (1)	Decentralized level (Hub)	1	

RDB	Project coordinator (1), Finances Specialist (1), Procurement specialist (1), M&E(1), Driver(1)	Central level	5	6
	Sector Specialist (Civil Eng.) (1)	Decentralized level (hubs)	1	

Table 32: Details on staff at decentralized level

For all Hubs	Institution	Number of staff	Total
Catchment management specialist	RWB	1	3
Flood Control Officer	RWB	1	3
Soil & Land Husbandry Officer	RWB	1	3
District Environmental specialist	REMA	1	3
Community Development Officer	REMA	1	3
Accountant Officer	overall	1	3
M&E Officer	overall	1	3
Musanze Hub			
Radar Maintenance Specialist	Meteo	1	1
Civil Engineer Specialist	RDB	1	1
Total			**23**

Apart from the above full time project staff who will be funded by the project, the project will further benefit from other staff who will be providing support in different areas of expertise as circumstances will dictate. Moreover, long-time and short time consultants might need to be contracted throughout the implementation depending on the assessed needs going forward.

CHAPTER 8: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

8.1 Introduction

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 land or use of land/ properties, houses, crops, compensation values, delay in disbursement of the compensation packages, to name a few. It will therefore be necessary to establish channels through which aggrieved people could file their complaints so as to ensure successful project development and implementation.

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

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

8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanisms

In compliance with applicable local and national laws and essentially the World Bank's ESS10, and in line with the VCRP's SEP, a project- specific mechanism will be established to handle complaints and issues arising from the project. Grievance redress mechanisms will be required to ensure that project affected people (PAPs) are able to raise complaints or concerns, without cost, and with the assurance of a timely and satisfactory resolution of the issue. The procedures also ensure that the entitlements are effectively transferred to the intended beneficiaries. All stakeholders will be informed of the intention to implement the grievance mechanism, and the procedure will be communicated before the starting of civil works. The Grievance redress mechanism is one of the strategies that are put in place to monitor and resolve complaints that may arise during or after the Project implementation by the affected people.

8.2.1 Procedures for Grievance redress mechanism

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

The Grievance committee will be elected by the Project affected people during consultation meeting to be held between the District officials, Project representative and the project affected people. The elected committee is based at the cell level and is made up of at least 8members. PAPs will select and vote for 3 candidates (President, Vice president and women and vulnerable representative); the Village leader is selected by the cell executive secretary and the PAPs, the social and environmental officers from the Contractor, Project and supervising company are also part of the elected committee. During the election of the committees, the minimum 30% of women representation should be observed. A GRC shall be also established at sector level and districts level, and their composition are proposed.

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

- Misidentification of assets or mistakes in valuing them.
- Disputes over plot limits, either between the affected person and the Project, or between two neighbours.
- 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 at the resettlement site, on the type or standing of the proposed housing.
- 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 site causing downstream damages)

Table 33: Proposed Members of GRC and their roles

S/N	Member of the GRC	Role and Responsibility
A. At Cell Level		
1	**President (PAP representative)**	▪ Inviting and chairing the meeting ▪ Give direction on how received grievances will be processed; ▪ Assign organizational responsibility for proposing a response; ▪ Referring cases to next level; ▪ Speaks on behalf of GRC and s/he is the one to report to the cell or the sector
2	**Village leader**	▪ Represents local government at village level; ▪ Resolves and lead community level grievance redress ▪ Sends out notices for meetings; ▪ Records all grievance received and report them to next local level
3	**Cell executive secretary**	▪ Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from village level; ▪ Records and reports all grievances received from village leaders; ▪ Chairs sensitization meeting at the cell level during public consultations meetings; ▪ Assists and guides in identifying vulnerable and disadvantaged groups within the cell. ▪ Signs the valuations sheets for compensation facilitate a proper Resettlement Plan
4	**Representatives of PAPs**	▪ Represents the interests of aggrieved parties ▪ Give feedback on the efficiency of GR
5	**Women representative**	▪ Represent the interests of women; ▪ Advocate for equity and equal opportunities; ▪ Help in prevention of sexual harassment and promote wellbeing of the women and youth ▪ Take part in resolution of any grievance related to sexual harassment and any gender domestic violence that may arise;

		▪ Mobilize women and youth to be active in income generating activities specifically for opportunities in the projects intervention areas
6	**Contractor (Social Safeguard and Environmentalist officer)**	▪ Receive and log complaints/grievances, note date and time, contact details, nature of complaint and inform complainant of when to expect response; ▪ Handle complaints revolved around nuisance resulted from construction and endeavor to handle them satisfactory; ▪ Inform engineer (supervisor) and GRC of received complaints/grievances and outcomes and forward unresolved complaints/grievance to GRC ▪ Attend community meetings, respond and react to PAPs complaints raised concerning the contractor.
7	**Supervisor**	▪ Represent the client ▪ Ensure that all grievances raised have been responded to, and that the contractor responds to the complaints raised concerning them, ▪ Attend community meetings respond to all concerns related to the project from community ▪ Report on monthly basis the progress of GRM process
B. At Sector level		
1	**Executive secretary of the Sector**	▪ Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from Cell level; ▪ Chairs sensitization meeting at the Sector level during public consultations meetings; ▪ Signs the valuations sheets for compensation facilitate a proper Resettlement Plan
2	**Staff in charge of Social Affairs at sector level**	▪ Collect relevant information that would lead to a better understanding to the grievances received from Cell leaders ▪ Records and reports all grievances received from Cell leaders; ▪ Assists and guides in identifying vulnerable and disadvantaged groups within the sector. ▪ Assist the Executive secretary to propose responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from Cell level; ▪ Act as the secretary of the GRC at sector level
3	**A representative of National Women Council**	▪ Represent the interests of women; ▪ Advocate for equity and equal opportunities; ▪ Help in prevention of sexual harassment and promote wellbeing of the women and youth ▪ Take part in resolution of any grievance related to sexual harassment and any gender domestic violence that may arise; ▪ Mobilize women and youth to be active in income generating activities specifically for opportunities in the projects intervention areas
4	**Contractor (Social Safeguard and Environmentalist officer)**	▪ Receive and log complaints/grievances, note date and time, contact details, nature of complaint and inform complainant of when to expect response; ▪ Handle complaints revolved around nuisance resulted from construction and endeavor to handle them satisfactory; ▪ Inform engineer (supervisor) and GRC of received complaints/grievances and outcomes and forward unresolved complaints/grievance to GRC ▪ Attend community meetings, respond and react to PAPs complaints raised concerning the contractor.
5	**Supervisor**	▪ Represent the client ▪ Ensure that all grievances raised have been responded to, and that the contractor responds to the complaints raised concerning them, ▪ Attend community meetings respond to all concerns related to the project from community ▪ Report on monthly basis the progress of GRM process
C. At District Level		

1	**Vice Mayor in charge of social Affairs**	▪ Chair the meeting of project grievances at the District level ▪ Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from at sector level;
2	**Director of Good governance**	▪ Provide technical clarifications and relevant information that would enlighten for grievance; ▪ Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from at sector level;
3	**Representative of CNF**	▪ Represent the interests of women; ▪ Advocate for equity and equal opportunities; ▪ Help in prevention of sexual harassment and promote wellbeing of the women and youth
4	**Implementing agencies**	▪ Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from at sector level; ▪ Report to the steering committee on the status of the grievances
5	**MoE**	▪ Proposes responses to grievances and lead in resolving community grievance unsolved from at sector level;
6	**Contractor (Social Safeguard and Environmentalist officer)**	▪ Receive and log complaints/grievances, note date and time, contact details, nature of complaint and inform complainant of when to expect response; ▪ Handle complaints revolved around nuisance resulted from construction and endeavor to handle them satisfactory; ▪ Inform engineer (supervisor) and GRC of received complaints/grievances and outcomes and forward unresolved complaints/grievance to GRC ▪ Attend community meetings, respond and react to PAPs complaints raised concerning the contractor.
7	**Supervisor**	▪ Collect and provide relevant information that would lead to a better understanding of the grievance ▪ Ensure that all grievances raised have been responded to, and that the contractor responds to the complaints raised concerning them, ▪ Report on monthly basis the progress of GRM process ▪ Act as the secretary of the meeting

8.2.2 Grievance resolution approach

- It is encouraged to resolve the issues at Cell and Sector levels, as they are so close to the affected communities, aware of and involved in the whole process. The unsolved grievance at the cell level can be referred to the sector and the District good governance department.
- Mediators commonly known as “Abunzi”, for negotiation and mediation.
- The relevant local administration at the sector or district, will then attempt to resolve the problem (through dialogue, negotiation and mediation) within 7 calendar days of the complaint being lodged.
- The complaint will be escalated to the implementing agency for amicable settlement of the dispute.
- If the grievance is not resolved in this way, the dissatisfied party can refer the matter to the competent court. Local courts should be used. If not resolved, then the high court or court of appeal of Rwanda remains an avenue for voicing and resolving these complaints. In this process, the aggrieved party is encouraged to seek for MAJ services to facilitate in mediation of the complaint. MAJ is Access to Justice Bureau, where at the district they are 3 lawyers that sent by MINIJUST, who provide advisory services on conflicts but do not take a resolution. They perform mediation and do arbitration for those with conflicts. They also explain to people their entitlements as per law of whatever conflict raised. It is a level that tries to reduce court cases. The MAJ service is free of charge.

- In case the aggrieved party is not satisfied with the , the grievance can be taken to the office of Ombudsman;
- Implementing Agencies and the District will follow up the aggrieved PAP at each level to ensure that the grievances are resolved.
- The channels of receiving complaints include presentation of complaints via face-to-face meetings, written complaints, telephones, email communication, third party (e.g., farmers' organizations, Church, private sector, etc).

8.2.3 Gender based violence related grievances.

To streamline the response to GBV related grievances, the project will develop a Gender Action Plan (GAP) that will include an Accountability and Response Framework, and this will form part of sub-project ESMP. The GAP will identify service providers in the project areas with minimum package of services (health, psychosocial, legal/security, safe house/shelter, and livelihood). The GAP will also provide enough details to allow for the development of a localized referral pathways, will establish procedures of handling cases as part of the service providers mapping. The bidding documents will clearly define GBV requirements.

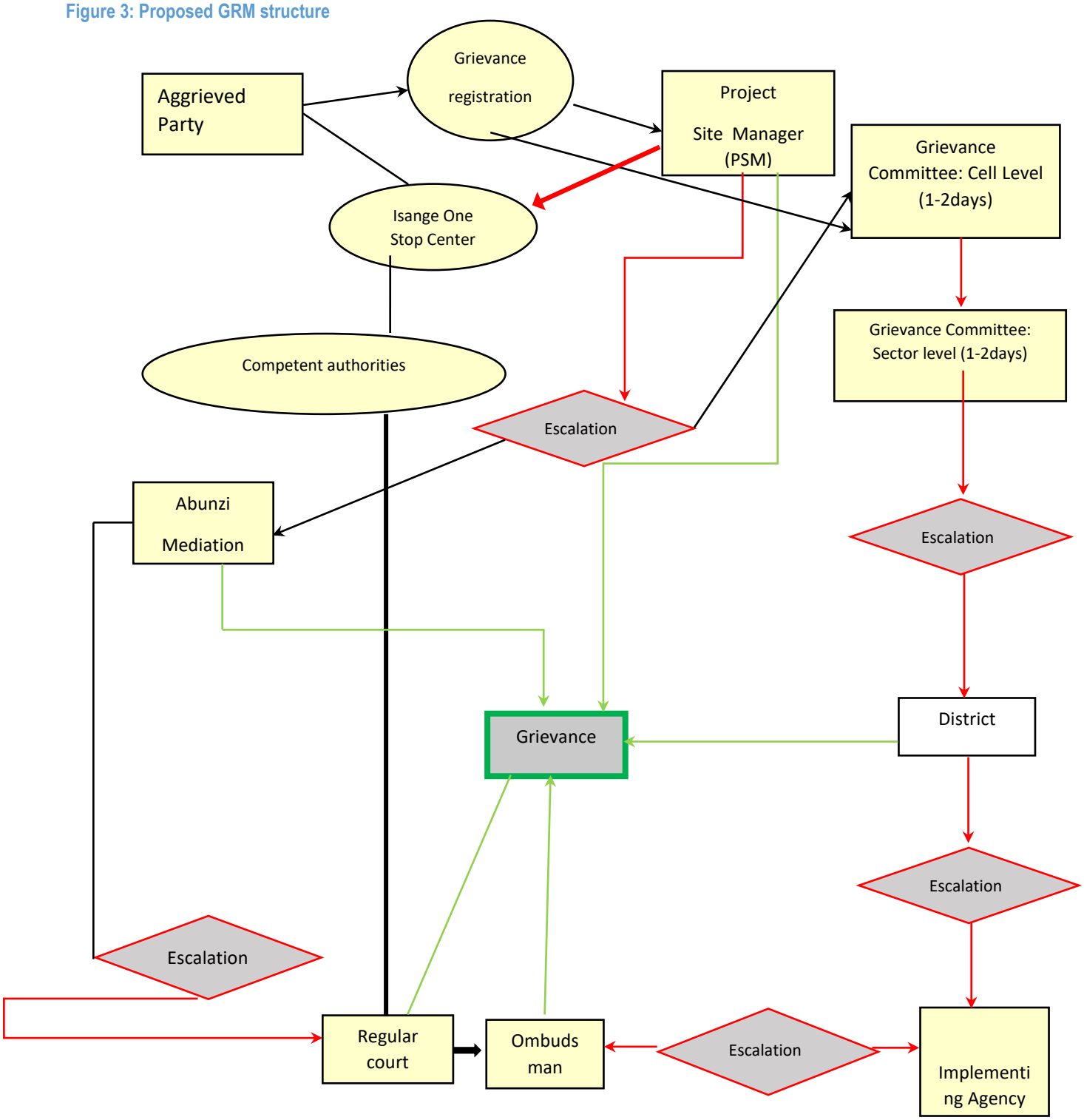
In this regards, complaints related to GBV are directed to the Isange One Stop Centers (IOSC) through Isange One Stop Center (IOSC). IOSCs are specialized free-of-charge referral centers where GBV survivors can access comprehensive services such as: medical care; psychosocial support; police and legal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

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

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

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

Figure 3: Proposed GRM structure



8.2.4 Grievances redress process

The above proposed GRM structure (figure 3 above), is detailed and can be in the grievance redress process as described in table below.

Table 34: Grievances redress process

Level	Description of the process	Duration
1	Since most of the complaints may occur during execution of works, and will involve the contractor and client, the Aggrieved Party (AP) will take his/her grievance to the Site Manager (SM) of the relevant subproject who will endeavour to resolve it immediately, where possible or provide feedback on the way forward. The site Manager will inform the environmental/ social safeguard officer or the appointed focal project at implementing agency project level. Where AP is not satisfied, the complaint will be transferred to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at cell level. For complaints that were satisfactorily resolved by the CSM, he/she will inform the GRC and the GRC will log the grievance and the actions that were taken. There is also a possibility that the AP directly takes his/her complainants directly to the GRC without going to the CSM first. In this case, the GRC will solve it working with the CSM or social and environmental officers of implementing agency VCR project.	24-48 Hours
2	On receipt of the complaint, the GRC at cell level will log it and endeavour to resolve it immediately. In case the GRC at cell level fail to solve the complaint, it will be escalated to the GRC at Sector level. If unsuccessful, the GRC or the complainant then notifies Sector Authority in charge of social affairs. If not resolved at the sector level, then the complaint is escalated to the District level to the department of good governance.	7 working days at cell level, 7 working days at sector level
3	The District Good governance department will endeavour to address and resolve the complaint and inform the aggrieved party. In case, at the district the complaint is not resolved, the District Authority will refer the complaint to MAJ for mediation and arbitration.	At District level (7 working days) At MAJ (7working days)
4	If it remains unresolved or the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome proposed by the District and MAJ, he/she is free to refer the matter to the court.	7 Working days
5	If the issue remains unresolved through the courts, then the ultimate step will be for the ombudsman's office. The decisions at this level are final.	Not fixed
6	The dimension represented in "thick blue arrow" in figure 13 above is strictly for GBV related matters. The AP will approach directly the Isange One Stop Center (IOSC) to ensure her/his anonymity and safety. However, in case the complaint was addressed first to the Site Manager, the latter is required to immediately refer it to the IOSC.	1-12 hours

Table 35: Proposed stakeholders to handle GBV related cases

S/N	Institutions	Staff Position
1	PIU National level (MoE,Implementing Agencies)	Social Safeguards Specialist
2	PIU (District level)	Gender officer/ Gender Monitoring Officer, Environmental and Social Management Specialist
3	Contractor	Human Resources Officer, Social Safeguards Specialist
4	Supervisor	Social Safeguard Specialist

5	Isange One Stop Center for GBV prevention	Designated representative at District level
6	Local NGO dealing with gender in the district in which the project is designated	Local NGO in the gender sector.

8.3 Monitoring of complaints

In addition to the Grievance Resolution Form, a grievance register will be kept by the project implementers indicating the date the complaint was lodged, actions to be taken and personnel or team responsible for the complaint.

8.3.1 Grievance Log and reporting

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

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

The proposed Grievance resolution form to be used to record complaints at the cell GRC level is appended to this report as **annex_3**.

Grievance redress quarterly reporting

The GRC at cell level shall prepare quarterly grievance redress reports for submission to the sector, district and Implementing agency. They will present them in the proposed format appended to this report as annex_4.

The Social Safeguard Specialist from implementing agency will monitor and document the progress of all complaints through monthly grievance resolution reports.

Implementing agencies, and the District Project team will be responsible for:

- Providing reports from the cell GRC on a bi-weekly basis detailing the number and status of complaints.
- Any outstanding issues to be addressed; and
- Monthly reports, including analysis of the type of complaints, levels of complaints, actions to reduce complaints and initiator of such action.

8.3.2 Grievance Redress Committee incentive and capacity building

For effectiveness and commitment of GRC members, the project should establish their facilitation and capacity building mechanism. The RAP shall include the transport, communication incentives and capacity building of grievance redress committee to be estimated by considering the following factors:

- Number of cells to be covered by the project, which will indicate the number of GRC to be established, by factoring that the GRC will be based at cell level.
- Number of GRC to be established depending on the number of cells covered by the project.

- Number of members of GRC.
- Number of meetings to be held.
- Cost of capacity building of members of GRC

Furthermore, for quicker and effective grievance redress, the project will explore the use of “case management system known as “BAZA MoE” used by the Ministry of Environment (MoE). It is a system that helps project stakeholders of MoE an instant channel to provide feedback, express their concerns or grievances linked to the Ministry's services, and get appropriate and effective remedies/response. This system would be assessed and adopted by the project for effective grievance management.

CHAPTER 9: BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 Introduction

This chapter includes a preliminary discussion of the factors to be considered when determining the costs associated with the implementation of RAPs. Article 3 (2) of the Rwandan law N°32/2015 of 11/06/2015 governing expropriation stipulates that he or she should receive just compensation for the loss of land, crops, buildings and other assets as a result of expropriation.

Article 35 of the Expropriation Law provides that through an agreement between the person to expropriate and the one to be expropriated, just compensation may either be monetary, alternative land or a building equivalent as long as either option equates to fair and just monetary compensation.

9.2 Budget components

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

- Compensation of land, houses, structures, perennial crops, trees,
- 5% disturbance allowances (to cater for potential unforeseen transactions such as moving expenses, cost of land title, construction permit, and others unpredictable immediate costs)
- Measures for vulnerable PAPs
- Livelihood restoration Plan
- Implementation costs
- M&E costs

9.3 Estimation of Budget

Despite the fact that some information about VCRP is available, specific sites related to specific activities infrastructure development and sub-projects have not been determined and the exact location and number of PAPs is not yet known, except for the VCRP sub-component 3a on VNP expansion, for which the number of PAHs has been estimated at 992 Households and RAP budget estimated at Frw 31,900,479,675.

Considering the fact that costs of compensation are based on technical designs, results of scoping, detailed valuation surveys and detailed RAP studies, it is not possible at this stage to produce exact budget for RPF and RAPs implementation. Thus, the specific RAPs to be prepared for the subprojects for each of the concerned district must provide an itemized budget as this will be crucial for planning and implementation purposes. The estimates are expected to be established as the project gains more clarity on the resettlement implications. The budgets will give itemized budgets for the different categories of compensation packages, income restoration strategies, provision for inflation, administrative costs, estimated implementing costs, inflation and any contingencies. Once the budgets for the respective projects are finalized, they will be subject to approval by the World Bank. The table below shows an indicative outline structure of a RAP budget.

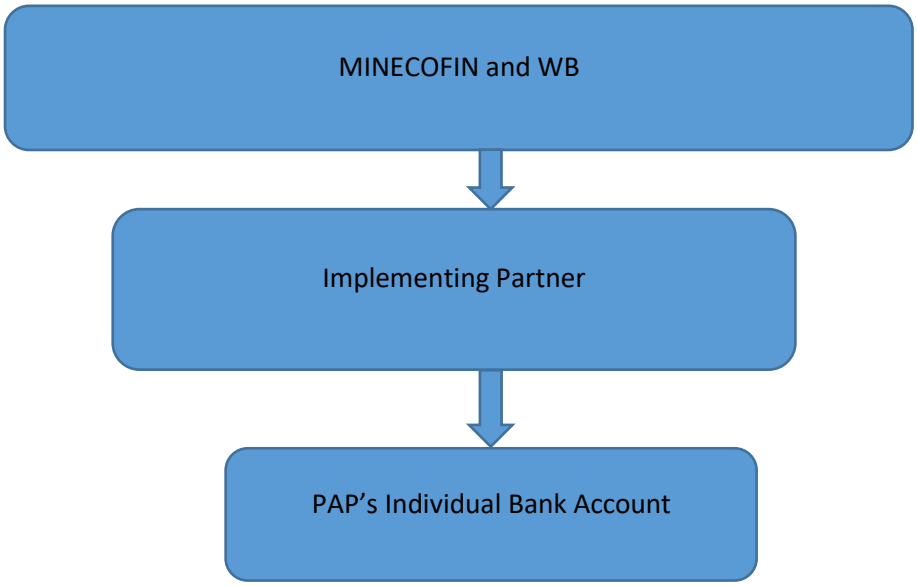
Table 36: Indicative Outline of a RAP Budget

S/No	Impact Description	Unit	Quantity	Frequency	Rate	Total (RWF)
A.	**Compensation for Loss**					
A1	Land	Sqm				
A2	Trees and perennial Crops	Pces/Sqm				
A3	Loss of Houses and other structures	Number				
A4	Community infrastructure					
	Sub-total A					
Disturbance allowances				**Once**	**5%**	
Sub-total A						
B.	**Assistance to vulnerable groups and livelihood restoration**					
B1	Measures for vulnerable PAPs	HH				
B2	Livelihood restoration for PAPs and displaced	Households				
SUB-TOTAL C.						
C.	**Implementation Cost**					
C1	Operationalization studies/ Verification/ Validation of RAP					
C2	Complementary census					
C3	Compensation committees					
C4	Transport & Communication GRC members	Meeting	-			
C5	GRC Capacity building	Training	-			
SUB-TOTAL D.						
C.	RAP Monitoring and Evaluation			Continuous	LS	
SUB-TOTAL D.						
Total A+B+C+D						
Contingencies (20%)						
Grand Total						

9.4 Source of Funding

The resettlement budget will be borne by each implementing agencies and will be included in the annual budget cycle.

Figure 4: Proposed funds flow scheme



CHAPTER 10: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Time Schedule for the Implementation of the RAPs

Upon review and approval of a RAP by relevant stakeholders, the implementing agencies will embark on the process of RAP implementation. This process will be conducted prior to the commencement of the project execution activities. PAPs will be allowed sufficient time for relocation or handover of land. PAPs will only be required to move after receipt of their total compensation packages including replacement land and structures whenever applicable. However, the processing and registration of documents for new pieces of land is sometimes lengthy and highly bureaucratic. Therefore, these may be distributed long after or deep into the construction phase but not beyond commissioning. The detailed activity schedule for the resettlement activities will be finalized during the preparation of the RAPs.

10.2 Linking resettlement implementation to project actual works

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

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

CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS

11.1 Introduction

The RAP team will develop and put in place a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (MEP). The main indicators that the MEP will include: (i) impacts on affected individuals, households, and communities to be maintained at their pre-project standard of living, or better; (ii) improvement of communities affected by the project; and (iii) management of disputes or 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 (e.g. at mid-point of the RAP implementation process).

11.2 Arrangements for Monitoring by Implementing Agency

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

a) Provide timely information to the project about all resettlement and compensation issues arising as a result of RAP related activities.
b) Identify any grievances, especially those that have not yet been resolved at the local level and which may require resolution at the higher levels (PIU or courts).
c) Document completion of project resettlement and compensation that are still pending, including for all permanent and temporary losses.
d) Evaluate whether all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the requirements of this RPF and that PAPs have better living conditions and livelihoods; and
e) Identify additional mitigation measures, as necessary, when there are significant changes in the indicators that may require strategic interventions (e.g. vulnerable groups are not receiving sufficient support from the project).

11.3 Internal and External Monitoring

Both internal and external monitoring will be required to ensure complete and objective information and to avoid biasness.

11.3.1 Internal Monitoring

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

i. Number of sub-projects requiring preparation of a RAP.
ii. Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced by each sub-project.
iii. Length of time from sub-project identification to payment of compensation to PAPs.

iv. Timing of compensation in relation to commencement of physical works.
v. Amount of compensation paid to each PAP household (if in cash), or the nature of compensation (if in kind).
vi. Number of people raising grievances in relation to each sub-project.
vii. Types and nature and number of livelihood measures implemented.
viii. Number of unresolved grievances.

The PIU will review the collected statistical data to determine whether the RP implementation arrangements, as defined in this RPF, are effective in addressing RP related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the sub-projects and the PIU, to determine the final cost of RP implementation.

11.3.2 Internal Monitoring Indicators

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

Figure 5: Internal monitoring indicators

S/N	Monitoring (of Issues)	Evaluation (of Impacts)
1	Number of compensation (and valuation) not completed	Changes (+/-) in PAPs conditions during transition process
2	Number of sub-projects unable to settle compensation after two years	Changes (+/-) in PAPs conditions during transition process
3	Number of grievances filed	Nature of grievances or disputes resolved
4	Number of livelihood restoration programs completed	Changes (+/-) in PAPs income and livelihood conditions
5	Pre-project production versus present production levels (crops for crops, land for land)	Changes (+/-) in affected households income levels
6	Pre-project production versus present production levels (crops for crops, land for land)	Equal or improved production per affected household/homestead

11.3.3. External Monitoring indicators

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

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

11.4 Methods for Measuring Impacts

Impact monitoring will gauge the effectiveness of the RAP and its implementation in meeting the needs of the affected people against the baseline (from the SEB). The purpose of impact monitoring is: (i) to

provide the agencies responsible for RAP implementation (i.e., MoE, REMA, RDB, RWB, MINEMA, Meteo-Rwanda, RFA) with an assessment of the effects of resettlement on the affected communities; (ii) to verify internal performance monitoring; and (iii) to identify adjustments in the implementation of the RAP and LRP as required.

The following methods will be used for measuring impacts:

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

The PIU will review these statistics to determine whether the RAP implementation arrangements, as defined in this RPF, are effective in addressing RAP related issues. Financial records will be maintained by the sub-projects and the PIU, to determine the final cost of RAP implementation. This RPF proposes a set of indicators for each level of the results chain appended to this report as **annex_5.**

11.5 Audit of RAP implementation

The audit of resettlement implementation, and as applicable RP implementation in subproject(s), includes: (i) a summary of RAP performance of each sub-project; (ii) a compliance review of RAP implementation process; and (iii) a progress report on the quality of RAP implementation in terms of application of guidelines as provided in this RF. 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 subproject activities. The aim is to learn lessons for application to future sub-projects or other projects in the sector and in the country. Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate as defined in the RPF guidelines. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank. To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed.

11.6. Socio-Economic Assessment

The purpose of socio-economic assessment, which is part of the evaluation process, is to ensure that PAPs livelihood and wellbeing have improved and have not worsened as a result of the project. An assessment will be undertaken on payment of compensation, restoration of income and livelihoods, and provision of sufficient community development activities. Monitoring of living standards will continue after resettlement. Additionally, a reasonable period (usually two years) must be established for monitoring post-resettlement impacts. A number of indicators (discussed in Annex_5) will be used for measuring status of affected people. The socio-economic assessments will use surveys, focus group meetings, and participatory appraisal tools for measuring impacts. A separate assessment will be made for each sub-project. Additionally, since a baseline household survey will have been completed during RAP preparation, the end-RAP assessment will measure changes from this baseline.

11.7 Storage of PAPs Details

Implementing Partners will be the custodian of all documents related to the Project and the Project Affected Households or Persons.

REFERENCES

National Laws

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

Policies and Strategies

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

WB document

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

Other documents

2. NISR: National Census 2022
3. NISR: National Labor Survey, 2022
4. Burera Disitrct: District Development Strategies (2018-2024)
5. Gakenke District: District development strategies 2018-2023
6. Muhanga District: District: District Development Strategies (2018-2024)
7. Musanze district: District development Strategies 2018-2024;
8. Ngororero District: District development Strategies 2018-2024;
9. Nyabihu District: District development Strategies 2018-2024;
10. Rubavu District: District development Strategies 2018-2024;
11. Rutsiro District: District development Strategies 2018-2024;

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Attendance list during consultation meetings

Scanned lists of stakeholder consultati (Double click on pdf to view)

Annex 2: Sample of Public consultation photographs

Sample of Public Consultation Photos.p (Double click on pdf to view)

Annex 3: Proposed Grievance Log Form

Proposed Grievance Log Form.pdf Double click on pdf to view

Annex 4: Proposed GRM Quarterly report format

Proposed GRM Report format.pdf Double click on pdf to view

Annex 5: Proposed template of RAP/LRP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

S/N	Results		Objectively Measurable and verifiable Indicators	Baseline 2023 (year of implementation)	Data Source	Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
1	**Project Outcomes**	**Adverse social and economic impacts from land use change**	OC1: % Affected population poverty rate (Ubudehe categorization)		PAPs	Socio-Economic Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			OC2: Number of PAH		PAPs	Socio-Economic Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			OC3: Number of PAP		PAPs	Socio-Economic Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			OC4: Number of Vulnerable PAPs			PAPs	Socio-Economic Survey	Annually
			OC5: Household population density		PAPs	Socio-Economic Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			OC6: % of PAHs Overage monthly income		PAPs	Socio-Economic Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			OC7: % of PAHs Overage monthly income		PAPs	Socio-Economic Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			OC8: Number of grievances logged		Area reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			OC9: % of grievances resolved		Area reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			OC10: Number of GBV related grievances logged		Area reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			OC11: % of GBV grievances resolved		Area reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
2	**Output 1**	**Resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.**	1.1: Number of meetings held and minute with PAPs.		Project reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			1.2: Number of PAPs that have participated in consultative meetings during RAP & LRP implementation		Project reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator

S/N	Results		Objectively Measurable and verifiable Indicators	Baseline 2023 (year of implementation)	Data Source	Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
			1.3: % of economically displaced PAH		Project D-base	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
3	**Output 2**	**Living conditions among economically affected persons are improved through the livelihood restoration measures**	2.1: % of economically affected households that supported through livelihood restoration plan *(disaggregated by Female/male HH)*		PAPs	Household Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			2.2: % of PAHs whole primary source of income is agriculture		Project reports	Socio economic survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			2.3: % of PAH with electricity as source energy for lighting					
			2.4: % PAH utilizing alternative sources of energy for cooking (excluding charcoal)		PAPs	Socio economic survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			2.5: % PAH utilizing charcoal as source of energy for cooking			Socio economic survey		
			2.6: Overage time used by to reach the nearest Health facilities (Health post, Health centre, District hospital, referral hospital		PAPs	Socio economic survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			2.7 Overage time used by to reach the nearest Education facility (Pre-primary, Primary, secondary and tertiary)		PAPs	Socio economic survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			2.8: % of PAHs with public sceptic fosse as liquid waste disposal		PAPs	Socio economic survey	Annually	External Evaluator

S/N	Results		Objectively Measurable and verifiable Indicators	Baseline 2023 (year of implementation)	Data Source	Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
			2.9: % of PAHs with public rubbish as solid waste disposal		PAPs	Socio economic survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			% of PAHs with outside toilet –VIP (protected pit latrine)		PAPs	Socio economic survey	Annually	External Evaluator
4	**Output 3**	**The livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons are improved, or restored.**	3.1: % of eligible households participating in livelihoods restoration activities as defined in the LRP/Entitlements Matrix *(disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.2: Number of PAPs and non-PAPs that have received skills training from the project		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.3: Number of PAPs employed during construction of the VCRP(*(disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		Project reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3..4: Number of PAPs employed in the VCRP(disaggregated by (i) Female/male (ii) Temporary employment, (iii) Full time employment, (iv) Total labour resources.		Project reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.5 % of PAH enrolled in Social protection program by the project *(disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator

S/N	Results		Objectively Measurable and verifiable Indicators	Baseline 2023 (year of implementation)	Data Source	Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
			3.6: % of PAHs enrolled into Skills development package by the project *disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.7: % of PAHs that befitted home outreach training sessions organised by the project *disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.8: % of PAHs who benefited from Micro-credit with the support from the project *disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.9: % of PAHs that received Off-farm training organised by the project *(disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.10: % of PAHs who received On-farm training organised by the project (disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.11: % of PAHs that received start-up capital from the project (disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.12: Number of selling point built by the project		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator

S/N	Results		Objectively Measurable and verifiable Indicators	Baseline 2023 (year of implementation)	Data Source	Methods	Frequency	Responsibility
			3.13: Number of Nursery and Selling point build by the project		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.14: Number of PAPs' cooperatives /groups initiated		Project reports	Primary literature	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.15: % of PAPs in community groups/ cooperatives (disaggregated by Female/male)		Project reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.16: % of PAHs supplying produce to the VCRP		Project reports	Primary literature review	Quarterly	Project coordinator
			3.17: % of PAHs reporting negative effects of project on community lifestyles		PAPs	Socio- Economic Survey	Annually	External Evaluator
			3.18: % of PAHs earning over XXX Frw monthly *(disaggregated by Female/male headed HH)*		PAPs	Household Survey	Annually	External Evaluator